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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

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Topics of the Month.

NOTWITHSTANDING the unpromising outlook on the political horizon, and the generally far from satisfactory state of commerce, the Printing Trade is at the present time in a fairly healthy condition. The many new newspaper ventures which the new year has ushered in, together with a considerable amount of ordinary book and jobbing work, have helped to keep a good proportion of printing-houses well employed, and the number of compositors out of work is in London, at least, not in excess of the average for the time of year. The same remark applies to the leading towns in the Provinces and Scotland. Although the retrospect of the past twelvemonth may not be, on the whole, of the most encouraging character, still it affords some satisfaction to know that the number of bankruptcies has been far smaller than for many years previously, while in the Paper and Printing Trades, as we show elsewhere, the failures have been fewer than in the preceding twelvemonth. These several facts, taken together, seem to betoken a fairly sound state of business, and thus warrant a hope that the year just opened may usher in a more prosperous period of trade.

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TENDERS are invited by the Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the supply of Railway Tickets. Forms of tender can be obtained of Mr. T R. Watt, managing director, at 3, New Broad-street, City, to whom they must be returned by the 23rd inst.

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AT last month's meeting of the Westminster Board of Works the following tenders for Printing and Stationery were received, and that of Messrs. Wightman & Co. accepted : Printing, one year—Messrs. Metchim & Son at schedule prices, Messrs. Jeffrey at schedule prices, Messrs. Wightman & Co., 10 per cent. below, Messrs. Tilling, 15 per cent. below. For three years, Messrs. Metchim & Son at schedule prices, Messrs. Jeffrey 7½ per cent. below, Messrs. Wightman & Co. 12½ per cent. below, and Messrs. Tilling 20 per cent. below. The tender for Stationery of Messrs. Wightman & Co. for one year was 10 per cent. below ; and for three years 12½ per cent. below schedule prices.——At a meeting of the Committee of Works of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, held on the 23rd ult., the tender of Messrs. Phipps & Connor was accepted for Printing, and that of Messrs. Smith & Co. for Stationery. ——At a meeting of the Plumstead Board of Works, on the 7th inst., tenders for Printing the Board's minutes, &c., were received from Messrs. Pryce, Jackson, and Thorne, all of Woolwich. That of Mr. Pryce was accepted.

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EVERY effort to lessen litigation cannot but be welcomed by the trading community, and such an effort in connexion with a number of trades has lately been originated by the London Chamber of Commerce. Among the gentlemen who have expressed their readiness to act as arbitrators in connexion with the Printing and cognate trades are the following :—For Printing and Type-founding, Mr. J. Figgins, Ray-street ; for Wood-engraving, &c., Mr. H. Orrin Smith, Hatton-garden ; for Book-binding and its affiliated trades, Mr. G. Simpson, Paternoster-square ; for the Paper, Printing, and Publishing trades, Mr. S. Spalding, paper-maker ; for Paper only, Mr. G. Chater, Cannon-street, and Mr. A. Spicer, Upper Thames-street.

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DEFECTIVE in administrative particulars as is the new Bankruptcy Act, it has nevertheless demonstrated its beneficent effect by considerably reducing the number of commercial failures, which have totalled up during the past year to 3,721, while in the previous twelvemonth their number was 10,183. The total for 1884 includes 114 firms connected with the Paper and Printing Trades, whose names have been recorded in these columns from month to month. This latter figure may be taken to denote a fairly healthy state of things, since the total number of failures in the Printing and cognate trades during the preceding year had been 208.

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SEEING that the Bills of Sale registered in 1883, when the new law on the subject came in force, were less than one-third in number, as compared with those recorded in 1882, it was hardly to be expected that the past year should show a marked decline upon the figure for 1883. There has, however, been a slight falling-off, the number for 1884 having been 11,509, against 12,129 in 1883. The first-mentioned total includes 202 such documents given by persons connected with the Printing and Stationery Trades, thus showing a small increase upon the corresponding figure for 1883, which was 198.

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MAY we remind our readers that the third New Year's Collection on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation is fixed for the present month, and that contributions should be

sent in by the 2nd of February, to Mr. J. S. Hodson, the secretary, at 20, High Holborn. This movement was not taken up so heartily last year, as it had been in 1883, the contributions having fallen off from £145 in the latter year, to £100 in 1884. We would urge upon the Trade to heartily support this well-directed effort to increase the funds of the Trade Charities.

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IT gives us much pleasure to learn that the local visitors of the Printers' Almshouses, Wood-green, have received various acceptable gifts for the inmates of the institution from Dr. Macaulay (of the Religious Tract Society), Mr. Richard Clay, Miss Jay, the Rev. Dr. Doudney, Mr. David Moos, Mr. J. Judd, Mr. Weingott, Messrs. Alabaster & Passmore, Mr. Whymper, Mr. John Kidd, Mr. Etzensberger, and Mr. J. Lobb. Messrs. Treloar & Sons, of Ludgate-hill, have made a present of a useful rug to each of the inmates, which has proved very acceptable to the aged folk.

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HAVING regard to the laudable object which the Lithographers' Pension Society has at heart, it is much to be regretted that the institution is not better supported by the operative members of the trade. It appears that since 1878 pensions have been granted to aged and infirm members to the total amount of £227; and although several more members are entitled to pensions, the committee is unable to afford assistance for want of funds. Such a state of affairs is not creditable to a flourishing trade like that of Lithography, more especially seeing that the society has been in existence for twelve years, and that its funds are economically administered. Let us hope that the appeal just issued by the committee will meet with a liberal response. Mr. C. J. Fuggle, of 7, Cornwallis-terrace, Lower Edmonton, is the secretary of the society, and Mr. J. Duke, of 7, Burnard-place, Eden-grove, the treasurer.

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SOME of the poorer members of the Craft will be interested to learn that the first election to four pensions of £24 each per annum for aged, sick, or worn-out compositors, founded by the late Mr. Figgins, will take place on Tuesday, March 3 next, at twelve o'clock, at the hall of the Stationers' Company. Applications (on printed forms to be obtained from the beadle of the company) must be lodged at Stationers' Hall on or before Tuesday, February 3.

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MR. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, who is not unknown in the literary world, has entered the publishing firm of Messrs. Cassell & Co. (Limited).

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SIR ALGERNON BORTHWICK, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, has, in compliance with the invitation conveyed to him by the council of representatives of the new borough of South Kensington, expressed his willingness to offer himself as Parliamentary candidate for that constituency in the Conservative interest. It may be remembered that Sir Algernon had previously intended to come forward as candidate for Chelsea.

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THE QUEEN has been pleased to present to the funds of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, a donation of £20. Her Majesty has been a patron of the institution for many years.

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MR. F. SEYMOUR HADEN has promised to present to the Art Gallery, at Derby, of which town he is a native, a collection of his etchings, and also to lend to the same institution the set which now adorns his own house. The latter set is ultimately to become the property of the British Museum.

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A WELL-DESERVED honour—a Companionship of the Bath—has been bestowed upon Mr. E. A. Bond, the head librarian of the British Museum. Mr. Bond's administration as principal librarian has been a marked success, as will be readily acknowledged by all who have occasion to frequent the British Museum. He has been connected with the department since 1838, and for some years previously had been engaged in the Record Office. He was appointed Principal Librarian in 1878.

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IN accordance with our annual custom, we have compiled statistics as to the number of new Paper and Printing Trade Companies floated during the past twelvemonth. There can be no doubt that public confidence has been greatly shaken lately in joint-stock enterprises generally, as is shown by the fact that only about twenty-eight per cent. has been subscribed during the year 1884 of the capital offered by some of the leading new companies. In connexion with the trades in which our readers are interested Sixty-eight New Companies have been formed, as compared with seventy in 1883, and sixty-one in 1882. But if the number of such ventures newly formed has been almost identical during the past two years, the amount of the aggregate nominal capital shows a marked falling off; the total for 1884 having been £1,344,310, against £3,366,825 in 1883, while the amount for 1882 was £1,472,000. It would be interesting to know the actual amount of capital paid up in connexion with the new Printing Companies. We are afraid that the ratio is often out of all proportion to the nominal sum given in prospectuses. The names of the sixty-eight new Printing Trade Companies above referred to have been given in these columns from month to month.

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MENTION must be made in these columns of the Centenary of the existence of the *Times*, which newspaper was started as the *Daily Universal Register* in 1785. A remarkable feature in connexion with the *Times* is, that it is still owned by the family of its founder, and in this respect it stands probably alone among all other English newspapers. Without going into the history of the leading journal, with which everybody connected with the Press is pretty well familiar, it is worth recalling some of the reasons why its original title was changed in 1788 to the one by which it has since been known. We reproduce an extract from the original prospectus, explaining the reason why that change was resolved upon, following the italics and capitals as given in the original :—

> The UNIVERSAL REGISTER has been a name as injurious to the *Logographic-News-Paper* as TRISTRAM was to MR. SHANDY'S SON. But OLD SHANDY forgot he might have rectified by *confirmation* the mistake of the *parson* at *baptism*—with the touch of a *Bishop*, have TRISTRAM to TRISMEGESTUS.
>
> The UNIVERSAL REGISTER, from the day of its first appearance, to the day of its *confirmation*, has, like TRISTRAM suffered from unusual casualties, both laughable and serious, arising from its *name*, which on its introduction was immediately curtailed of its fair proportion by all who called for it—the word *Universal* being *universally* omitted, and the word *Register* being only retained. . . . . For these and other reasons the parents of the *Universal Register* have added to its original name that of the—
>
> TIMES;
>
> which, being a *monosyllable*, bids defiance to *corruptors*, and *mutilators* of the language.
>
> The TIMES! what a monstrous name! Granted—for the TIMES *is* a many-headed monster, that speaks with an hundred tongues, and displays a thousand characters; and in the course of *its* transformations in life, assumes innumerable shapes and humours.

There is much else that is quaint and curious in the same document, but which, for want of space, we cannot reproduce. It will be observed that the last sentence in the above extract is not a bad forecast of the policy which the Printing House-square organ has pursued during the century of its existence.

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THAT the success which has attended the *Times* is largely due to the management of the second John Walter is well known, and the following anecdote illustrates that his resources were equal to all emergencies. It is related that, in the spring of 1833, shortly after his return to Parliament as Member for Berkshire, he was at the *Times* office one day when an express arrived from Paris, bringing the speech of the King of the French on the opening of the Chambers. The express arrived at 10 a.m., after the day's impression of the paper had been published, and the editors and compositors had left the office. It was important that the speech should be published at once; and Mr. Walter immediately set to work upon it. He first translated the document; then, assisted by one compositor, he

took his place at the type-case and set it up. To the amazement of one of the staff who dropped in about noon, he "found Mr. Walter, M.P. for Berks, working in his shirt-sleeves!" The speech was set and printed, and the second edition was in the City by one o'clock. Had he not "turned to" as he did, the whole expense of the express service would have been lost. And it is probable that there was not another man in the whole establishment who could have performed the double work,—intellectual and physical,—which he had that day executed with his own head and hands.

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What may rightly be described as the "Waterloo among book-battles" took place last month at Messrs. Sotheby's, in connexion with the sale of the Syston-park Library. Two of the books there sold fetched the highest prices on record in the annals of book sales, and both were purchased by that prince of booksellers—Mr. Quaritch. The celebrated Mazarin Bible was sold on the 13th ult. It was described in the catalogue as follows :—

Bibla Sacra Latina e Versione et cum Præfatione S. Hieronymi, 2 vols., the first edition of the Bible and the earliest book printed with metal types by the inventors of printing, splendidly bound in blue morocco, a magnificent copy folio, sine nota sed Moguntiæ, per J. Gutenberg et J. Fust, circa 1450-55. This excessively rare edition, of which a copy sold in the Perkins sale for £2,690 has been designated the Mazarin Bible ever since the discovery by Debure of a copy in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. It is printed in double columns, in large letters, similar to those used by scribes for church missals and choral books, and for firmness of paper, brightness of ink, and exact uniformity of impression it has never been surpassed by any other work.

This remarkable book was started at £500, and eventually Mr. Quaritch secured the Bible amidst cheers for £3,900. Even this large sum was, however, considerably exceeded on the 19th ult., when Mr. Quaritch gave £4,950 for a Latin Psalter, printed on vellum, of which only ten copies are known to exist. This work was described in the catalogue as follows :—

Psalmorum Codex, Latine cum Hymnis, Oratione Dominica, Symbolis et Notis Musicis, printed on vellum, very fine copy, with painted capitals, in red morocco extra, borders of gold, gilt edges, by Staggemeier, folio, Moguntiæ, J. Fust et P. Schoither, 1459.

This rare edition is the second book with a date, and contains the Athanasian Creed, printed for the first time. In rarity it nearly equals that printed in 1457, of which only eight copies are known. This copy was sold for 3,350 fr. in the McCarthy sale, and for £136. 10s. in that of Sir M. Sykes. If things go on at this rate, Mr. Ruskin's piquant remark that men spend more money on their horses than they do on their libraries, will lose its point. The enormous sums paid by Mr. Quaritch for the two works above mentioned are unprecedented in the annals of book sales. Alas! that there is no Dibdin to chronicle such a unique event in the glowing language it deserves.

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Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., dandy-roll and bank-note mould manufacturers, have issued their usual wall Calendar for the current year, which is produced independent of printer's ink; the names of the months, days of the week, dates, and indeed everything else being plainly indicated by the aid of what is generally but wrongly termed "watermarks." The lettering and figures are alike characterised by clearness and distinctness of outline, and the calendar thus affords gratifying evidence that the firm, after an existence of nearly a century, is still to the fore in the particular branch to which they devote attention.

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Under the title of "Specimens of Printing Types, Borders, Corners, and Ornaments," Messrs. Aird & Coghill, of 263, Argyle-street, Glasgow, have issued a small quarto specimen-book. It consists of over two hundred pages of specimens, printed on one side of the paper. It says something for the resources of the firm's establishment that, at a rough computation, over six hundred founts of type are figured in this specimen-book, in addition to an almost endless variety of fancy borders, ornaments, &c. That the work is well got-up, and nicely-printed, goes without saying, and its comprehensive character speaks well for the enterprise of Messrs. Aird & Coghill, whose firm, it is worth mentioning, was established about a quarter of a century ago.

A charming novelty in the form of a calendar for the current year has been brought out by Messrs, W. Strain & Sons, the well-known chromo-lithographers, of Great Victoria-street, Belfast. It consists of a neat square stationery-box, covered with plush in two colours. Behind the glass-front portion is inserted a tear-off calendar, while the back is fitted up with two small recesses. Inside the lid is placed a looking-glass, and a small box for stamps, &c., forms the topmost portion of the whole. The calendar is so daintily got up as to be more suitable for a lady's table than for a counting-house.

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Mr. John Heywood, of Manchester, has issued some new Floral Designs of Scripture Texts, printed in gold and colours. They are well got up, and should meet with a ready sale.

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M. Charles Coates will read a paper on the 21st inst., before the Bradford Friends' Mutual Improvement Society, on "Printing-machines—Past and Present."

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From an agreement which has been published, it would seem that M. Doré, civil engineer, did not anticipate any other future for his son Gustave than that of being a dexterous lithographer. In the document it is stated that M. Doré, having a desire to develop the talent of his son, Gustave Doré, then of the age of sixteen years, had entered into an engagement with M. Charles Philipon, of 29, Place de la Bourse, Paris, and that the latter undertook to procure for Gustave Doré lithographic work, to be executed either with chalk or pen. The engagement was to last for three years, and during that time Gustave Doré was not to execute a drawing for any other employer. M. Philipon was to commission at least one drawing a week; but young Doré was not to be bound to do more than one, if his studies, holidays, or illness prevented him. Whilst the negotiations were in progress, Gustave Doré sent some sketches to a comic journal, and it was at once recognised that another genius had been enrolled in the ranks of book-illustrators.

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How very important it is for printers to "follow copy," more especially as regards names of places spelt in more ways than one, has again received illustration during the past month. In the Small Debt Court, Edinburgh, on the 23rd ult., Messrs. Orr & Sons, wholesale stationers, of Glasgow, sued Mr. Adam Doggart, merchant, of Pitlochry, for the sum of £3. 4s. 4d., as the price of 299 calendars supplied to him in December, 1883. Defendant admitted that he had given an order for the calendars, with his name and address printed upon them; but, he added, that when the calendars arrived he found that "Pitlochry" had been spelt as "Pitlochrie," and he at once returned them to the plaintiffs as not being in accordance with the order given. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, pleaded that as "Pitlochrie" was a perfectly legitimate spelling of the word, and was, besides, used by authorities such as Messrs. Oliver & Boyd's Almanack, the defendant was not justified in returning the calendars. Sheriff Grahame held that, as a special order had been given to the plaintiffs they ought to have fulfilled it; and not having done so, they could not recover. Seeing that both ways of spelling are legitimate, the Sheriff's decision seems to bear hardly upon Messrs. Orr. This ruling deserves, however, to be borne in mind by master printers and their readers.

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In default of an Anglo-American copyright treaty, an English author or publisher has, unfortunately, no remedy, under ordinary circumstances, against an American publisher who reprints and issues his work in the United States. The evils of the present system have been so often dwelt upon, that there is no occasion to recur to them here, and our only object in referring to the matter at the present time, is to point out that, under certain circumstances, a remedy is available against the piracy of unprincipled Transatlantic publishers. According to the American law of trade-marks, the title of a book, newspaper, or magazine may have the essential characteristics of a trade-mark, and in such cases protection has before now been granted, on the ground of fraud committed by the person who has unlawfully appropriated such title.

THOSE connected with the Printing and Publishing Trades in this country will be gratified to know that the United States Judges are applying this law of trade-mark for the protection of authorised editions of English books against spurious copies which are improperly made colourable imitations of such authorised editions. Messrs. Cassell & Co. (Limited) have lately pointed out that for some time past certain houses in New York have resorted to the practice of transferring by process the illustrations of their books, which have cost them many thousands of pounds, at a cost of as many shillings, and binding such imitations to represent, as nearly as possible, the firm's own books. In some cases the American publisher's imprint has been pasted over that of Messrs. Cassell on the title-page. In view of these facts, it is satisfactory to learn that an injunction has been granted by Charles H. Truax, Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New York, restraining and enjoining a publishing firm of that city from "publishing, issuing, circulating, or selling an edition of Dante's 'Inferno,' translated by Cary, illustrated by Gustave Doré, which, from size, form, colour, and illustrations upon the cover, size, colour, and form of case in which the same are offered for sale, arrangement of text and notes upon pages and of illustrations, shall tend to mislead the public into the belief that, in purchasing the defendants' book, they are getting the said book as published by the plaintiffs (Cassell & Co., Limited)." Let us hope that Judge Truax's decision may have a salutary influence in stopping the trade of these piratical publishers, and that his example may be widely followed by other American judges.

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APROPOS of this subject, it is worth recalling that the President of the United States, in his message, has expressed himself strongly in favour of an international copyright, and this expression of opinion is being followed up by Mr. Dorsheimer, whose Bill, in its pure and simple form, it is, in our opinion, the interest of authors and publishers on both sides of the Atlantic to get passed. The American *Publishers' Weekly*, on the other hand, would be perfectly content with Mr. Dorsheimer's Bill if it could only remodel it after its own fashion. Our contemporary still insists upon "the manufacturing clause," which is the rock upon which every recent attempt at legislation has split, and coolly attributes these failures to the action of English publishers, who, it says, "certainly had much less right than American publishers to 'meddle' in the matter!" This, pertinently observes our English contemporary, the *Publishers' Circular*, is so far from being true that the very opposite is the fact. English publishers, in combination with English authors, in the forlorn hope of getting nothing better, had virtually accepted what was called the Harper plan, or rather that plan which insisted on manufacture in the United States within six months as one of its conditions. That proposal was, fortunately, upset, not by English publishers, but wholly and entirely by the opposition of American publishers of the Philadelphian school. Let the American Legislature pass the Dorsheimer Bill, and England is at once prepared, without any new legislation, simply to *reciprocate* in precisely the same way as she already does with every other country under international treaties. Such a copyright once settled, the interests of publishers will soon find their proper level; and, in truth, if we were at all inclined to be alarmists, we might easily argue that such a Bill is far more likely to be of value and importance to American than to English publishers, for incontestably it would give them the full power of competing with free hands for both markets, whilst English publishers will, perhaps, always be handicapped by a heavy import duty. The "manufacturing clause" above alluded to, which would make compulsory the mechanical production in America of English copyrighted books intended for the United States, is one framed purely in the interests of Transatlantic paper-makers and printers, to the injury of the same class of tradesmen in this country, and by its adoption all principle of reciprocity and justice would, in our opinion, be sacrificed.

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MR. G. A. SALA entertained a circle of friends at dinner on Christmas Day at the Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, prior to his departure from Liverpool for New York, whence he will proceed *viâ* San Francisco to Australia. In his passage across the American continent Mr. Sala will stay at five of the principal cities, at each of which he intends to deliver three lectures. Beginning afterwards at Melbourne, he will lecture at every town of importance in the Australian colonies. He will not return to England before the summer of 1886.

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COMPETITION between telegraph companies is always of material advantage to newspapers, and the completion of the Mackay-Bennett cable, of the Commercial Cable Company, has already led to some tangible results in the direction of reductions. The new company charges 1s. 8d. per word, which is a reduction of 20 per cent. on the tariff previously in force. The company has also reduced the Press rate to 10d. per word for quick messages, and to 5d. per word for deferred messages. The new cable line has been constructed to oppose the Gould monopoly. The Direct United States Company promptly met the action of the new company by announcing that their tariff had been reduced to the same rate, and the Anglo-American Company followed suit later. In the interests of both newspaper proprietors and the public it is to be hoped that the present reductions of tariff may prove permanent.

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UNDER the energetic administration of its present secretary, many of the abuses that formerly attached to the working of the London Society of Compositors have been reformed. But even now the Provident Fund of the Society seems to be largely taken advantage of by members either unable or unwilling to work, and, with a view to remedy this defect, an amendment of the Society's rules was proposed at the Delegate meeting held on the 5th inst. As illustrative of one of the existing abuses, the case was mentioned of a member who joined in 1875, and who, by spending the greater part of his probationary period (two years) "on the road," was enabled to pay the minimum rate of subscription, and then to avail himself of the full benefits of the Provident Fund. The subscriptions of this member for the past nine years have amounted to £10. 13s., while he has received from the funds of the Society during the same period the large sum of £65. 7s. 3d. In proposing an amendment of the rules, the committee make the following sensible observations :—

> We feel that the time has arrived when our members should be protected against such persons as the one we have here referred to, for one of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with in any effort we make to increase our membership is the belief existing in the minds of those who do not belong to us that they will be called upon to pay their eightpence per week to support those whom they are pleased to describe as idle and incompetent, who are seldom known to do any work so long as they can receive money from the funds of the Society. That we have been open to a suspicion of this kind in the past we are afraid we must admit, and it is therefore with a view of preventing it in the future that we ask you to amend Rule V. by the addition of the following sentence, which, it will be seen, in no way affects any member of the Society, except during his probation, when, in fact, he can scarcely be called a member in the full acceptation of the term, or, at any rate, not a "free" member; for, in addition to protecting your funds, we are convinced it will have the effect of considerably raising the status of the members, and will prove to a certain extent their competency as workmen, with regard to which we are occasionally challenged by employers and others, when comparing the advantages to be derived from employing society rather than non-society men:—"Members must in all cases have paid the maximum subscription, and have worked at the business for at least two-thirds of the period of their probation, before being eligible for benefit."

At the Delegate meeting above referred to this amendment was carried unanimously, as were also several others dealing with minor administrative affairs.

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PRINTED books form, as we have before pointed out, a not inconsiderable portion of our national exports, and now that another twelvemonth has closed upon us, we are enabled to afford our readers data as to the aggregate of the trade done in this direction. The shipments of Printed Books to colonial and other foreign markets during the past month amounted to 9,221 cwt., valued at £87,059, as compared with 11,096 cwt., valued at £104,610, in December, 1883. Had it not been for the falling-off in the past month's trade, the figures for the twelvemonth would have shown an advance upon those of the previous year. The above unfavourable circumstance however notwithstanding, the year's exports have aggregated to 124,335 cwt., valued at £1,171,294, while the corresponding figures for 1883 were 123,025 cwt., valued at £1,174,929. Bearing in mind the downward tendency which has lately characterised the general outward trade of this country, there is nothing discouraging in the above figures.

WHOLESALE Stationers who devote special attention to the cultivation of foreign and colonial markets, report a fair average amount of trade during the past month. While orders from France, Australia, British North America, and the United States have been somewhat contracted, there has been an increased demand from the British East Indies and some of the minor markets. The total exports for December represent a value of £69,937, against £71,600 in the like month of last year. The figures for the whole of the past twelvemonth are less satisfactory, and compare to disadvantage with those of the previous year, the respective totals being £847,444 in 1884, and £882,793 in 1883.

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FOREIGN competition notwithstanding, British Paper continues to find an increasing outlet in Colonial and Continental markets. As our monthly Trade Reports have shown, this feature has been almost uniformly characteristic of last year's trade, and the past month has been no exception to the rule. During December there have been exported from the United Kingdom 61,667 cwt. of paper, valued at £129,508, while the corresponding figures for the preceding year were 51,860 cwt., valued at £113,666. Still more satisfactory are the figures for the past twelvemonth, which show shipments amounting to 729,450 cwt. in quantity, and to £1,532,319 in value. The corresponding figures for 1883 were 655,236 cwt., and £1,444,728. It will thus be seen that the past year shows an increase in our Paper exports, as compared with 1883, of 74,214 cwt., and of £87,598. It is worthy of mention that the past year's shipments, as given above, include 505,617 cwt. of Printing and Writing Papers and envelopes, valued at £1,108,167, while the exports of the same descriptions of goods in 1883 were only 444,836 cwt., valued at £1,026,473; so that, it will be observed, nearly the whole of the above increase,—or, to be exact, £81,694,—is to be credited to Printing and Writing Papers, which are, after all, the leading specialties of British manufacturers.

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WHILE the product of British paper-mills has thus met with increased inquiry abroad, foreign competition has continued to make itself more and more felt in our home markets, and the arrivals of paper from the Continent have been exceptionally large. Taking first the past month, we find that no less than 142,201 cwt. of foreign paper were imported, representing a value of £131,056, while the corresponding figures in 1883 were 121,930 cwt., valued at £114,870. Quite as great in proportion has been the increase in the imports during the whole of the past year, as will be seen from the following figures. During the twelve months ended last December, there were imported 1,397,782 cwt. of foreign paper, representing a value of £1,328,327, while the corresponding totals for the year 1883 were 1,112,654 cwt., valued at £1,167,975. The increase for the past year as compared with its predecessor, represents thus in quantity 285,128 cwt., and in value £160,352. In all the above totals we have made allowance for the re-exports of foreign paper, so that the figures given may be said to represent the actual consumption within the United Kingdom. It may be reassuring to some of our readers to learn that Printing and Writing Papers form, roughly speaking, only one-sixth of the quantity imported, and about one-fourth of the value. Much light is thrown upon one aspect of our foreign trade in paper by an article that appears on another page of the present issue in the section specially devoted to the Paper Trade.

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OF Rags for paper-making purposes, this country imported last year 36,296 tons, valued at £488,497, as compared with 29,687 tons, valued at £401,615, in 1883. Of Esparto there were imported, for the same purpose, 184,680 tons, valued at £1,128,143, the corresponding figures for 1883 having been 206,558 tons, valued at £1,383,021. It will thus be seen that while there was an increase in the quantity of rags that came to hand, there was a falling-off in the supplies of esparto. On the other hand, there was also an increase in the quantity of rags and other paper-making materials exported from this country, the total having been 60,937 tons, valued at £561,877, against 51,293 tons, valued at £502,851, in 1883.

THOMAS BEWICK AND HIS PUPILS.*

IN his newly-issued work on Thomas Bewick, Mr. Dobson has republished in book-form two essays contributed by him to the *Century Magazine*, together with additional matter which had to be omitted originally by reason of exigencies of space. The author, who is a devoted admirer of Bewick, seems to have laid under contribution every available source of information in order to make the present work both comprehensive and accurate, in both of which objects he has succeeded. The story of the artist's life is one of more than average interest. Bewick, who was born in 1753, gave from an early age indications of the tastes which so strongly coloured his after-life,—his love for drawing and his love of nature. When at school his exercises were more remarkable for the ornaments which adorned them than for the exercise itself. His taste for drawing, thus early developed, determined his apprenticeship to Mr. Ralph Beilby, an engraver at Newcastle, who undertook all kinds of work, from book-plates to clock-faces. For some time after entering the business he was employed in copying Copeland's "Ornaments," and this, he says in his "Memoirs," "was the only kind of drawing upon which I ever had a lesson given to me by any one." He also about this time engraved a number of diagrams for Dr. Hutton's Treatise on Mensuration, a work in quarto that was issued in 1770. Having engraved some bill-heads which proved popular, commissions for work on wood, of which previously but little had been done in Beilby's shop, began to multiply, and many cuts for children's books were executed for Mr. Thomas Saint, a printer and publisher, of Newcastle, who had succeeded to the business of John White, once famous for his story-books and ballads.

Bewick's seven years' apprenticeship expired on the 1st of October, 1774, and after working for a short time with his old master, at a guinea a week, he returned to Cherryburn, his native place, where he remained until 1776, working principally for Thomas Angus, a printer, of Newcastle. In October of the last-named year he came to London. He obtained work from Isaac Taylor and Thomas Hodgson, the latter being a printer and publisher in George-court, Clerkenwell. Bewick, however, soon wearied of London, and returned to Newcastle. After having worked for a short time on his own account, a proposal was made to him to enter into partnership with his old master, Mr. Beilby. In 1786 Bewick married Miss Isabella Elliot, of Ovingham, their residence being a house at the Forth (a large piece of public ground near St. Mary's Hospital), which had been previously tenanted by Dr. Hutton.

For many years after the termination of his apprenticeship, says Mr. Dobson, Bewick appears to have been fully employed upon the business of the firm, which consisted chiefly of work for silversmiths, watchmakers, and hardware men. Much time was also occupied in seal-cutting; but engraving on wood, as is clear from the small number of acknowledged works between 1774 and 1784, must have been the exception rather than the rule of his trade. The books issued about this time by Bewick, and notably "Gay's Fables," and "Select Fables," are noticed at some length in the work under notice, and the merits of the "cuts" are critically examined, their strong and weak points being severally indicated. It is pertinently observed that, generally speaking, the printing of all the cuts that

* "Thomas Bewick and his Pupils." By Austin Dobson. London: Chatto & Windus, 1884. 8vo, pp. xviii., 232.

appear in the first-named book, even in the earlier editions, is weak and unskilful. The fine work of the background is seldom thoroughly made out, and the whole impression is blurred and unequal. "Nevertheless, as book illustrations, in detail composition, and especially in expression, they are far beyond anything of the kind that had appeared before."

The two works upon which Bewick's reputation rests are his "History of Quadrupeds" and his "History of Birds." He commenced to engrave the illustrations for the former in 1785. Most of the cuts and vignettes were executed after the day's work was over, and the letterpress was mainly compiled by Mr. Beilby, his partner. Bewick himself refers in his "Memoirs" to the difficulties that beset him in producing this work. He says that such animals as he knew were drawn from memory on wood, others were copied from Buffon, and others again from specimens in travelling menageries, first sketched from memory and afterwards corrected on the wood from the animals themselves. The complete work was published in 1790, and its success was such that a second and a third edition appeared in the two following years. The "Quadrupeds" was followed by the "History of British Birds," in two volumes, published respectively in 1797 and 1804. The first volume contained 117 birds and 91 tail-pieces. The letterpress was again by Mr. Beilby; but the proof-sheets, which were in the collection of the late Mr. Hugo, show that Bewick's additions and corrections were numerous and important. By the time the second volume was published, the partnership had been dissolved, and the text was consequently prepared by Bewick himself, with the collaboration of the Rev. Mr. Cotes, of Bedlington. In this volume are figured 101 bird forms, and 139 tail pieces. Large additions were made to the work in subsequent issues, so that in the sixth edition of 1826 (the last published during Bewick's life-time) there are in the first volume 157 figures, and in the second 143, besides fourteen supplementary ones of foreign birds. Mr. Dobson makes some discriminating remarks on the merits of these several works. "There is no doubt," he says, "that the 'Birds' are Bewick's high-water mark. He worked in these under a conjunction of conditions which was especially favourable to his realistic genius. In the first place, he was called upon not to invent or combine, but simply to copy nature with that 'curious eye' which shuns nothing, striving only to give its full import and value to the fold of a feather, the tenderest markings of breast and back, the most fugitive accidents of attitude and appearance. Then, having made his drawing in colour or otherwise, he was not obliged to see it altered or degraded in its transference to the wood-block at the hands of another person. Between his original study and the public he was his own interpreter."

One notable feature in Bewick's books on Natural History are the tail-pieces, in the designing of which he took special pleasure, and to the examination of these Mr. Dobson devotes a separate chapter, in which he tells the story that attaches to many of them.

The only volume of importance published subsequently to the year 1804, was the "Fables of Æsop," issued in 1818. On this, as on every subject connected with the life and work of Bewick, our author says much that is instructive and interesting; but limits of space preclude us from following him further in detail. Bewick continued to use the graver almost down to the time of his death, which took place on the 8th of November, 1828, after a few days' illness, in his seventy-fifth year.

In Mr. Dobson, Bewick has found a loving and discriminating biographer, and the present work, which is illustrated with an excellent portrait and over ninety reproductions of works executed by Bewick and his pupils, will doubtless take rank as a noteworthy contribution to the literature on the subject.

Mr. Dobson's book deals at some length with the life and works of John Bewick, a brother of Thomas, who also practised the art of engraving, but died very young. Did space permit, we should like to have said a word or two as to some of the leading pupils of Bewick, who made their mark as engravers, and whose history is told more or less fully by Mr. Dobson. Principal among these are Charlton Nesbit, Luke Clennell, Harvey, Jackson, Ebenezer Landells, Hole, White, Temple, and Johnson. We must content ourselves, however, by directing our readers' attention to the work itself, where some particulars are given concerning each of them. It only remains for us to add that the book is beautifully printed in clear, legible type, and that the illustrations have been reproduced in excellent style.

COLOUR AND COLOUR PRINTING AS APPLIED TO LITHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER XX.—(*Concluded.*)

HARMONIOUS EMPLOYMENT OF COLOURS.

274. IT would perhaps not be easy to select a better case for illustration than the difference that should obtain in the colour decoration of a winter and of a summer residence. Without going into any argument to prove the proposition, it may be assumed that in summer the most agreeable colouring for an apartment would be one that is suggestive of coolness, while in winter the feeling produced should be that of warmth. In the one case a predominance of blue and in the other of red would be desirable. Not that the apartments should suggest either blue or red, but that these colours should be allowed to exceed the quantity numerically set down as five and eight in our previous exposition, so that either warmth or coolness would be the resulting characteristic according to the colour made to predominate.

This will serve as an instance of a principle which may be varied at the will of the colourist; it does not need further illustration at our hands, because if the student has followed our meaning in the preceding pages he will easily grasp the idea we wish to convey. If he cannot fully comprehend it, the best way will be to begin the chapter again and to carefully note each point as it is set down. In a work of this description one cannot adopt the plan pursued in popular expositions, because the subject of this chapter alone would suffice to fill a volume if it were treated at the length which its importance demands.

275. Having shown how large a variety of possible and agreeable combinations of colour may be evolved from the application of the principle of equivalent values, attention must now be directed to the influence of simultaneous contrast. An explanation of the effects due to this influence has been given in Chapter II., and a careful study of the subject is demanded of all engaged in the practical employment of colour. Vivid colours are stimulating and tiring to the eye-nerves, and if such colours be essential in any composition, and intended to produce their full effect, they must be separated by contrasting or neutral hues calculated to give rest to the eye, so that it shall be able to receive the full value of such colour. Let us suppose that the eye, having been regarding a bright blue, is brought to view a pure red, and that it is required that such red shall

influence the eye so as to seem to be a pure red. The influence of the blue on the eye is to dispose it to see orange, so that if the red immediately join the blue, it will appear to be of a more orange hue than it is intended. If, however, the eye in its passage from blue to red meets an interval of grey, or a succession of intervals of russet and green, it will be able to see the red in all its purity. If, on the other hand, the nature of the case compels an almost sudden departure from the one to the other and both are to be bright and pure, the best effect will be obtained by giving to the red a tinge of blue, so as to prevent its appearing of too strongly an orange colour.

We may here take an instance familiar to the colour-printer. If a bill be printed in an ultramarine blue and vermilion, the latter colour will look too orange because, though the eye does not supply an actual orange complement to the blue, as some people suppose, yet it is predisposed by the tiring influence of the blue to see orange among the white light which accompanies the colour next in succession. This, as is well known, is corrected by the addition of a lake to the vermilion, which helps to better satisfy the eye. Let attention be now paid to the influence exerted by the red upon the blue. The eye having dwelt upon the red becomes more disposed to see green, but the ultramarine blue, being already somewhat tinged with red (that is, it somewhat approaches violet), does not require any further addition of red to counteract the tendency to green which would otherwise ensue.

Wherever the transition from one colour to another is of the nature neither of a contrast nor of a gradation, each should partake somewhat of the hue of the other, if it be desirable that each shall appear to the eye as pure in colour.

To apply this principle to any other colours is a comparatively easy matter when it is once thoroughly grasped by the practical colourist, and it will therefore be unnecessary to pursue it any further.

276. Having laid before the reader an epitome of the system of harmonious colouring, based upon the theory that the three primary colours are blue, red, and yellow, something may now be said about the practical application of the newer theory. It must be impressed upon the reader that the study of pigments will not help much in this case, and that colour must be treated as colour only. There are several ways of showing that when two coloured lights, such as are seen in the spectrum, are made to fall upon the eye at the same time, the resulting colour sensation is not the same as would be experienced by the mixture of two similarly coloured pigments. These are facts generally acknowledged by the scientific world, and as such we accept them for our purpose.

We have elsewhere (par. 15) alluded to the definition of complementary colours, as those which, when united, produce the sensation of white light. This is the definition commonly received by the votaries of science, and must of course be accepted by the student.

277. Experiments conducted with coloured lights instead of pigments teach that white is produced—

By red and greenish blue,
By orange and blue (Antwerp blue),
By yellow and ultramarine (pure, not French),
By greenish yellow and violet,
By green and purple;

and that, therefore, these are the true complementary colours. An examination shows that they only approximate to those set down in our opening chapters, but it will be seen that these pairs form combinations which are favourites with many persons who are acknowledged to have taste in colour.

A further extension of the principle of contrast of colours, as exhibited by the previous table, is shown as follows:—

Spectrum red	is contrasted by	green blue,
Vermilion	,,	less green blue,
Red lead	,,	Prussian blue,
Orange	,,	Antwerp blue,
Orange yellow	,,	pure blue,
Yellow	,,	real ultramarine blue,
Greenish yellow	,,	French ditto,
Yellow green	,,	violet,
Green	,,	purple,
Emerald green	,,	red purple,
Blue green	,,	carmine.

When, therefore, it is desirable in decoration to contrast colours according to this newer, and as at present understood more scientific, theory, the combinations here set down must be employed instead of those that have been treated of before. As a practical system, this latter theory lacks the simplicity and decisiveness of the older one, and is therefore not much employed. Those, however, who prefer, for instance, to contrast purple with green instead of with yellow, can find a reason for it in the newer teaching.

278. Leaving the theories, and relying upon the experience of Chevreul and others, we give the following as having been approved good combinations:—

Pure red and blue.	Red lead and blue.
Vermilion and blue.	Red lead and Antwerp blue.
Vermilion and Prussian blue.	Red lead and yellow green.
	Red lead and yellow or orange.

When vermilion or red lead is employed with green the latter should be dark.

Orange with blue or green.	Sea green and vermilion.
Golden orange and ultramarine.	Sea green and red lead.
	Sea green and violet.
Golden orange and violet.	Antwerp blue and chrome yellow.
Golden orange and purple.	
Yellow and violet.	Antwerp blue and Naples yellow.
Yellow and purple red.	
Dark yellow and green (?)	Antwerp blue and light carmine.
Greenish yellow and violet.	
Golden yellow and purple.	Antwerp blue and ultramarine.
Grass green and violet (best when pale).	

279. The following are considered bad, or at least doubtful combinations:—

Pure red and bright green.	Greenish yellow and Antwerp blue.
Pure red and yellow.	
Pure red and red lead.	Grass green and rose colour.
Pure red and violet.	Grass green and carmine.
Vermilion and bright green.	Grass green and blue.
Vermilion and yellow or violet.	Emerald green and violet.
	Emerald green and purple.
Red lead and blue green.	Emerald green and red.
Orange yellow and purple red.	Emerald green with orange or yellow.
Orange yellow and pure red.	Sea green and purple red.
	Sea green and carmine.
Orange yellow and sea green.	Sea green and blue.
Yellow and pure red.	Sea green and yellow.
Yellow and blue.	Antwerp blue and violet.
Yellow and blue green.	Antwerp blue and purple.
Yellow and green.	Ultramarine and carmine.
Greenish yellow and vermilion, or pure red.	Ultramarine and purple or violet.
Greenish yellow and orange yellow.	Violet and purple.
	Violet and carmine.

These combinations set down as of, at least, doubtful desirability, are made less objectionable by lightening or deepening one or both of them, as then they affect the eye in a less decided manner.

280. An inspection of the list of those given as good pairs of colours will reveal the fact that many of them approach closely to the contrasting colours of Field's theory; and it is the opinion of persons who are well acquainted with the science of Chromatics, that as a practical system for the decorator and painter, the older theory is much more readily understood and of far easier application. No set of rules, however complete or scientific, will make a good colourist. Some people have a natural aptitude for the employment of colour which is rapidly developed under favourable circumstances. Such persons have not merely a power to discriminate between the delicate hues presented by nature to the observing eye,—which may, however, be possessed in an equal degree by all persons having healthy and normal visual organs,—but they are able to bring these hues together in agreeable combinations so as to give pleasure to those who have cultivated a taste for chromatic beauty. The rules for the employment of colour are not so much needed for these gifted ones,—though even they cannot but benefit by a knowledge of them,—as they are for those of less favoured capacity; for by the aid of these rules the latter are enabled to produce combinations which, if not of the highest order of merit, can at least be tolerated by the more refined.

The colour-printer, in the course of proofing his work, should be on the look-out for such accidental combinations as frequently occur without being sought for. In trying to arrive at some definite colour by overprinting or mingling of stipple, he sometimes obtains an excellent colour effect which is in itself beautiful, though perhaps not quite what is desirable for the subject under manipulation; if these are taken care of they may often prove useful in suggesting effects which might not be thought of otherwise.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER VI.—The Country Reporter.

ITH the large increase of newspapers in country districts there has been an increase of news correspondents; and every village, however remote, has its newspaper representative in the person of the village schoolmaster, bookseller, shopkeeper, or barber. In some cases an editor is able to secure the services of a clerk, who is only too glad to supplement his slender income by writing paragraphs about school feasts, tea-meetings, and penny readings. A knowledge of shorthand is rarely one of the accomplishments of these amateur reporters. Whether they write shorthand or not, they often impose a good deal of labour upon the sub-editors by their inability to write decent English. But as a copy of the paper is frequently thought sufficient recompense for the labour of the correspondent, good workmanship cannot be expected. In most cases, however, a small annual salary is paid, and in others a penny a line. The latter rate of payment is considered more satisfactory by employers; but to conscientious correspondents, who aim at conciseness and brevity, it is very unsatisfactory, and it acts as an inducement to enlarge the material at command. Under this stimulus fire appears as "the devouring element"; water as "the aqueous flood"; tea as the "cup that cheers but not inebriates"; a high wind becomes a "fierce tornado," &c.

There is another danger arising from the employment of untrained correspondents, whose "copy" requires to be closely read, and often re-written. Men of pronounced views upon any question are apt to give expression to their convictions in their reports of meetings, and to comment upon local occurrences. This is the chief failing in village reporters, and has not unfrequently plunged a newspaper proprietor into difficulties. It is often hard to say what constitutes a libel. Even judges differ on the subject. One takes a broad and comprehensive view of the duties and responsibilities of the press; another, a narrow and technical view. But it was certainly a very grave error of judgment on the part of a Yorkshire newspaper to assert that the provisions supplied by a confectioner for a school treat "were of poor quality"; and it is not surprising that the proprietor of the paper was fined £50 for the offence. The higher the position of the newspaper, the greater the libel; or, at any rate, the greater the ground of complaint. In 1876, the owner of a menagerie sought to obtain damages from the *Birmingham Daily Mail* for describing an elephant (which had escaped) as "little larger than a Newfoundland dog." The magistrate held, however, that there was no ground for the proceedings, and dismissed the case, the plaintiff paying all costs; yet the description of the elephant was, without doubt, calculated to injure the showman, by reflecting upon the size of his quadrupeds.

It is clear from the following letter from the editor of a Lancashire county paper to a clerk residing in one of the Manchester suburbs, that good local correspondents are not easy to obtain:—"I am obliged by your offer to undertake the office of our representative in —— and the immediate district. So far I have been very unfortunate in my —— relations, but I judge from what I hear of you that you are well fitted to do the work satisfactorily, and I shall be glad to arrange with you to do so. It is seldom we should need long reports, but I much feel the need of nice accounts of all the more important matters that crop up amongst you—necessarily condensed, as we have not very much space to spare. As to remuneration, I am willing to pay anything that is fair, but think linage would probably work best on both sides. I shall be glad to know your mind on this subject." The end of this engagement was an appointment as district manager of the paper at a salary of £4 a week. Without the preliminary training of a local correspondent, it would have been utterly impossible to fulfil the duties of a manager, whose work included attendance at all kinds of meetings, from scientific assemblies to tea-meetings. This, however, is quite an exceptional case of good luck. It would be difficult to find many instances of similar treatment on weekly newspapers. In the eastern and western counties a district reporter's salary rarely exceeds £2, and sometimes not £1.

The experiences of a junior reporter are worth quoting, because they illustrate the unenterprising character of many proprietors of small newspapers, and the nature of the duties devolving upon the beginner at reporting. "I began life," says our correspondent, "as a printer's devil, learned shorthand, and assisted a district reporter. After a while, I secured a district reportership at eighteen shillings a week. The paper was localised in a town of 3,000 inhabitants, but was such a miserable sheet that its sale amounted to only two dozen copies weekly. The reporting was the least important part of my duties. A fortnightly

Petty Sessions, a County Court about every two months, and an occasional tea-meeting, or a meeting of the agricultural labourers, was the extent of the scope for reporting. Canvassing for advertisements, establishing agencies in the villages, collecting accounts, instituting County Court proceedings, distributing contents' bills, writing local notes, hunting up boys to sell the paper, reading bullying letters from the proprietor of the paper, writing explanatory replies and earnest applications for arrears of salary,—constituted pretty nearly all I had to do. My appeals for my salary generally resulted in a command: 'Collect the enclosed account, take out your salary, and hand the balance at once.' After twelve months' experience in this district I was promoted to a larger one at a salary of twenty-one shillings a week, and for this munificent sum I had to work harder than ever. At the end of six months, however, I secured a situation in a small but busy seaport in the North. Here I had much more actual reporting and sub-editorial work, but I had also to engage in canvassing, collecting, book-keeping, making out accounts, and occasionally assisting in the shop. Proof-reading, of course, was included in the schedule of duties. In fact, it was a place in which the reporter was required to 'assist the proprietor,'—a very elastic term. My salary, for the performance of all these duties, was twenty-five shillings a week, which was increased to thirty shillings at the end of three years' service. My next situation was that of junior reporter on an evening 'daily,' at a salary of thirty-five shillings a week. Here, for the first time, I was occupied with the legitimate duties of a reporter; but I had to read my own proofs. This, however, is a decided advantage, for I have endured no end of 'chaff' through stupid mistakes that would have been detected if I could have seen the proofs. As to salaries, some papers in the Midland counties pay well, but the North is the place where the work of the reporter is most highly valued."

The picture of the duties of a local reporter in the eastern counties is by no means a bright one; and if our contributor's experience were general, we fear the number of candidates for the journalistic profession would slightly decrease. Fortunately, more handsome treatment prevails in the North. One Lancashire newspaper has no fewer than eight district reporters at salaries ranging from 35s. to £2. 10s. a week. As the reporting does not occupy more than half their time, they engage in other work. One member of the staff, for instance, is a rate-collector at a salary of £1 a week, and possesses the largest stationery and tobacco shop in the district in which he works as reporter. As a matter of fact, some country reporters are better off than town reporters. Where the district manager devotes his whole time to the duties of a localised newspaper, the work, of course, is hard, and the hours are long; but, occasionally, he is rewarded by hearing an orator, or is treated to a performance at a Local Board meeting. Some idea of the characters of the composition of rural Boards may be gathered from the following incident. As one genius could not have his own way at a meeting he brought a pair of cymbals, on which he began playing, occasionally pausing to deliver some forcible remark bearing on the question at issue. The Board at last called in the police, who removed the performer. Such diversions, however objectionable, help to relieve the monotony of the proceedings of such meetings, and make a reporter's life endurable. But the work itself is a capital training for the higher branches of the profession.

On the whole, it may be said that it is the chief function of a local correspondent to convey a clear and truthful picture of such events as occur in his district, provided they be of a character calculated to create local or general interest. And it is astonishing how many such events do occur even in remote localities. Facts in natural history, or in botany; incidents occurring in the lives of former residents in the district who have migrated; local marriages in high life; or funerals of persons who have been famous in any pursuit: in fact, all such matters as go to make up local gossip, and may be supposed to prove of interest to those who live in the district or have migrated from it. It is in this manner that local histories are built up.

Bibliography of Printing.

WATSON (James). The History of the Art of Printing, containing an Account of It's Invention and Progress in Europe: with the Names of the Famous Printers, the Places of their Birth, and the Works printed by them. With a Preface by the Publisher to the Printers in Scotland. Printed by James Watson. Edinburgh: 1713. 8vo. Sold at his Shop opposite to the Lucken-Booths. Preface, pp. 24; Specimen of Types, pp. xlviii.; History of Printing, pp. 64.

"At best but a meagre performance; it happens to be rare, and, therefore, bibliomaniacs hunt after it." So writes Dr. Dibdin ("Bibliomania," p. 69) in his usual superficial style. He is right so far as rarity goes, for it is a volume that must be waited and watched for; but that is not its only recommendation, for it contains some interesting and useful information on Scotch Printing not found elsewhere. The didactic part, as stated in the preface, was written by John Spottiswoode, translated from a celebrated French writer; this was La Caille, who, in 1689, published his "Histoire de l'Imprimerie."

——— A previous View of the Case between John Baskett, Esq., one of His Majesty's Printers, plaintiff, and Henry Parsons, Stationer, defendant. Printed by James Watson, one of His Majesty's Printers. Edinburgh: [1717]. 4to. pp. 35.

Extremely well printed.

JAMES WATSON, whose "History of Printing" is above noticed, claimed, as Printer to His Majesty in Scotland, the right of printing the Bible and of selling it anywhere in the United Kingdom. Henry Parsons was his agent. There can be little doubt that Watson wrote this clever tract (which is thus dated in the catalogue of the British Museum, but Mr. Blades gives 1720 as the year of its appearance), and his argument is, that the Act of Union between England and Scotland having stipulated equality and complete freedom of trade between the two countries, Mr. Baskett, King's Printer in England, while claiming the privilege of printing Bibles and selling them in Scotland, prosecuted Mr. Parsons for selling in England Bibles printed by Mr. Watson in Scotland. Incidentally is mentioned the fact of Baskett having leased the Printing-house at Oxford for Bible-printing, as did also Thomas Guy (Guy's Hospital) for a few years.

WATT (P. B.). A few Hints on Colour and Printing in Colours. London: 1872. 8vo. pp. 32.

The author, who is a practical lithographer and has had experience abroad as well as in England, was the originator, and for some time part proprietor, of *The Lithographer*, in establishing which publication he spent much time and money. The substance of this little work appeared first in the pages of the above publication, July and August, 1870, and January, 1871. (*See Lithographer*, PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.)

WATTS (Thomas). A Letter to Antonio Panizzi, Esq., Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum, on the reputed Earliest Printed Newspaper, *The English Mercurie*, 1588. London: 1839. 8vo. pp. 16.

This letter dissipates the idea which, up to 1839, was generally current that England was the first country to print a newspaper. The author was Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum.

WAUTERS (Alphonse). Documents pour servir à l'histoire de l'Imprimerie dans l'ancien Brabant. [In the *Bulletin du Bibliophile Belge*, vol. xiii. pp. 73–84. Bruxelles: 1856. 8vo.]

The author is one of the best historians of Belgium and the Netherlands. His "Table chronologique des chartes et diplômes imprimés concernant l'histoire de la Belgique" includes references to printing and publishing.

WEBER (Ferd.). Beschreibung des Gutenberg-Festes in Elberfeld am 25. Juli 1840. Elberfeld: 1840. 8vo. pp. 48.

WEBERS (J. G.). Weimarischer Beitrag zu feyerlicher Begehung des dritten 100 jährigen Jubel-Festes einer wohllöblichen Buchdruckerkunst. Darinnen nebst der dabey gehaltenen Predigt, andre dahin gehörige Betrachtungen enthalten. Nebst einer Vorrede. Weimar: 1740. 8vo. 12 leaves and pp. 136.

WEDDING. Beschreibung einer von C. A. Holm in London erfundenen, von den Mechanikern Nasmyth, Caskell, & Co. in Manchester gebauten Skandinavien-Presse. Berlin: 1845. 4to. pp. 12. 3 plates.

The author was the director of the Prussian State Printing-office, and his essay was a reprint from the Transactions of the Society for Promoting Industry in Prussia.

WEDMORE (Frederick). Masters of Etching. Articles in *Macmillan's Magazine*, 1874.

——— Four Masters of Etching. With original etchings by Haden, Jacquemart, Whistler, and Legros. London: 1883. 4to. pp. 46.

W(EGELIN) (P.). Die Buchdruckereien der Schweiz. Mit erläuternden und ergänzenden Anmerkungen. Eine Gelegenheitsschrift, zur Feier des vierten Jubelfestes der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst. St. Gallen: 1836. 8vo. pp. xx. 180; appendix, pp. 34.

——— Geschichte der Buchdruckereien im Kanton St. Gallen. Mit einleitender Nachricht über die Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst. Eine Festgabe für die Theilnehmer an der Säkularfeier in St. Gallen am 24. Juni 1840. St. Gallen: 1840. 8vo. pp. vii. 108.

WEHLE (J. H.). Die Zeitung. Ihre Organisation und Technik. Versuch eines journalistischen Handbuchs. Wien: 1883. 8vo. pp. viii. 309.

——— Das Buch. Technik der Schriftstellerei. Versuch eines Handbuches für Autoren. Wien: 1879. 8vo. pp. iv. 236.

In the first book, the author aims at giving an insight into the technicalities of getting out a daily paper, and in the second into the printing of a book, for the benefit of inexperienced journalists and young authors. Both books are of practical value.

WEHRHAN (Otto Fr.). Gutenbergs erster Druck, oder facsimile der ersten Seite des ersten in der Welt gedruckten Buches. Bei Gelegenheit der iv. Säcularfeier des Typendruckes mit einer kurzen geschichtlichen Erläuterung herausgegeben. Leipzig: 1840. Folio. 1 leaf.

WEIGEL (Theordor Oswald). Catalogue de Premières productions de l'art d'Imprimerie en possession de Mr. T. O. Weigel. French title of the following work:—

——— Ars Moriendi. Editio princeps. Photographisches facsimile. Leipzig: 1869. 4to.

——— Katalog frühester Erzeugnisse der Druckerkunst der Weigelschen Sammlung. Zeugdrucke, Metallschnitte, Holzschnitte, etc. Mit 12 Abbildungen. Leipzig: 1872. 8vo. pp. viii. 274.

This is the most scientifically prepared catalogue ever issued.

——— Verzeichniss der xylographischen Bücher des fünfzehnten Jahrhunderts. Leipzig: 1856. 8vo. pp. 10.

One hundred copies only reprinted from the *Serapeum*.

WEIGEL (T. O.) und ZESTERMANN (Ad.). Collectio Weigeliana. Die Anfänge der Druckerkunst in Bild und Schrift. An deren frühesten Erzeugnissen in der Weigel'schen Sammlung erläutert. 2 vols. with 145 facsimiles and woodcuts in the text. Leipzig: 1866. Folio. Two parts.

Of this edition 325 copies were printed. "This magnificent work is the most perfect sample of the art of Printing and facsimile engraving ever produced in Germany. The author's design is to show that the first discovery of Printing with movable characters, words, lines, and entire pages, and reproducing by means of colour, belongs to the Germans and not to the Dutch. Impressions on cotton-cloth, engravings on metal, wood, paste, and copper, are to be found in the work."

WEIJER (P. W. van de). Proeven van Reproductie van oude Drukwerken (MS. title). Utrecht: 1864. A collection of six leaves of litho. facsimiles of works printed between 1446 and 1709.

WEIMAR. Zur Geschichte der Hof-Buchdruckerei in Weimar. Weimar: 1858. 8vo. pp. 16.

——— *See* WEBERS.

WEIMARS Album zur vierten Säcularfeier der Buchdruckerkunst am 24. Juni 1840. Weimar: 1840. Royal 8vo. pp. iv., six leaves of list of subscribers, pp. 356, six copperplates.

A collection of essays contributed by various writers. Among them are a History of the State Printing House of Weimar, by Dr. Panse; a sermon by Dr. J. F. Röhr, and 19 other literary articles on Goethe, &c.

WEISE (Adam). Albrecht Dürer und sein Zeitalter. Leipzig: 1819. 4to. Portrait.

WEISHAUPT (Heinrich). Das Gesammtgebiet des Steindrucks, oder vollständige theoretisch-praktische Anweisung zur Ausübung der Lithographie in ihrem ganzen Umfange und auf ihrem jetzigen Standpunkte. Nebst einem Anhange von der Zinkographie, dem Anastatischen Drucke und der Photolithographie. Weimar: 1875. 16mo. pp. xvi., 563. With an accompanying Atlas, giving on 12 double-page plates some 140 illustrations of lithographic presses and other material.

A treatise, both theoretical and practical, on the art of Lithography. The author was one of the Professors at the Technological Institute at Munich, and a son of the F. Weishaupt mentioned by Senefelder in his work on Lithography. After a brief history of the art, come some remarks on the relative value which copperplate printing, wood engraving, and lithography bear to each other. The different processes practised in connexion with the last-mentioned art are next passed in review, and after this the author dives *in medias res*, and deals with all that belongs to lithography, chromo-lithography, zincography, and the many other intercorrelated chemical and heliographic processes. The illustrations in the Atlas, to which frequent reference is made in the text, have all been neatly executed in lithography.

——— Theoretisch-praktische Anleitung zur Chromo-Lithographie oder zum lithogr. Farbendruck, sowie zu lithographischem Kunstdruck überhaupt. Mit 4 lithogr. Tafeln. Quedlinburg and Leipzig: 1848. 8vo. pp. viii. and 168.

WEISS (C. E.).—*See* RATTWITZ.

WEISS (Julius). Die Galvanoplastik, oder sichere Anleitung und ausführliche Darstellung des galvanoplastischen Verfahrens in all' seinen Theilen. Wien: 1878. 8vo. pp. viii. 302. [Editions also published at Pesth and Leipzig.] Second edition, 1883.

The different galvanoplastic processes are very clearly explained in this handbook, diagrams helping to make the matter more easily understood.

WEISS (M.). Specimens of the Printing Establishment of M. Weiss. Malta: 1845. 8vo.

Types of various kinds, ornaments, and 211 wood or metal cuts.

"WHO SPOILS OUR NEW ENGLISH BOOKS?" *

UNDER the above title a neatly got-up little work has been written by Mr. Henry Stevens, the eminent bibliophile, of Trafalgar-square. The author points out the falling-off noticeable in the mechanical get-up of modern English books, as compared with those of a past day, and avers, moreover, that "the present new English, Scotch, and Irish books, of a given size and price, are not of the average quality of high art and skill in manufacture that is found in some other countries." English newspapers, on the other hand, are acknowledged to be superior to those of any other country. In answering the question which forms the title of his book, Mr. Stevens says that no less than ten parties are concerned in spoiling books, and that "one, several, or all of them may justly be accused, if not convicted, as participants in the decadence of bookmaking in England." The list comprises the following:—1, The Author; 2, the Publisher; 3, the Printer; 4, the Reader; 5, the Compositor; 6, the Pressman or Machinist; 7, the Papermaker; 8, the Inkmaker; 9, the Bookbinder; and 10, the Consumer.

Setting forth the shortcomings of each of these ten classes *seriatim*, Mr. Stevens pertinently observes that authors have often very crude ideas of form, comeliness, and style, and that by persisting, as they often do, in their notions against the better judgment, experience, and skill of publisher and printer, they are pretty sure to spoil their books. There are probably few master printers who cannot endorse these views from their own experience. Nor is there less justice in the charge brought against some publishers that, regardless of other considerations, they will entrust the printing of their books to "the competiting printer who will do the whole work at the least cost in his own and the cheapest way." Master printers, in their turn, are blamed for not giving the necessary attention and thought to the size and quality of the paper used, the shape of the printed page, the size of the type employed, the comeliness of title-pages, and the many little niceties essential to produce a handsome book. Recognising, however, the difficult position in which members of the Craft are often placed, Mr. Stevens does them the justice to acknowledge that "the printer of the present day has become a scapegoat, or a patient beast of burden. The faults of the author and the publisher are generally attributed to him, especially if the book when issued proves to be a failure in any point of its manufacture. The author's fads and the publisher's notions are often conveyed as instructions to the printer. He knows them to be injurious, but must obey. Hence many books are spoilt in spite of the printer, while he alone receives the blame." This short extract will show that Mr. Stevens is not disposed to lay undeseved blame upon printers, but that, on the contrary, he fully sympathises with them in the dilemma in which they often find themselves.

Without going into details as to the *laches* of the seven remaining classes of persons held responsible for the defects of modern English books, we may say that Mr. Stevens suggests the establishment of a School of Typography in England, in which every disciple of these ten tribes shall study a recognised grammar of book-manufacture, including printing. "Let every one of the ten," says our author, "learn his rules, and play well his part, and then the art of bookmaking will drift back into the practice of those same laws of proportion,

* Who Spoils our New English Books. Asked and Answered by Henry Stevens, of Vermont. London: H. N. Stevens.

taste, and workmanship so well settled and displayed in old manuscripts and old books, large and small, long before and long subsequent to the birth of typography!" Mr. Stevens's good-natured criticism deserves the attention of every printer and lover of books, and we therefore commend his little work for their perusal.

THE WORKING HOURS OF PRINTERS' APPRENTICES IN THE CITY.

TO secure the respective rights and interests of masters and apprentices in the City of London a special jurisdiction exists by custom in the Chamberlain's Court, with appeal in certain cases to the Lord Mayor's Court. This jurisdiction is neither wholly criminal nor wholly civil, but combines something of both. During the past month an interesting question was submitted to this court, two cross actions having been brought to obtain an opinion as to the number of hours to be worked by apprentices in the Printing Trade. Mr. Scott was the employer, and Howell and Burgess were the apprentices.

It appears that the apprentices, who are employed in learning the trade of compositors, had been bound according to the custom of the City, and their indentures had been enrolled in the Chamberlain's Court. It was admitted by both parties that, formerly, both journeymen and apprentices worked 59½ hours weekly—*i.e.*, from 8 till 8 o'clock, allowing 1½ hour for meals, from Monday and Friday, inclusive, and 7 hours on Saturday. The master contended that those hours continue to be observed in houses unconnected with the Trade Society of Compositors (of which his is one), but that houses which have joined that society have alone reduced the hours to 54 a week. He further contended that the boys when bound and enrolled were aware of the fact that his journeymen and apprentices worked 59½ hours. It was urged by the apprentices that the practice of the great majority of houses in the trade, both society and non-society, is now to work 54 hours only. That this has modified the custom of the trade in London, and that apprentices are accordingly entitled to share in the benefits arising to them from the reduced hours of work, both as regards opportunity for self-improvement and recreation, as well as of charge for overtime when they are kept beyond ordinary hours. Mr. Drummond, Secretary of the London Society of Compositors, attended in support of the contention of the apprentices, and put in the "Compositors' Guide," printed for the said society; also the work of Mr. John Southward, "Practical Printing," pointing to page 324 of that work. He affirmed that all "society houses" had agreed to 54 hours, and that there was no fixed rule among non-society houses to claim 59½ ordinary hours of work, and he cited Messrs. Letts and Messrs. Kelly as cases in point.

Having heard the evidence on both sides, Mr. Benjamin Scott, the Chamberlain, took time to consider his decision, which is manifestly important as affecting other masters and apprentices in the Printing Trade. We give his decision in his own words :—

I was called upon in the year 1872 to give my opinion on a case affecting the bookbinding trade, in which the circumstances were somewhat different, but the principle involved was the same as in this case. I then stated that the Court was ruled by precedent and custom. I was aware of no precedent on which I could rely, and I was, therefore, bound to find, as nearly as I could, what was the custom regulating the particular trade. I am bound to admit that, in this case, evidence has been produced of an almost universal compliance with the 54 hours practice in the Printing Tradse, and also by most of the large employers of labour in that trade. One of the difficulties I have had to weigh in coming to a decision, has been the act that the master may fairly contend that the rate of wages he may have agreed to pay his apprentices had reference to 59½ hours' work weekly. But this contention I am unable to entertain, as the custom of the City does not recognise wages to apprentices, and consequently any question on this point must be dealt with in a court which is competent to deal with an agreement outside the City indenture. Another point made by the master I can entertain, viz., that the lads were bound and enrolled with knowledge on their part that the hours of work were to be 59½, and that, therefore, they should continue the terms of their respective indentures to work so many ordinary hours. I have been obliged on former occasions as well as in the case to which I have referred, to decide that there is no specific contract, as to hours of labour, in the indenture. An apprentice is bound to serve his master "faithfully" and to obey "all his lawful commandments"; now this is, in fact, the question before me—What are "lawful commandments" as it regards hours of ordinary work? There is in the indenture itself nothing to guide me, and I find that the invariable practice has been to come to this Court to learn what is the custom, according to the best evidence obtainable. After very careful consideration, I am bound to decide that it has been conclusively proved that the present custom of the trade is to work 54 hours only as ordinary work. Had the hours of labour been extended in the trade, I should have been bound to follow the custom so far as it could be proved. In deciding this case I have been fortified, but not guided, in my decision, by the increased and increasing tendency of trade of all kinds to contract business within fewer hours, and to intensify the action of the work and the activity of the *employés* while business lasts.

Although this decision is of considerable importance, it is well to bear in mind that it only applies to apprentices indentured in accordance with the City custom, while it is, moreover, open to the master to appeal against this ruling to the Lord Mayor's Court.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. QUARITCH.

AN interesting account of an interview with Mr. Quaritch, the famous bookseller, of Piccadilly, has lately appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which cannot fail to be read with interest by our readers:—Mr. Quaritch, says the writer, was in his sanctum, a small, dark room, almost filled with the table, a few chairs, and two or three bookcases, containing several thousand pounds' worth of rare volumes, protected from the dust by glass doors. He points to two or three portraits of himself which hang from the walls, and is especially proud of one showing him arrayed in the flowing robes of the order, towering over a group of friends,—the learned society of "Odd Volumes.' Mr. Quaritch discoursed in a pessimistic strain of the decadence of the genuine buyer and collector, "a sign of the materialistic age we live in." Book-buying and book-collecting in the proper sense have gradually declined since 1830, when there came a new departure and a new school. It was before that time that the great libraries were formed. "At the Hamilton sale I spent £40,000, and at the Sunderland sale £33,000; and most of my purchases are now in the house here. I have known well most of the collectors of my time; three Dukes of Hamilton, for instance; and there you see the portrait of one of my best customers,—the late Earl of Crawford, whose body was stolen. But, as I have said, the fashion has changed nowadays. Collectors go in for first editions of Keats, Shelley, Thackeray, Dickens, and for the engravings of Cruikshank and Phiz. Then sporting literature is greatly in demand. Another very good customer is the country gentleman, who generally aspires to have in his library the best books on his county history. But I cannot enumerate the demands and crazes. Show me a man's library, and I will tell you his character and his attainments." But it is about the marketable value of the books that Mr. Quaritch concerns himself; for, despite all his learning, he describes himself as being as much a commercial man as the stockbroker or the merchant, and appraises the value of a library just as a tea-tester would a sample of tea. He began business, in Castle-street, some forty years ago,—never mind how old he is now. It is sufficient to say that he is shrewd and active as ever, and, like Professor Jowett, "what he knows not, is not knowledge." No one having talked five minutes to the Bismarck of the book trade could fail to see that he had to do with a keen trader. His hunting grounds are all over the face of the earth; he gathers his harvest from the five continents, and stores it up in Piccadilly. All books are fish that come to the net of Mr. Quaritch; the minnow and the whale alike, pence or pounds, scores or thousands, it matters not which.

"Now, come with me, and I will show you a few of the rooms here." And as we went my guide pointed with pride to this case and that, to this pile and that. Here a bundle of Eastern manuscripts worth thousands, there a case full of Mexican manuscripts written at the time of the Conquest; here was the "pigsty," as he calls one of the rooms full of musty tomes and books as yet uncatalogued. Mr. Quaritch proceeded to expatiate upon his morocco bindings, his Russian leather, his rare editions, his illuminated missals, his black letters, his manuscripts, his breviaries, his psalters, and all the mass of sumptuous and valuable volumes. He declares that he sells everything, and never refuses an order. Each of these rooms contains priceless treasures, the value of which is known only to the great man himself, for he marks the price of each book.

It is impossible to deceive Mr. Quaritch by any flimsy pretence to book learning. "If I hear any one talking about Elzevirs and Aldines, I know he is an ignorant ass." Mr. Quaritch speaks plainly, and this outburst was, I must confess, *apropos* of an unfortunate remark of my own concerning Elzevirs. "Elzevirs and Aldines, indeed! a pack of ignoramuses!" Each one of those overflowing rooms is a model of neatness. There is a place for every volume, and every volume is in its place. Here was a young fellow bending over a desk, busy preparing a catalogue, a task requiring infinite care and patience. "What do you keep on the floor?" asked my guide of him, stopping to pick up a sheet of paper which should have been on the desk. Mr. Quaritch is a careful man. "I suppose you like the excitement of a great sale?" "No, sir; there is nothing I abominate so heartily as the dreary hours I have to sit in those dreary auction-rooms. Once or twice one gets excited, and one's blood is up like the blood of a gambler; but how often? No. I am happiest here." I asked Mr. Quaritch to give me a sketch of his career, and endeavoured in vain to draw him out. But he is a wise and prudent man. "I care to offend no man." "But surely you can afford to snap your fingers at anybody?" "Sir, you are quite wrong. I want everybody, no matter how insignificant, and although I may hate him to desperation. For instance, suppose you are a very good customer of mine, and ask me for an eighteenpenny book which will bring me no profit, but which I get for the sake of your larger custom. I look through the trade catalogues for it, but a hundred to one it is not there. It is then included in my list of 'books wanted.' Do you think a bookseller would trouble to inform me about an eighteenpenny book unless I was on good terms with him? No. That is why I like to be friendly with everybody. Now you must excuse me. I am a busy man. I bought a library this morning; the man had been a student, not a collector. It has just come in; I must go and examine it."

JUBILEE OF A GLASGOW LITHOGRAPHER.

ON Tuesday, the 6th inst., Messrs. Allan & Ferguson, the well-known lithographers, engravers, &c., of Glasgow, entertained their *employés* to a dinner in the Choral Hall, to celebrate the jubilee of their foreman (Mr. John Inglis). After dinner, which was served in splendid style, the chairman (Mr. James Andrew Allan), in a suitable speech, made the presentation of an illuminated address, which read as follows :—

PRESENTATION JUBILEE ADDRESS,
With Purse of Sovereigns,
To JOHN INGLIS,
From ALLAN & FERGUSON,
Lithographers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers, Glasgow,
in recognition of his faithful services in
the employment of the firm for Fifty Years.

Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure we are permitted to celebrate your jubilee in our establishment, and to acknowledge your faithfulness in having served us as a lithographer for the long period of *fifty years*. From boyhood, through apprenticeship and manhood, your constant perseverance and truthful performance of your daily duties, combined with ability and uprightness, have won for you our highest esteem. We congratulate you upon having fulfilled such a successful career, and only hope you may be long spared in good health and strength to carry on your work as faithfully in the future as you have done in the past.

Signed this sixth day of January, 1885. ALLAN & FERGUSON.

The address was executed in the usual illuminated style, having a neat gold frame, and Mr. Inglis's photograph was pasted on the left-hand side in the centre of an ornamental scroll.

After his health had been pledged, Mr. John Inglis, in reply, thanked the chairman for the presentation, and gave rather an interesting account of Lithography in former days, which, he said, as compared with the trade of to-day, showed great changes and improvements in machinery and appliances. He also alluded to a number of artists (amongst them "Crimean" Simpson, Robert Carrick, &c.) who had all been employed in the establishment of Messrs. Allan & Ferguson at various periods. He added that he felt proud in receiving this testimonial which had come upon him in quite an unexpected manner.

Several toasts, recitations, and songs followed, when, at the conclusion, the croupier (Mr. Richardson) proposed in very kindly terms, the health of the chairman, wishing long life and prosperity to the firm. The toast was responded to with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Allan, in reply, thanked the company, and expressed the pleasure he felt in having such a gathering to celebrate the jubilee of his firm's foreman. He remarked that while we often heard of "golden jubilee weddings" and "Ministerial jubilees," it was a rare thing to hear of the *jubilee of a Lithographer* who had served in one establishment for fifty years; in fact, such an event had never before been celebrated in Glasgow, and he would be curious to know whether such an occasion had ever been celebrated even in England.

The company sang "Auld Lang Syne," after which the proceedings terminated.

INAUGURATION OF A NEW LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING-OFFICE.

LAST Friday, the 9th inst., Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson, chromo-lithographic printers, of Bradford, inaugurated the opening of their new premises at Stott Hill, by a supper and dance in the rooms of the building. The gathering consisted of employers, employed, and their friends. The new premises are described as being among the most extensive of their kind in the country, while the firm's productions enjoy also a wide and well-deserved reputation. In the arrangement of the commodious premises of which the firm will shortly take complete possession, the proprietors have availed themselves of the best machinery to be obtained for the purposes of their trade. It is probable also that the premises will shortly be lighted by means of electricity; so that, with good natural and artificial light, ample room, and excellent machinery, the surroundings of the workpeople will be comfortable.

To celebrate the inauguration, considerably over 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down to supper in one of the upper rooms of the building. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Ibbetson (senior partner), and there were present Mr. T. Ibbetson, Mr. J. Ibbetson, Mr. Linck, Dr. Evans, Mr. J. Vickerman, Alderman T. Hill, Mr. T. Andrews (architect), Mr. J. E. Beanland, Mr. W. Beanland, Mr. R. Shackleton, Mr. Watt (Glasgow), Mr. W. Coates (London), Mr. J. A. Heselton, Mr. G. C. Sim, Mr. W. C. Lupton, Mr. Carl Ampt, and others.

After supper, the toast of "The Queen and the Royal Family" was received with musical honours. Mr. P. B. Watt next gave "The Town and Trade of Bradford," remarking, as he did so, that the present gathering, and the occasion which had brought them together, bore strong testimony to the prosperity of the town.

Mr. R. Reid next proposed "The Firm," which was received with much enthusiasm. Reviewing the progress of the firm, he said that it was some thirty-five years since Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson, two enterprising journeymen, one a lithographic printer, and the other an engraver, began business. They had but little capital, but with two lithographic presses set up in a small room in Dale's-yard, at the corner of Market-street, they laid the foundation of the present business. Ten years afterwards, when he first became acquainted with them, Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson commanded a name not only in England, but in America. When the firm took premises in Hall Ings, the general opinion was that they had gone out of their minds, and that their undertaking would lead to their destruction. But they now saw the results of their energy and determination. The process of development had gone on so rapidly that they had been compelled to seek larger premises, and he was not going beyond the mark when he suggested that Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson deserved to be classed among the names of eminent traders in this country. He congratulated the firm on their new departure, and hoped the success which had attended them in the past would follow them in the future. The toast was drunk amidst much enthusiasm.

The chairman, in responding, said he hoped that, just as the firm had been successful during the last thirty-five years, it would be able thirty-five years hence to look back upon its undertakings with equal satisfaction.

Mr. T. Ibbetson and Mr. J. Ibbetson, for both of whom there were loud calls, also responded.

The chairman next proposed "The Visitors," to which Mr. Linck replied.

This was followed by the toast of "The Ladies," coupled with the name of Mrs. W. H. Ibbetson, suitably proposed by Mr. Coates. Dr. Evans responded.

Mr. Michael Henry gave the toast of "The Press," which was responded to by Mr. W. Harrison. The guests then adjourned to the ball-room, where dancing was continued for several hours.

LUBRICATING OILS.

FROM the experiments of Morin we find that the friction of a cast-iron shaft upon a dry bell-metal bearing amounts to 0.2 of the transmitted power, while with a wrought-iron shaft the friction is more than 0.25 ; therefore, if such shafts were dry and unlubricated one-fifth and one-fourth respectively of the total fuel cost would be wasted in overcoming friction. By careful lubrication of the same shafts, the loss may be reduced to 0.065 in the one case and 0.089 in the other. Hence the importance of a good lubricant.

One of the essential points is that it shall be properly distributed over the surface on which it is required ; that just sufficient shall be used and all waste avoided ; otherwise, what would have to be spent in overcoming friction will have to be spent in buying oil. Putting aside the commoner characteristics of a good oil, such as the absence of acidity, either natural or artificial, and the absence of gumminess, one of the most common ideas is that an oil of high specific gravity is the best for lubricating purposes. Although this may be true in some cases, yet from observations and experiments made over a long period it has been found that they are not always the best, and that the point upon which we must rely is the viscosity. To test this, says a writer in the *Textile Manufacturer*, I have found a French pourette graduated into 100 c.c. to be most useful. The pourette is fitted on a stand and filled with oil to be tested. After allowing all bubbles of the air to separate, it is permitted to run through, and the time it takes to do so is carefully noted. At the close of the experiments it will be found that the viscosities are directly proportional to the time taken. Thus if a mineral oil takes fifteen seconds and rapeseed oil forty-five seconds, the viscosity of rapeseed oil is three times that of the mineral. The temperature may be either 60° or 90° Fahr., but the latter is preferable, as the oil may be subjected to that temperature when in use.

The question next arises, how is this viscosity basis to be applied? If an oil of very high viscosity, such as castor or rapeseed, were used to lubricate an engine of low horse-power, we should in all probability find that instead of reducing the friction to a minimum, it would itself become a source of resistance and increase the evil. And conversely, if an oil of very low viscosity were used to lubricate an engine of high horse-power, we shall find that the friction would be but slightly if at all reduced. Hence, when we come to look at extreme cases, we see that there exists a very marked connexion between viscosity and horse-power. A high viscosity is not suitable for a low horse-power. And just as the case holds for these extremes, so does it hold for every point between them. The viscosity must always keep parallel to the horse-power. The same rule holds with respect to machinery, and to insure perfect lubrication the viscosity must gradually increase with the ponderousness. From this it is clear that economical lubrication does not consist in procuring and using the thickest oil possible, but the oil which is best adapted to the nature of the machinery ; and scientific mixing likewise consists in compounding oils most clearly adapted to the purpose for which they are to be used.

It is rather difficult to say what oils are most suitable for mixing purposes, but it may be stated with a tolerable degree of accuracy that the best method is to take a basis of American or Scotch mineral oil 885° to 908° sp. gr., and add either olive, lard, rapeseed, or castor, to work up the viscosity. Olive and lard, when mixed with mineral, in the proportions 10, 20, 25, and so on up to 75 per cent., are about equal in value as lubricants of the lighter class of machinery. Rapeseed oil in like proportions is valuable when the machinery is of a heavier kind, or when the lubricant has to be used throughout works in which the machines vary much ; but in such a case it will be better to divide them into classes, and use a special oil to each class. Castor oil mixed with mineral, in varying proportions, may be used in the case of most ponderous machinery.

The Paper Trade.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ALTHOUGH the circumstances of the time have at present much in common with those characteristic of last year, there appears to prevail a decidedly better tone. It is true that we are still pressed by difficulties, and that the imports of German paper are increasing, while our exports to the Continent are diminishing. Yet in spite of all this, a spirit of hopefulness is widely entertained, and seems to be well founded.

There is in some quarters an apprehension of a possible congestion in the market for the finer class of papers. This has arisen from explainable circumstances, which are given in our "Trade Gossip."

The prevailing tendency observable among the makers of printing papers, which causes them to improve the quality of their productions rather than to increase their output of average commonplace goods, may be expected to exercise an important influence on the printing and publishing trades of this country. Our book and magazine standard, so far as paper and print are concerned, is still below that of America. The rough unsophisticated papers of ten years ago are as a rule still in favour. The use of glossy, pure, and carefully manipulated sheets common in America is, on this side of the Atlantic, restricted mainly to *éditions de luxe*, and to one or two magazines professedly conducted on Transatlantic principles.

This condition of affairs is likely to be reversed in this country by the steady growth of good taste and the adoption of a higher art standard for printed books. For ourselves, we welcome the coming change. One improvement begets another. Artistic printing will show off to better advantage on high-class paper, while inferior letterpress looks doubly bad when it defaces a well-made sheet. Thus the two branches of a great industry will mutually promote the interests of each other.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMAN PAPER.

(TESTS FOR PRINTERS.)

AMONG other defects noticeable in the paper now being imported into this country in large quantities, there is one of considerable importance to those who use it, whether for printing or for photographic purposes.

Coloured papers, considerable shipments of which are now regularly sent over, are usually to be obtained at a much lower price than that charged by English makers.

Several serious drawbacks, however, more than counterbalance the temporary advantage thus obtained. In the interests of our *clientèle*, we shall point out the deceptive quality of these goods, so that no purchaser may be deluded for want of warning as to their real characters.

The tinted papers brought over from the Continent are usually what is called *surface-coloured ;* that is to say, the colour shown on their surfaces does not penetrate the substance of the web. The colours produced are, moreover, obtained by the aid of the cheapest materials, and, as a rule, are not of a lasting nature. We have often seen samples of such papers fade in the course of a few weeks, in a strong light, from a red or purple colour to a livid, dirty pink.

It is impossible for any one to employ what appears to be the only trustworthy test in relation to such goods, viz., submitting the samples to the action of the sun for a month or two. A very good test, in a rough way, may, however, be employed with fairly reliable results. Get two or three ounces of common chloride of lime or commercial bleaching-powder, and stir up in a pint of water. Allow the mixture to settle, and when the character of any tinted paper is in question, immerse a slip of it in this solution. If the colour disappears with any degree of rapidity, it may safely be assumed that it will in time become decomposed by light.

To ascertain whether paper be merely *surface-coloured*, it is simply necessary to *tear* a piece of the paper.

Foreign white papers often assume a deep russet-brown colour after they have been kept in stock for a few months.

This peculiarity renders them unfit for the use of the photographer. To detect this tendency in foreign-made papers, another test is necessary. There is more than one adapted for the purpose, but we will only mention one of the simplest, which can be easily carried out by any publisher or printer. The requisites are, four ounces of commercial aniline and six ounces of pure hydrochloric acid. Dissolve these in a pint of water. Put a strip of the paper in this mixture for a second, and then let it dry in the air. If the paper be of a fixed, permanent white, no change in its colour will take place. If, however, it is liable to be deteriorated by the action of light, the slip of paper will turn bright yellow in a very short time.

It should be stated that even some English papers of the lower class are not free from the defect alluded to. In fact, *all* papers, without exception, in which the pure celloluse is adulterated with encrusting matters, are liable to a certain alteration in tint after a period of time. This is, however, a very different state of things as compared with that which obtains in connexion with Continental papers, which, although serviceable enough for newspapers, are in no sense fitted for employment in connexion with book-work or any class of literature that is intended to be of a permanent character.

PAPER TRADE GOSSIP.

WHETHER the year 1885 will prove bad or good,—a season of plenty and contentment, or one of troubles,—is a speculation that at the present time is agitating the minds of so many persons that we ourselves shall refrain from discussing the question. The usual crop of doleful predictions will doubtless be presented to the trade, *malgré* the fact that last year's forecast of a similar nature did not come true. It is perhaps not uncharitable to infer that it is much easier to furnish melancholy and depressing forecasts as to the future than matters for congratulation. The former may usually be conveyed in safe, general terms, whilst the latter in most cases require at least some specific knowledge of trade facts and trade principles. This renders them awkward subjects to tackle, and hence perhaps their general avoidance.

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AS customary, at the beginning of the year 1884 there was the usual outcry as to the unpromising future of the Paper Trade. The stock subject of foreign competition was trotted out, and it was demonstrated, with the customary convenient vagueness and generality, that the British papermaker's last days were at hand, or at least if they were not his very last days, we were nevertheless approaching that funereal period. His last dying speech was, as it were, recited in advance. But for all this, like the farmer with his claret, "we don't seem to get on no furder!" Here we are, after the lapse of another year, just about where we were!

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THE British Paper Trade is in a high condition of vitality at the present moment. If it were not for the dealings of a certain number of commission agents it would be in a state of absolute prosperity. We do not say that it is so at the present time, or even that the position of the industry is on the whole in a prosperous condition. We are aware that the past six months' trading has been unsatisfactory to many firms, although, from the results of our observation, we should say that stationers have fared the worst. But nevertheless the Paper Trade is not in the depressed condition which some persons would have us believe, and the present outlook is not unpromising.

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THE gradually diminishing rate of our exportations to the Continent is a legitimate subject for inquiry. This inquiry we have pursued for some little time, and we are now enabled to offer a partial explanation of the mystery.

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A FAIR number of paper-mills in the North and South ran all Christmas Day. A noted mill in the south, celebrated for the enormous sums expended on it, is about to still further increase its machinery. Another large mill, situated near Northfleet, expects to start operations in about a month. It has been rebuilt, and will make between twenty and thirty tons of from fivepenny to ninepenny paper a week. During the past month many paper-mills have altered and introduced new machinery, and papermakers' engineers have been fairly busy. Does all this, we would ask, seem to indicate the approaching ruin of the British Paper Trade?

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WE have now lying before us some samples of paper. We have also,—what is just as important,—some of the wrappers and receptacles in which the paper represented by the samples was encased. The latter are all carefully printed with designations in the English tongue, and the paper itself bears English water-marks. We have some slight experience in both foreign and English papers, and the texture of these samples, *sans* the water-mark, looked so remarkably German, that we gave the whole matter a thorough investigation. Can any courteous reader inform us what English mill manufactures a cream-laid "Original Bath Post"? Similarly, we would ask for information concerning an "Original Margaret Mill," represented by a dirty cream-laid octavo note. Our correspondents inform us that enormous quantities of such "English" paper are sold on the Continent, although the supply is quite equal to the demand. It is difficult to reconcile this fact with a large decrease in the shipments to that quarter from this country, and the matter is plain,—the whole affair is a swindle. The paper is sold as "English," although it is made in Germany.

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THIS explains, then, how it is that there is plenty of "English" paper on the Continent, without any being sent over from this country. The Germans, it appears, not content with palming off their very inferior paper over here, are trading in their own country on our honestly-acquired reputation. We believe that the major portion of the writing-paper used on the Continent is made in Germany and sold as of English manufacture, the water-marks, labelling, &c., being imitated from those of well-known firms in Great Britain.

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THIS, then, affords an explanation of our reduced shipments,—our dying trade with the Continent. Had the fraud we complain of been confined to one or two firms, little notice would have been taken of it, as there are unprincipled traders in every country. But when we find that such dishonest practices are resorted to on an increasingly large scale, and that they rise by degrees to the infamous distinction of a "trade custom," it is time to speak out and protest against this despicable and injurious system of fraud.

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THE uneasy feeling that exists in some quarters regarding the over-production of high-class papers has, we believe, been mainly promoted by the action of Messrs. T. H. Saunders & Co., in relation to the wages of their workmen. As the prices of better class papers have as yet suffered no material reduction, it is premature to apprehend any immediate congestion in the market. There is always a kind of relapse shortly after the Christmas holidays, the extra demand for the publishing trade having been satisfied by about that period.

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PRINTERS requiring quaint papers out of the ordinary run, for programmes, handbills, &c., should write for samples to Messrs. Berrick Bros., of Tower Royal, London, who make a specialty of Japanese papers. Some of their goods are highly attractive, and sure to create attention.

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WE have had our attention called to the formation of another limited company, to bring over from abroad prepared or manipulated fibre, for the manufacture of paper. In this case, it seems that a plant known by the name of Gamelotte, and growing, it is stated, in large quantities on the plains of Venezuela, possesses very desirable properties in connexion with its intended purpose, and a company is accordingly being brought out for the object indicated. With what degree of support the scheme is likely to meet among papermakers, we are not at present in a position to say.

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IT may not, however, be amiss to recall a very recent enterprise, also formed for a similar purpose, viz., the company

for exporting Yucca fibre from California. It was urged at the time when the latter company was floated, that if such remarkable facilities for the preparation and removal of this fibre were in existence, the Americans, whose want of a strong fibrous material is certainly much greater than ours, would have turned their attention to it long ago. Although eighteen months or more have now elapsed since the formation of the company in question, Yucca fibre is not yet, we believe, quotable on the market. With regard to the Gamelotte company, although we have heard much of the natural advantages and the facilities as to freights, carriage, &c., there has been no information as to where the labour is to come from. Considering the presumably barren and deserted condition of the tract of country where the Gamelotte is to be found, some information on this point would be desirable. Of course, for aught we know, there may be native labour available; still, the point suggested itself to us, by reason of its not being referred to in the prospectus.

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A London house is shortly to be established by a large paper-mill in the Midlands. The firm intends to deal with the wholesale trade only, and to keep no stock whatever.

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Papermakers should be careful how they have anything to do with publishing firms whose names are not to be found in the Directory. It is understood of course, as an admitted trade custom, that, save in a few exceptional cases, the papermaker does not supply out of the regular channel. But there are a few black sheep in every flock. The tempting orders offered by the gentry to whom we shall presently refer have had the effect of alluring several firms from the ordinary road of business, and as a natural consequence, they have burned their fingers.

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It is no secret to those acquainted with the trade that the promoters of so-called "gutter literature," having their credit fairly swamped and unable to pay ready money to the stationer, as a last resource send round a lot of orders and inquiries to papermakers, at hazard, with the hope of picking up a dupe in the course of a post or two. We have been shown several samples of their style of proceeding, and though, for several reasons we shall mention no names, we think this little hint may be of use. In one instance, two letters of inquiry, from different places and in different names, were obviously written by the same person.

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We are favoured with two sample photographic cards, highly burnished, and indeed nicely finished in every way. They come from Berlin. We understand that nearly all the *cartes de visite*, to use the fashionable term, *do* come from Berlin. How is this? Is it a secret process, or can the Germans produce them cheaper than we? We should very much like to know what Messrs. Goodall or English have to say upon this question.

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There is circulating a rumour that a well-known paper-mill is to be turned into a limited company, and that a limited liability company is going to make a change in its management. Let us hope that both measures may prove beneficial to those concerned.

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The Stationery Trade is much in want of a novelty, but nothing seems to be forthcoming. The Crocodile and Morocco papers of Messrs. John Walker & Co. are still in great demand, after an existence of two years or more; but there is a craving for something new. Messrs. Brown, Barnes, & Bell, the photographers, recently astonished the trade with their concealed photographs, and it was thought that the practice of sending portraits on the fly-leaves of letters might verge into a fashion, but it has not yet done so. Monograms and crests, imprinted by some device in the paper like a water-mark, are, as we have said in a recent number, considered *recherché* in France and Switzerland; but it is improbable that they will ever reach any great popularity in this country. We think that the next step to bring out novelties in notepaper lies with the paper-maker.

English Jottings.

The illustrations in *Harper's Magazine* during the past year have, it is said, cost the publishers nearly £17,000.

The *Illustrated London News* of the 20th ult. contained some sketches of the hall of the Stationers' Company.

Messrs. Cassell & Co. (Limited), have sent parcels of periodicals to 120 of the principal hospitals in town and country, for the use of the patients.

A proposal is on foot to build a church in memory of the late Mr. Charles Reade, and many promises of support have already been received.

Mr. John Gough, printer, 13, St. Agnes-lane, and Mr. Edwin Thomas Meade, printer, 5, Cheylesmore, have been admitted freemen of Coventry.

Mr. Joseph Sykes, of the Sun Printing Works, Princes-street, Manchester, has issued a neat little waistcoat-pocket almanack for the current year.

Lady Waterlow distributed the prizes to the boys of the United Westminster Schools on the 23rd ult., the chair being taken by Sir Sidney Waterlow.

The proprietors of the *Dundee Advertiser* have resolved to abandon the use of composing and distributing machines, and are advertising their machines for sale.

Mr. W. A. Coote, a member of the London Society of Compositors and of the Camberwell Vestry, is talked of as a labour candidate for Camberwell.

Fire.—On the 22nd ult. a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Currie & Co., lithographic printers, 97, West Campbell-street, Glasgow. Considerable damage was done.

Mr. Frank J. Burgoyne, sub-librarian of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries, has been appointed to the post of librarian of the public library now being built at Darlington.

Manchester Literary Club.—One of the papers to be read before this club during the present session will be on "Richard de Bury and his 'Philobiblon,'" by Mr. J. E. Bailey.

Mr. George Bell, the well-known publisher, of York-street, Covent-garden, has given £500 towards the building fund of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Mansfield-road, N.W.

International Photographic Exhibition.—An international exhibition of photographs was opened on the 17th ult., at Northampton, by Sir Henry Dryden. Over 600 specimens were on view.

Messrs. J. Walker & Co., of Farringdon-street, have introduced their new "Society" note-paper and envelopes in the "Regina" and other sizes. These specialties are meeting with considerable favour.

Messrs. Wyman & Sons have just issued a little *brochure* under the title of "The Siege of London," by Posteritas, in which some very startling theories are propounded as to the defenceless state of this country.

Machine Accident.—On the 20th ult., a youth named William Perry, of 49, Warwick-street, Blackfriars-road, employed at a printing office in the Old Bailey, had one of his hands crushed in a printing-machine.

The interesting collection of drawings, etchings, and engravings formed by the late Mr. Alfred Aspland, will be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on the 27th and 28th inst. There are 267 lots, including over 40 works by William Blake.

Mr. W. E. Clegg, letterpress and lithographic printer, of Oldham, has issued a neat wall calendar, printed in three colours. The register is excellent throughout, and the calendar is altogether an excellent specimen of printing.

Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co.'s Cricket Club.—The third annual dinner of the above club took place on the 27th ult., at the Holborn Restaurant, about forty members and friends being present. Mr. W. T. Shaw presided.

A testimonial is about to be presented to Mr. J. Higden Thornhill, on his retirement from the *Pictorial World*, after eleven years' editorship. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Weedon, 39, Oakfield-road, Finsbury-park, or Mr. Gascoigne, 168, Fleet-street.

Caxton Amateur Dramatic Club.—A dramatic performance was given by the above club on the 6th inst., in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum, at the Recreation Hall, Upper Kennington-lane. The favourite farce, *Family Jars*, was performed.

An English Society of Medallists is being formed with a view of encouraging this branch of art. Among the members of the new society are Sir F. Leighton, Mr. Alma Tadema, and Professor Legros.

The secretaries are Mr. R. S. Poole, and Mr. Grueber, of the British Museum.

A FREE Exhibition of Women's Industries will be opened in Bristol on the 26th of February next. It will include illustrations of the progress of women in industries demanding special technical training, such as samples of wood-engraving, &c. The offices of the organisers are at 20, Park-street, Bristol.

UTILISATION OF LEAD DUST.—Messrs. E. Wolff & Son, the well-known pencil manufacturers, of 55, Great Queen-street, have discovered a use for the dust given off in the process of the manufacture of lead pencils. Dust of Lebanon it is called, and they claim for it power in removing the smell of cooking.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The programme of the association for the half-year from January to June, gives promise of a more than usually interesting session. Lectures are announced on matters pertaining to shorthand by Mr. E. Pocknell, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. J. G. Petrie, Mr. W. J. Ingram, and Mr. E. Guest.

TWO more important and valuable libraries are shortly to be brought under the hammer. The first to be sold will be the collection from Osterley Park, the property of the Earl of Jersey,—a library said to be rich in Caxtons. The other is in the possession of a member of Parliament, who, having no particular taste for first editions of the classics, is about to dispose of them to the highest bidder at Sotheby's.

MESSRS. H. COLLINGS & CO., printers, of North-street, Bishop Stortford, have sent us a copy of their "Year-book, Directory, and Almanack" which, in addition to much local information, contains directories for Bishop Stortford and forty-six of the surrounding towns and villages. The almanack, of which the present is the twenty-third annual issue, is published at twopence, and is capital money's worth.

MESSRS. W. PEACE & SON'S "Orkney and Shetland Almanac and County Directory" attains with the present issue its twenty-fifth year of publication. It consists of 242 pages, and contains an exceptional amount of local and general information, together with some excellent contributions bearing on local customs and traditions. The almanac is printed and published, at the price of threepence, at Messrs. Peace's office, in Albert-street, Kirkwall.

A GIGANTIC CYLINDER FOR A PAPER MILL.—Messrs. Shorrocks, ironfounders, of Darwen, have completed a gigantic cylinder for a paper-mill at Hyde, near Manchester. The cylinder is 9 ft. on the face, and 12 ft. in diameter. It has been bored out inside, and is turned and polished like a looking-glass on the outside. The weight is 30 tons, independent of the 12-foot spur-wheel and stand. This is said to be the largest cylinder ever made.

BIGGS'S CHARITY.—A meeting of the trustees of this charity was held at the offices of the Printers' Corporation yesterday (Wednesday, the 14th inst.), when the audited balance-sheet for the year 1884 was received. Mr. Hodson was re-appointed clerk, and two vacancies were filled up that had occurred in the list of female pensioners. The two successful candidates, out of a list of 88, are Sarah Wicks, aged 70, wife of John Wicks (machine manager), and Ann Morris, wife of Marcus Morris (pressman).

MESSRS. BARNICOTT & SON, printers and publishers, of the Athenæum Book-store, 44, Fore-street, Taunton, have issued a new edition of their Book Catalogue. It forms a volume of 108 pages in tinted cover. The books are well classified under subject-heads, while a capital index facilitates reference. As showing that the catalogue has been brought up to date, we find the first volume of the Dictionary of National Biography duly entered under the head of "Works of Reference."

ATTACK ON AN EDITOR.—Yet another assault upon an editor has been chronicled during the past month. Mr. Robert Simpson Kirk, editor and proprietor of the Birmingham *Dart*, a satirical weekly paper, of Conservative tendency, was on the 16th ult. subjected to an unexpected attack on the part of a number of persons who felt aggrieved at some remarks which had appeared in his paper respecting the Aston riots. About twenty persons entered the *Dart* office simultaneously, and some of them committed a serious assault upon Mr. Kirk.

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF RAGS INTO HULL.—At the fortnightly meeting of the Hull Sanitary Authority, on the 2nd inst. (Ald. Hodge in the chair), some discussion ensued on the question of continuing the order prohibiting the importation of rags into Hull. It was pointed out by Mr. Cohen and Mr. C. Shaw that the continuance of such prohibition was a serious injury to Hull shippers, inasmuch as Goole, Folkestone, and other places were giving all the facilities possible for the importation of rags from France. It was nevertheless resolved, on the motion of Mr. Toozes, to continue the order till March.

BOOK PRODUCTION OF THE YEAR 1884.—The *Publishers' Circular* gives its annual analytical table of the book issues of the year 1884. It shows an increase of 228 on 1883, or, taking the new books and excluding the new editions, the increase is exactly 100. Of the total issues of new books, theology stands at the head with 724 volumes; juvenile works and tales stand second with 603; educational, classical, and philological books, 543; history, biography, &c., 490; books on the arts and sciences, and illustrated works, 432; novels, tales, and other fiction, 408; year-books and volumes of serials, 323; voyages, travels, and geographical works, 236; pamphlets, sermons, and miscellaneous works, 208; poetry and the drama, 179; law, jurisprudence, &c., 163; medicine, surgery, &c., 160; and belles lettres, essays, &c., also 160.

THE PRINTING TRADE OF GLASGOW.—This trade, like most other branches of industry, has experienced considerable depression during the past year. To some extent this has been aggravated by the scarcity of employment in other parts of the kingdom. During the year the sum of £338. 18s. 2d. has been expended as out-of-work allowance, being fully equal to a rate of 8s. per member of the Typographical Society, while the contribution paid by each member is only 6s. 6d. There has been an increase also in the number of members in receipt of sick relief, this being partly explained by an outbreak of small-pox in two offices. The sum paid on this account was for the year £287. 7s. 7d., or rather over 7s. per member.

"HAS it ever struck you," writes a correspondent, "when rambling through the streets of London how poorly represented literature is in the public statuary which we possess. Warriors and statesmen there are by the dozen, but although the Metropolis is rich in its associations with poetry, not one of our national geniuses, with the exception of the recently-erected effigy of Burns, finds adequate representation. Chaucer, Milton, Pope, and Gray find place on the roll of illustrious men to whom the capital gave birth; but they, like others, have no honour in their own country. Even Shakespeare has to be content with a poor cenotaph in the national fane at Westminster. Will no generous donor come to our rescue, or has the spirit of reverence for the great quite died out?"

PRESENTATION TO AN EMPLOYER.—On the occasion of the birthday of Mr. H. B. Marshall, of 125, Fleet-street, on the 29th ult., a deputation of his workmen waited upon him to offer their congratulations. Mr. Morgan, on behalf of the staff, begged Mr. Marshall's acceptance of a handsome silver épergne, an illuminated address on vellum, and two miniature paintings in oil, with the mottoes, "A Birthday Greeting" and "Many Happy Returns of the Day" (the work of Miss Lydia Morgan, daughter of the manager). The épergne bore an inscription upon the shield as follows:—"A Birthday Gift to Horace Brooks Marshall, Esq., subscribed and presented by his *employés*, December 29th, 1884." Mr. Marshall suitably acknowledged the gift, assuring his *employés* at the same time that he would always be mindful that those of his own establishment had the first claims upon his practical sympathy whenever they required it.

PRACTICAL PRINTERS' READERS' SOCIETY.—The members of this association, the formation of which was announced in our last issue, have held a second meeting at their offices, 191, Oxford-street, to receive the report of a committee which had been appointed to draft the rules. The chairman, Mr. J. Dodd, in opening the proceedings, referred to several communications which the society had received from sections of the trade, some desiring to amalgamate with and others to abolish the new organisation. Dealing with the statement that their society was unnecessary, he observed that a good theoretical reader, even if he possessed a smattering knowledge of technical terms and marks, would undoubtedly have been a better and more useful *employé* if he had had practical experience as compositor. The hon. secretary, Mr. Elsworth, then read the rules *seriatim*, and after some discussion they were approved. Mr. J. Dodd was elected president for the ensuing year; Mr. H. Groom, treasurer; and Mr. T. Elsworth, secretary.

EXAMINATION BLUNDERS.—The *Journal of Education* prints the following samples of examination blunders:—1. What are the mineral products of Australia? Tinned meats. 2. *De edictis Bibuli concionantem.* Spouting forth quotations from the Old Testament. 3. What is the feminine of cock robin? Give similar instances of gender in English. Jenny wren; mare, maress; church, chapel. 4. A boy of eleven, on entering a middle-class school, was told to write out the Lord's Prayer. He began, "Our Father, witch art in even, Harold be thy name," and, turning to the master, who was looking over his shoulder, remarked with a self-satisfied air, "That's my name, too." 5. Francis Bacon was a black friar who invented gunpowder and the new organ. He was imprisoned in James's reign for the gunpowder plot, where he wrote his celebrated essays. He was a very learned man, and wrote a book about Greek Augments.

THACKERAY AND THE "SNOB" PERIODICAL.—In 1829 a little periodical was started at Cambridge under the title of the *Snob*, in the conduct of which Thackeray, who was at the time at Trinity College, Cambridge, is supposed to have had a hand. From a recent communication by Cuthbert Bede it appears that there were at least eleven numbers of this journal. It is remarkable for containing Thackeray's earliest published burlesque, which was on Tennyson's earliest published poem—his prize poem, "Timbuctoo," the first production to which he affixed his name. Mr. H. Astley Williams writes, *apropos* of the same subject, that his father, the late Rev. W. Williams, of Winchester, was associated with Thackeray in the production of

the *Snob* and its successor the *Gownsman*. In fact, he was the editor, though Thackeray was the moving spirit. Thackeray wrote over the signature "ξ," and Mr. Williams over "θ."

"Mixed" Metaphors.—"I hear a twinkle in that quarter," said Sir Patrick O'Brien, in the House of Commons recently, and the five hundred members present roared with laughter. But, really, metaphors of the mixed order have been quite common in the House of late. Only a short time ago Mr. Broderick, in opposing the Franchise Bill, spoke of it as "a leap in the dark, to which the former one was but a flea-bite." Mr. Chaplin said that "no sane people outside of Bedlam" could approve of some of the propositions of the Prime Minister. And Mr. Gladstone told a right hon. member of the Opposition that "there was no use in his attempting to shake his head in the teeth of his own declaration." How delighted the spirit of Sir Boyle Roche must have been if it was hovering anywhere about the British Legislative Assembly, and overhearing observations so well calculated to bring back the tender "memory of the past."

Who was the Originator of Railway Guides?—The origin of railway guides crops up from time to time as a matter of controversy. Mr. John Gadsby, formerly well known in Manchester, writes to *Notes and Queries* to claim that he, and not "Bradshaw," was the first to provide this useful aid for the public. He commenced business as a printer in 1834, and in 1839 issued the first number of "Gadsby's Monthly Railway Guide," and only relinquished it when his work as the printer for the Anti-Corn Law League had absorbed his time and energies, when he gave way to "Bradshaw," which began in 1841. "Two or three years afterwards," he says, "I met Mr. Blacklock, and said to him, 'I ought to have copyrighted my guide.'" "Ah," he replied, "it is too late now." Mr. Gadsby points out that whilst his own guide was issued monthly in book form, "Bradshaw" did not assume that shape, nor was it published so often until 1842. The price of "Gadsby" was 3d.; that of "Bradshaw," 1s. "I am now seventy-six," concludes Mr. Gadsby, "and every circumstance is as fresh in my mind as if it had occurred last week. I supplied all Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and minor towns before Bradshaw began."

Exhibition of Works by Richard Doyle.—The collection of works by the late Richard Doyle is a marked feature of the Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, and will be sure to enjoy a run of popularity. It is a marvellously-interesting collection of comic and fancy sketches, the best work of the immortal caricaturist. Nor is the show confined to old friends easily recognisable by the readers of *Punch*, but there are not a few which were his work many years after he had ceased to be connected with *Punch*. The collection includes drawings of all dates and of all degrees of finish, from "Dick's Sketch-book" (æt. 16), down to the last work of Doyle's busy pencil, and from the slight pen-and-ink sketches for *Punch* to such elaborate water-colours as the celebrated "Pied Piper." Not the least interesting are the early drawings, which show his talent in its purely native form. To those who knew Doyle nothing was more wonderful than the rapidity and the precision of his hand in these early years, keeping pace with the swift movements of his fancy. The most universally known of Doyle's drawings is, of course, the design on the cover of *Punch*. A proof impression of the block is shown, as are numerous sketches made by the artist during his too short connexion with that paper. As is well known, that connexion came to an end at the time of the "Papal Aggression," in consequence of certain attacks upon the Roman Catholics which Doyle, as a member of that body, thought offensive. This breach forced him to look elsewhere for occupation, and he became an illustrator of books—a character for which he was in many ways unsuited, and which was never quite congenial to his taste. Still, as we owe to his hand the famous illustrations to some of the best of Thackeray's novels, we must not altogether complain of the necessity which drove him to this kind of work. As regards the *Punch* drawings, especially the cartoons, the *Times* observes, that it is curious to notice their resemblance to the "H. B." sketches, which are known to be the work of John Doyle, Richard's father. Where he was entirely himself, original, independent, and unapproachable, was in the drawings of fairyland, in which the artist made for himself altogether a new *genre*. Since the days of the poet who created the Titania and the Oberon known to the modern world, noone has ever lived who has given so much reality and such consistent charm to the fairies and the elves as Richard Doyle.

National Association of Journalists.—The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the recently constituted Association of Journalists was held at the Mitre Hotel, Cathedral Gates, Manchester, on the 3rd inst. In the absence of Mr. H. Flint (President), Mr. H. S. Green, Manchester, occupied the chair. Dr. Griffiths (London), Mr. B. Dain Hopwood (Birmingham), Mr. Wheeler (Wolverhampton), Mr. J. Mason (Liverpool), Mr. Ramsden (Chester), Mr. W. S. Carruthers and Mr. J. Bond (Leeds), Mr. Macaulay (Bradford), Mr. F. W. Spencer (Manchester), Mr. B. Barton (Bolton), and the hon. secretaries, Mr. J. B. Atkinson and J. H. Kynaston (Manchester), were also present. The committee was for a considerable time occupied in fixing the areas of the branches, of which there are to be fifteen in England and Wales. Yorkshire was divided into three districts, the southern district also including the northern portions of the counties of Derby, Notts, and Lincoln. It was decided that for the present the central offices of the association should be at the Manchester Press Club, with an understanding that eventually they should by removed to London, the natural centre of press communication in Great Britain. Mr. H. S. Green was elected treasurer for the year. Sub-committees were then appointed to consider the desirability of starting a monthly journal in connexion with the association, and of establishing a benefit fund. It was decided that the next meeting should be held in London.

Bad Penmanship.—A good many jokes have been evolved out of villanous caligraphy. Even so recently as the penultimate session of Parliament, a noble lord, who is by no means more humorous than the majority of peers, succeeded in raising a laugh by the aid of bad penmanship. He put in an amendment to the Franchise Bill which nobody could read. Lord Granville at length requested him to be kind enough to read it himself. After looking at it carefully for some time, he announced that it was to the effect that no one should be entitled to the franchise unless he could read and write. Bad writing, however, is much more productive of serious than of jocular consequences. At the Central Criminal Court, last month, when the case of the woman charged with the murder of her husband at Uxbridge came on for trial, Mr. Justice Hawkins called attention to the "very scandalous and disgraceful" way in which the coroner's depositions with reference to the case had been prepared. They were taken down in a handwriting which was "absolutely illegible, and with ink which has rendered it almost impossible to decipher them, even if they were well written." The learned judge declared that he could not go on with the trial until fair copies of the depositions had been made. He strongly advised the coroner either "to learn to write, to pay someone to write for him, or to give up acting as coroner altogether." This subject of bad penmanship is one that, unfortunately, affects printers perhaps more than any other section of the community.

"The Graphic" in the Heart of Africa.—Mr. H. H. Johnston, an artist employed by the *Graphic*, writes on July 11th from Chagga, Kilimanjaro:—"I am just sending this letter by an unexpected chance to the coast to let you know of my safe arrival and advantageous settlement on the slopes of this magnificent mountain. I have been here about three weeks, or little more, and thoroughly enjoy the cool and bracing climate—so different from the damp heat of Zanzibar. I have presented several coloured prints from the *Graphic* to Mandara, the ruling chief of Chagga, and with the most happy effect. His walled hut is now hung with 'Cherry Ripe' and other Christmas plates. Whenever Mandara sends me an ox to eat or a cow to milk I return the more æsthetic gift of 'A Type of Beauty,' or some whimsical drawing by Caldecott. As Mandara is shrewdly speculative, when he has feasted his eyes on your productions he does not allow his wives to keep them—save one or two—but trades them again into the interior, so that some of your plates, could they speak, would have strange travels to tell of, and will have penetrated certainly where no reader of the *Graphic* has ever been. Might I ask for an occasional current number to be sent to my address at Zanzibar? You have no idea what interest these savages take in your woodcuts—especially when such things as trains, steamers, &c., are illustrated. I like this country immensely. I have got an estate here (purchased for 300 yds. of cloth, six handkerchiefs, and a bag of beads), which many an English nobleman might envy—if it could only be transported bodily to an English shire. In my 'garden' two waterfalls, respectively 70 feet and 40 feet high, dash through rocks tapestried with maidenhair ferns, and magnificent forests clothe the sides of the ravines, wherein I pass the heat of the day. My house is built 5,000 feet above sea level, and 3,000 feet above the neighbouring plains, and I enjoy a temperature comparable to that of a Devonshire summer."

Caricatures of the Mulready Envelope.—Mr. Algernon Graves, of Roslyn-house, Finborough-road, writes in *Notes and Queries*:—I have an impression of Leech's caricature. It is signed "J. Leech delt e sculp.," and has the leech in a bottle without the words "His mark." At the top is printed "Fores's Comic Envelopes, No. 1," and below the name and address of Messrs. Fores. This plate is etched by Leech, and the size is 6¼ in. by 4⅛ in. There was probably no No. 2, as I made inquiries of the late Mr. Fores some years ago, and he knew of no other. I have seen the same design lithographed on a larger scale. I have also two caricatures (from a set, I believe, of six) after drawings by Madeley, lithographed by E. T. They were published by J. W. Southgate in 1840, and at the back of the envelope is printed, in white letters on a black ground, "Rejected designs for the Postage Envelope." My copies are Nos. 2 and 4. No. 2 has what seems to be Wellington as Britannia, and at the sides are postmen delivering letters to washer-women, cooks, milk-women, fish-women, &c. No. 4 has the Queen as Britannia, with a portrait of Prince Albert hung round her neck in the place of a shield. O'Connell represents the lion, on whose long tail is written, "Erin go Bragh—my envelope tail." The lion is resting on "Blarney stone." In the right-hand corner Lords Melbourne, Russell, and another, are feeding

John Bull with letters, and over them, "Stuff him well. John Bull must be fed." The angels at the top are represented by political characters, and at the right and left-top corners are the Prince Albert receiving a letter at Gotha, and the Queen and the Duchess of Kent also reading a latter. I have never seen Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 6, although I have been looking out for them for the last twenty years. While on the subject of the Mulready envelope, I may mention that I have also an India paper engraver's proof before the words, "Postage, Two Pence," with the following in pencil: "A proof impression from the original brass block, to John Pye, Esq., from W. Mulready, April, 1840."

TEXTILE FABRICS FOR BOOKBINDINGS.—In these days of exhibitions we may expect some day to have a gathering of fabric-bound books. If at all complete, the collection would be most interesting. Of late years, says the *Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal*, various stuffs have been more and more used for covering books, and in the search for novelty we may yet see the more costly fabrics used in sumptuous bindings of books other than Church Services and Prayer-books, in which we generally find most diversity of cover. Some of the old books, when books *were* books, would be worthy of a place in any needlework exhibition. Nothing was too good to bind up the volume so rare and so precious, and in the British Museum and in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth are some magnificent coverings of needleworked velvet and satin and silk. Often, though, in those old days the owner knew more of the bindings than of the contents of the book, as so many bibliomaniacs, and with far less excuse, do now. The *Shyp of Fooles*, of Barclay, published in 1509, deals with men of this kidney, who love to be busy in assembling books, because it is a pleasant thing to have plenty of them, even though one understand them not.

> But yet I have them in great reverence
> And honour, saving them from filth and ordure;
> By often brushing and much diligence;
> Full goodly bounde in pleasaunt coverture
> Of dames, sattin, orels, of velvet pure:
> I keepe them sure, fearing lest they should be lost,
> For in them is the cunning wherein I me boast.

AMERICAN WOOD-ENGRAVING.—From first to last, American wood-engraving has been almost entirely imitative. Anderson,—than whose career none has been more honourable, and who was, Mr. Linton emphatically declares, "the ablest and best of American wood-engravers,"—copied Bewick and his contemporaries line for line; and, with some exceptions, the early work of the Americans consists of more or less able copies of English masterpieces. Then, when "the emasculated style" became popular here, it was promptly imitated in America. The latest kind of imitation,—itself imitated the world over,—is the imitation of the processes of other arts. Brush-marks, and even the shadows cast on a picture itself by loaded impasto, in oil-painting; the "blot" of water-colour; the granulation of chalk on rough paper; the peculiar effects of etching;—to imitate these with microscopic fidelity has become a legitimate aim in the eyes of the "new school." And for educational and reproductive purposes, no doubt, it is so, though the mechanical, chemical, and photographic processes serve far better. But it is not right to say, as many of its advocates have said, that this is the wood-engraver's highest ambition. It would be as reasonable, says Mr. H. V. Barnett in the *Magazine of Art*, "to urge that the function of the line engraver on steel is to imitate the effects of mezzotint. Those who argue for imitation,—complete imitation, and nothing but imitation,—would, it is obvious, deliberately rob wood-engraving of its highest capacities. If Bewick had merely imitated copper-plate, his work would not have the enormous value which is justly placed upon it. He did not even imitate the technical peculiarities of his pictures drawn with brush and pencil; he knew better, and translated the things designed and the ideas intended in the drawing into the terms peculiar to the final medium,—wood. His object was to express, not effects of paint and pencil-marks, but effects of nature, and that must be the object of every engraver who would be an artist.

Legal Jottings.

COMPENSATION CLAIM BY CITY STATIONERS.—The compensation case of Smith *v.* Commissioners of Sewers, was heard at Guildhall, on the 13th ult., before Sir T. Chambers, Q.C., M.P. (Recorder), and a special jury. The claimants were Messrs. T. J. Smith, Son, & Co., wholesale stationers and publishers, of 83 & 84, Queen-street, Cheapside, and 13 & 14, Pancras-lane. The amount claimed was nearly £47,000, being partly for the leasehold value of their premises, which are being taken by the Commissioners of Sewers for the widening of Queen-street, and partly for injury to business and loss of stock by forced sale. Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. English Harrison (instructed by Messrs. Van Sandau, Cumming, & Armitage, 13, King-street), were counsel for the claimants; Mr. R. E. Webster, Q.C., and Mr. A. Powell, appeared for the Commissioners of Sewers. Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., in opening the case, stated that the premises occupied a commanding position in Queen-street, Cheapside, where property was of great value. The premises were held on a lease, of which 60 years were unexpired, at a rental of £440, and were estimated to be worth more than £1,900, giving a profit rental of £1,460. The ground rent being small, this profit rent was well secured, and his witnesses would capitalise it on the 5 per cent. table, which would give about £31,500. Then there was the injury to business, which was estimated at £4,000, and an agreed sum of £1,275 for fixtures. There was also loss by forced sale and removal of stock, which would be stated at £9,000. Mr. T. J. Smith and Mr. W. J. Downes, partners in the firm, gave evidence in support of their claim; and a number of technical witnesses were examined on both sides as to the value of the premises, &c. After hearing the summing-up of the learned Recorder, the jury returned a verdict for £26,766 for the leasehold property, and £7,875 for the business claim, fixtures, &c., making a total of £34,641.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF A NEWSPAPER TITLE.—DALE, REYNOLDS, & Co. *v.* THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY. The question in this case, heard in the Chancery Division on the 19th ult., arose from the alleged resemblance between the titles of rival newspapers. The plaintiffs are proprietors of the *Plumber and Decorator, Gas, and Sanitary Engineering Journal*. The defendants had announced their intention of publishing 5,000 copies in the first week of January of a paper to be called the *Plumbing and Decorating, Sanitary, Water, and Gas Engineering Chronicle*, and had already issued a specimen number. The plaintiffs' paper had been in circulation for the last five years, and in an action of "Dale *v.* Smith," they had, on July 17, 1882, obtained an injunction from the Vice-Chancellor restraining the publication of a journal to be called the *Decorator and Plumber*. Mr. Marten, Q.C., and Mr. Oswald, for the plaintiffs, said that the resemblance of names had already caused mistakes in the Post-office, both in London and at Dublin, and was calculated to bring about a like confusion in the minds of the public. Mr. Hemming, Q.C., and Mr. Byrne, for the defendants, were not called upon to argue. Vice-Chancellor Bacon said that there was no probability that any one desiring to purchase the plaintiffs' journal would be misled into buying the defendants'. There was no such close resemblance between the titles of the two papers as would justify the granting of an injunction. He would, therefore, make no order on the motion, and would reserve costs.

IS THERE ANY PROPERTY IN A BILL AFTER IT HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO A HOARDING?—This curious question arose in connexion with a case heard on the 16th ult., in the Queen's Bench Division, sitting in Banco, before Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Day. In the case of Reg. *v.* Milvain and Others, Justices, a rule *nisi* had been granted for a *mandamus* to the justices of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to hear and determine a charge, under 24 & 25 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 52, of wilfully injuring a number of posters. The complainant was an advertisement contractor at Newcastle, and had hired from a firm who were building a new police station for the corporation, the right to attach posters to the hoarding surrounding the works so long as it should remain standing. The sum of £10 had been paid for this privilege, and the complainant's bill-posters pasted up posters and advertisements over the hoarding. After this was done, one Bartlett, a rival bill-poster, tore down some of the complainant's posters and pasted his own over the hoarding. For this act Bartlett was summoned before the borough Bench upon a charge of wilfully damaging the complainant's property. Various points were raised at the hearing,—among others, that the Bench had no jurisdiction to hear the case, as it was said to raise a question of title to property, and upon this ground the justices dismissed the summons. Mr. R. O. B. Lane, in showing cause against the rule on behalf of the defendant Bartlett, contended that when the posters were affixed to the hoarding they could not be and were not intended to be regained by their owner, and that, therefore, the property in them was abandoned. The Court, however, did not concur in this view, but without calling upon Mr. Walton to argue on the other side, made the rule absolute. Mr. Justice Mathew said that there could be no doubt that the complainant had property in the posters which had been wilfully injured by Bartlett, and that the justices were wrong in holding that they had no jurisdiction. Mr. Justice Day concurred.

IS THE PRODUCTION OF ADVERTISEMENT ORDER NECESSARY TO ENFORCE A CONTRACT?—PHILLIPS *v.* SCHOFIELD.—This case was heard in the Lord Mayor's Court. The plaintiff, an advertising agent, claimed £5. 5s. for advertisements inserted by the order of the defendant, who was the proprietor of Boehlen's Liquid Metal Polish. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted £1. 5s. of the amount claimed, but disputed the balance, on the ground that the terms of the order had not been complied with, and also that the order was not given to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was the proprietor of the "Tram Car Guide," which advertised certain establishments along tram-car

routes. The defendant's announcement, it was stated, was to have a certain position in the Guide, for £4. The plaintiff said that the order had been lost, but that he was certain the defendant had had what he bargained for. The defendant said he had not. The learned judge pointed out that the jury should return a verdict for the plaintiff, if they thought that the order had been materially complied with, though not in every particular. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

PAYMENT FOR ADVERTISEMENTS CANNOT BE ENFORCED UNTIL AFTER COMPLETION OF CONTRACT.—BRIDGE *v.* FREEMAN.—This case was heard in the City of London Court. The plaintiff, Mr. H. R. Bridge, solicitor, of 37, King William-street, proprietor of a newspaper known as the *Nutshell*, sought to recover £6. 7s. 6d. for advertisements inserted for the defendant, Mr. D. Freeman, of 218, Marylebone-road. Mr. Commissioner Kerr: This contract upon which the plaintiff relies is for the insertion of 26 advertisements, whereas only 17 have been inserted. He cannot recover. His Honour allowed defendant costs.

DISPUTED LIABILITY.—At the Bradford County Court, before Mr. J. J. Powell, Q.C., judge, an action was brought, on the 19th ult., by Mr. William Hedges Hatton, a newspaper editor, of Seacombe, Cheshire, against Mr. J. W. G. Richards, 32, Carlisle-place, Manningham, and described as the editor of *Toby*, and Mr. John Thornton, brewer, Burnett-street, Bradford, the claim being for £8. 8s. for certain articles supplied to the proprietors of the print in question, under the heading of "Political Pillory." Mr. Beverley (Beverley & Freeman) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Neill (Neill & Broadbent) for the defendants. Mr. Neill said that Richards admitted liability, but disputed the amount; and Thornton denied liability altogether. Mr. Beverley said the plaintiff became associated with the paper about the end of January or some time in February, which was after the third or fourth issue. The contributions for which the plaintiff now sought to recover were articles relating to political matters. In the course of the evidence it was elicited that early in February, Mr. Richards being short of the necessary funds, Mr. Thornton was financing the paper, and was stated to have given a guarantee to the printer for the printing account. Mr. Neill contended that there was no evidence to fix the contract upon Thornton, and that no one on his behalf had made a contract with plaintiff. The paper was not registered in Thornton's name till long after the articles had appeared. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff as against Richards for the first four articles, and against Thornton for the last four, referring the settlement of the question of costs to the Registrar. He said that with regard to Richards's liability for the four articles there could be no question, and he decided against Mr. Thornton with regard to the last four, on the well-recognised principle of law that if a man stands by and allows another to act upon the assumption that he is dealing with him, he makes himself responsible.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.—Messrs. Potter & Co., printers, 17, Queen Victoria-street, were summoned on the 29th ult. at the Mansion House, under the Factory Act. Mr. Lakeman, one of her Majesty's inspectors, prosecuted. Mr. Lakeman called Mr. Allen (the manager of the machine department), who said he had been with the defendants two years and a half, and during that time no lime-washing had taken place. At one end of the machine-room there was water, but this was caused by the wetting of paper. Mr. Hood, who appeared for the defence, said the defendants had been very busy, but their premises had been thoroughly seen to, and greater care would be exercised in future. The Lord Mayor said the case of not lime-washing the premises had been admitted, and he should impose a fine of 40s. and costs. The other summons had not been fully proved. ——At the Rochdale Police-court, on the 2nd inst., the Belfield Union Paper Works Company was charged by Mr. E. H. Osborne, factory inspector, with employing James Fenton, 14 years of age, 27 consecutive hours, on the 14th of November, and another boy, named Arthur Buckley, from six in the morning to ten at night. The company were further charged with employing William Calvert, another youth, from six in the morning to ten minutes to twelve at night. Mr. Osborne informed the magistrates that this firm had been fined in April last for illegal employment, and were leniently dealt with on promising not to offend again; but he found that since that time there had been other illegal employments, and he was glad now to learn that they had got rid of their late foreman. Mr. H. Brierley, who defended the company, said that it was perfectly true that the firm was responsible for what had occurred, but as soon as the directors had become acquainted with what had taken place, the manager was discharged. The Mayor said they would inflict a fine of £5 in each case, and £3 in the second charge of illegally employing the boy Fenton, with costs. The company was further fined £2 and costs for not having the hoist on the ground-floor fenced round.

RIGHT OF PUBLICATION OF PRIVATE LETTERS.—THE EARL OF LYTTON *v.* DEVEY—THE EARL OF LYTTON *v.* DEVEY AND SWAN SONNENSCHEIN & CO.—These two actions had reference to the publication of letters from the late Lord Lytton, who died in 1873, to Lady Lytton, who died in 1882. The defendant in the first action, Miss Devey, is executrix of the late Lady Lytton, and was about to publish the letters of the late Lord Lytton to his wife in vindication, as she alleged, of the aspersions cast by the plaintiff upon the character of the late Lady Lytton, his mother. The defendants in the second action are Miss Devey and the publishers, Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. On November 7 last, as reported in the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER for that month, the Vice-Chancellor granted injunctions until the trial of the actions, restraining the defendant, Miss Devey, from parting with, and the defendants, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., from publishing, the letters. Mr. Methold, on the 12th inst., in the Chancery Division, moved that the injunctions should be made perpetual, and that the defendants should pay the costs of the actions. Mr. G. Millar, for the defendants, consenting, Vice-Chancellor Bacon made the order. In the action against Miss Devey alone, an important question remains to be decided as to the right to the possession of the letters, the plaintiff, as the executor of the late Lord Lytton, claiming to have the letters delivered up to him. That action, therefore, so far as it relates to this question, is still in progress.

A CASHIER CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING.—At the Mansion-house, on the 10th inst., Frederick Albert Goldstone was brought before the Lord Mayor for examination upon a charge of embezzling the money of his masters, the proprietors of the *Scotsman* newspaper. Mr. Howell, barrister, who appeared for the prosecution, in opening the case said that the prisoner had been for some time in the employment of the proprietors of the paper named as cashier at their London branch in Fleet-street, and he was charged with embezzling sums amounting to between £700 and £800, as far as was at present ascertained. The duties of the prisoner were to collect sums of money, varying very much in amount, from the customers of the *Scotsman* in London, most of them being advertisers. Every confidence was placed in the prisoner, and there was no apprehension of anything being wrong until the close of last month. After some corroborative evidence had been given, the further hearing of the case was adjourned for a week.

Colonial Jottings.

THERE are two type-foundries and three lead works in the colony of New South Wales.

THE title of the *Indigo Planters' Gazette* has been changed to the *Indian Planters' Gazette*.

MR. MACDONALD of the *Civil and Military Gazette of India*, has accepted the editorship of the *Englishman*.

A NEW paper has been started by Messrs. King & West, at Omeo (Victoria), under the title of the *Omeo Telegraph*.

THE *Wangaratta Chronicle* (Victoria), a new tri-weekly paper, has made its appearance. Mr. George Maxwell is the proprietor.

MESSRS. RICHARD CHAFFER AND ROBERT FARGHER, both of Melbourne, have been admitted partners in the firm of Carey, Page, & Co., general printers, of Adelaide.

MESSRS. DUNN AND WILKINSON, who had been employed for a number of years at the office of Messrs. Ferguson & Moore, Melbourne, have entered into partnership with Mr. Barton, of the late firm of Barton, Magee, & Co.

THE PRINTING TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The number of printing establishments in the colony is sixty-five, employing 1,804 hands. This is exclusive of newspaper printing-offices, of which there are probably considerably over a hundred.

MR. E. W. BARKER, who had only recently emigrated from London, and has been since employed at the office of Messrs. Mason, Firth, & M'Cutcheon, in Melbourne, has accepted the position of overseer in the office of Messrs. Inglis & Co., in the same city.

MESSRS. F. T. WIMBLE & CO., of Little Collins-street East, Melbourne, who are one of the oldest established printing-ink manufacturers in the Australian colonies, have lately added to their mill-plant and their varnish-factory, can now boast the latest improved appliances.

MR. ARTHUR J. CURTIS, well known in Ballarat and Melbourne, and who was the originator of both the *Richmond Guardian* and the *Benalla Standard*, after conducting the *Mansfield Guardian* for the last three years, has undertaken the management of the *Maitland Mail*, New South Wales. Mr. Thomas W. Crawford has taken his place in Mansfield, and has become the owner of the *Guardian* plant and business.

ACTIONS for libel seem to be just now very frequent in the Australasian colonies, and the *Typographical Journal* gives particulars concerning a number of them in its last issue. Amongst the cases recorded are the following:—In the Sydney Supreme Court, the proprietor of

the *Western Independent*, published at Bathurst, recovered from his proprietor of the *Bathurst Free Press* £250 damages for a libel. Mr. Joseph Davis, late messenger to the Executive Council of New South Wales, brought an action for libel against the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, claiming £2,000 damages, but the trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants.

A DEPUTATION from the Master Printers' Association, of Melbourne, lately waited upon the Victorian Minister of Customs to ask that imported calendars, unframed show-cards, picture posters, and handbills, should be subject to 20 per cent. duty, and that the regulations with regard to printed and ruled paper should be strictly enforced. The deputation stated that they believed evasions of the tariff were taking place. In answer to the deputation, the Minister said that he would institute proceedings if a case were brought under his notice of evading the duty. He would be glad if they would appoint one of the trade to speak for all, and if necessary he would be willing to pay an expert, as the difficulty of knowing what was dutiable arose from the diversity of opinion which existed among the various trades. He promised to consider the representations of the deputation.

NATIVE JOURNALISM IN INDIA.—The first number of the *Calicut Observer* made its appearance on the 4th ult. There is something naïvely quaint about the following announcement, which appears in its last column :—"This is only the beginning of our paper. We were not sure how much matter was required to fill up our paper, and, thinking we had sufficient, we did not exert ourselves to get more. We, therefore, beg our readers will excuse us this time for the space left blank, and we hope to make ample amends in future." We should add that the column bearing the above announcement was otherwise blank.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF JAMAICA.—The "Island of Springs" is an agricultural country, and noted for its lovely scenery and healthful climate. Raw material for the manufacture of paper abounds, such as palms, bamboo, and fibrous plants in endless variety; and it is claimed that the banana plant, which grows luxuriantly there, also furnishes a good paper stock. A correspondent of the *Paper Trade Journal*, residing in Jamaica, urges the establishment of a paper-mill there. The newspapers published on the island are :—the *Colonial Standard;* the *Gleaner;* the *Express;* daily and tri-weekly *News Letter;* the *Budget;* the *Creole;* the *People's Banner;* the *Jamaica Tribune;* the *Jamaica Gazette* (the Government organ); the *Trelawny Advertiser;* the *Falmouth Gazette;* the *St. James's Gazette;* the *Jamaica Colonist;* the *Westmoreland Telegraph;* the *Baptist Reporter;* the *Church of England Miscellany;* the *Wesleyan Messenger;* besides a number of minor papers in other parts of the island.

A NEW ENVELOPE MACHINE, called the "Bouvier Reliance," has been introduced by the Reliance Company, of Toronto, Canada. From a description of the machine that appears in the *Paper World* of Holyoke, Mass., we gather that all that is required is for the blanks to be cut out with a die the required size, after which they are ready for the machine. It gums the tips and then folds the envelope and drops it into a dryer, where it is held and carried round until the gum is thoroughly dried, and is then dropped into the receiving-box, during which operation the envelopes are counted into twenty-fives, ready for the operator to band and put into boxes. By an ingenious contrivance the tip can be gummed heavily or lightly and wide or narrow, as may be required. The machine runs at an extraordinary speed, gumming, folding, and counting at the rate of 110 envelopes per minute. It runs so smoothly and regularly that it requires only one attendant, the operator being able to run out 60,000 envelopes, ready for use, in ten hours. It occupies small space—4 feet 6 inches by 4 feet 3 inches being sufficient for the machine and operator, and little power is required to drive it. The company are now completing a printing attachment for the machine, by the aid of which contrivance they expect to print as well as fold envelopes at the rate of 6,000 per hour, all in the one operation.

CONFERENCE OF MASTER PRINTERS AT SYDNEY.—A meeting of master printers was lately held at the Society's rooms Pitt-street, Sydney, there being a large attendance, and among those present were: —Mr. Hugh George, Mr. T. Richards (Government Printer), Mr. Wynne (*Telegraph*), Messrs. Batson, Lees, Davies, Vincent, Langley, Slatyer, Bryant, Miller, Sutton, Green, Connelle, Webster, Barry, Kearney, Macdonald, Powell, Cochrane, Henwood, Parker, Richardson, Solomon, M'Crory (*Express* office), Ross, and a large number of representative officers of various establishments. In opening the proceedings, the President (Mr. Ellis), dilated upon the labours bestowed on the revision of the rules, and gave an exposition of the principles which guided the labours of the revisers. Mr. George remarked that he had been sent to represent the *Herald* proprietorship, and that in doing so he was desirous of stating his firm's disapprobation of the compulsory clause of making all compositors members of the Society. Not that they ignored the Society and its principles, but that they were desirous of conducting their own business independent of outside influences. Mr. T. Richards (Government Printer) followed. Though, as he said, be was but the servant of the Government, yet his sympathies were with the efforts of the Society, and he would exercise his best endeavours to lift the status of compositors a stage higher in the march of progressive advancement. He also drew attention to one or two important features connected with apprentices that master printers would do well to consider, not so much by reason of their bearing upon the present, but upon the future. Mr. Wynne (*Telegraph*) followed, and took exception to an innovation of the rules as bearing upon price of timework—1s. 9d. per hour. He considered it out of all proportion to the fixed price per 1,000, and contended that it was a manifest injustice, taking the surroundings into consideration. Mr. George hereupon remarked that the *Herald* paid 2s. per hour. Mr. Lees upheld the chief principles of the revised rules, though he thought some modifications might be made without detracting from their efficiency. Mr. Ross followed with a speech bearing on the anomalies that exist in the relative value of "comps," and their classification of fitness. Mr. Solomon stated that to promote the Society's views a uniform tariff should be adopted, thereby enabling employers to meet upon an equality of footing, and so govern the trade as to shut out the keen competition of the sister colony of Victoria. Finally, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Solomon, seconded by Mr. Baston, to adjourn the meeting to allow the master printers time to consider the rules.

American Jottings.

BABYHOOD is the title of a new American periodical which claims to be "entirely unique." It is devoted exclusively to the care of "infants and young children, and the general interests of the nursery."

MR. O. H. GREENLEAF, of the Holyoke Paper Company, has given seventy-five acres of land, known as Forest Park, to the city of Springfield, for the purpose of a park.

AN EDITOR KILLING HIS PRINTER.—Mr. Henry Barnard, editor of the Murray (Idaho) *Pioneer*, who shot and killed J. J. Enright, one of his printers, some months ago, has been adjudged guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

AN AUTOMATIC FEED for printing-presses has been patented by Mr. Andrew R. Bennett, of Utica, New York. This invention covers a construction to enable such presses as the Gordon Oscillating, to be fed by an entirely self-acting mechanism, so that the press will require no attention except to supply it with the blank sheets in a pile.

A PAPER-CUTTING MACHINE has been patented by Mr. Robert Atherton, of Paterson, New Jersey. In combination with cutters or knives are devices for transmitting motion to them from a drum or roller revolved by the paper passing over it, to cut a roll of paper into bands or strips, as rapidly as the paper is rolled, without danger of tearing.

FROM PRINTER TO JUDGE.—Judge Charles T. Botts, who went to California in 1848 under the auspices of President Polk, from Richmond, Virginia, where he had engaged in journalism, died at his home in Oakland on October, 5th. In 1858 he established the *Daily Standard* at Sacramento, and was, shortly after, made State printer.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, who have been doing a considerable trade in the United States, have opened a branch establishment at 298, Broadway, New York, where they intend in future to keep a stock of their Christmas, New Year, and Easter cards, chromos, screens, &c. Mr. Tuck, who superintended the opening of the branch establishment, has lately returned from New York.

PATENT PERPETUAL CALENDARS.—We have received from Mr. J. K. Rogers, of the Boston Type Foundry, 104, Milk-street, Boston, Mass., a copy of the firm's Patent Perpetual Calendars. A set of type, of which these calendars are formed, consists of fifty-two logotypes of the days of the month (each encircled by a rule), and types for the different months and days of the week, so that the same set can be used for any one year. This calendar type is made in four different varieties as to size. The contrivance is both simple and labour-saving, and deserves the attention of printers on this side of the Atlantic.

WHAT MAKES DURABLE TYPE-METAL.—Printers generally labour under the impression that type, to wear well, must be made of hard metal. This idea is now being combated as a fallacious one by the *Typographic Advertiser*, which, in an article on this subject, says that the deep-rooted notion that hard metal makes the most enduring type is a mistaken one. It boldy takes the ground that the claims for hard metal are a delusion and a snare, arguing that the mistakenly-prized hardness is obtained by using a large proportion of antimony, the cheapest of metal next to lead; and that hard type, under the action of the planer and the press, and also in distribution, will suffer in the fine lines and serifs, these being easily broken. These grave objections can be readily obviated by making type of a metal that is not only hard but tough, and to accomplish this desideratum tin and copper, the most expensive metals in the alloy, should be freely used.

The Mutual News Company.—An attempt to break the monopoly of the American News Company was made a few years ago by the organisation of the United States News Company, but the new rival was soon bought up, and the monopoly remained unbroken. The power of this distributer of news is well known. The *Paper World*, of Holyoake, says that the existing News Company can all but suppress a publication by declining to circulate it, unless the publication is already strongly entrenched in popular favour, and the future of a new publication is almost hopeless unless this News Company will add it to its list. It is always the best for the people when there are competitors doing the same business, and for this reason the lately-formed Mutual News Company is welcomed. It begins with a capital of half a million dollars, and proposes to transact business throughout the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Mexico. Mr. George F. Williams is president. There is promise that this will be a permanent company, for its establishment is due largely to the war between the New York *Herald* and the newsdealers, who refused to sell that paper at two cents. The *Herald* established a news delivery of its own, the good will of which goes to the new company.

The American Newspaper Press.—From Messrs. N. W. Ayer & Son, "American Newspaper Annual," published at Philadelphia, it appears that there were in the United States and Canada in 1884, 13,343 papers of different issues, as against 12,605 in 1883. The United States had 12,713, against 11,966 in the previous year, an increase of 747. Canada had 630, compared with 639, showing a decrease of 9. The United States had 1,197 dailies, against 1,119. Canada had 77 dailies, against 79, and 440 weeklies, against 443. New York state had 140 dailies, one more than in 1883. The other middle states had 177 dailies, or 13 more than in the previous year. The southern states had 147 dailies, showing an increase of 3. The western states had 555 dailies, an increase of 44, and the territories had 70, an increase of 4. Papers were published in 66 of the 67 counties of the New England states, in every one of the 60 counties of New York state, and in every one of the 114 counties of the other middle states. In the southern states papers were published in 890 of the 1,171 counties, showing a gain over 1883 of 23 counties in which papers were published. In the western states papers were published in 981 of the 1,029 counties, showing an extension into 7 counties during the past year. The territories represent 246 counties, in 146 of which papers were published. Of the 2,687 counties in the United States and territories, there are 2,357 in which papers were published, and 330 in which no papers were issued, while a year ago there were 416 counties in which no papers were published.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

A New lithographic journal is announced by Herr Scholtke, of Hamburg, under the title of *Lithographische Rundschau*.

Vienna, the capital of Austria, boasts, in addition to the well-known Government establishment, 189 private printing-offices, and sixteen type-foundries.

The Printing Machine Manufactory "Augsburg" has contributed £50 to the fund for the erection of a monument, at Eisleben, to the memory of König, the inventor of the steam-press.

An English newspaper called the *Continental Express* has just been started at Dresden. It will be published three times a week, and is said to be the only existing English newspaper in Germany.

M. P. C. Möller, the inventor of the new substitute for lithographic stones, described in our issue for November, 1883, has lately died at Copenhagen. He was a Dane by birth, and had only recently returned to his native land, after having sold his patent rights.

Profits of German Paper-mills.—Three German paper-mills have lately declared dividends of twelve, ten, and seven per cent. respectively. Thus, all complaints to the contrary notwithstanding, papermakers in the Fatherland seem to find their business fairly remunerative.

A Large Edition.—Our Viennese contemporary, the *Freie Künste*, states that of the new Protestant hymn-book, lately introduced by the Saxon ecclesiastical authorities, no less than 1,400,000 copies have been printed, in four different sizes. Herr B. G. Teubner, of Leipsic, is both printer and publisher of the work.

The Leipsic Master Printers' Society are trustees of funds for charitable and other purposes to the amount of £3,500. One of the funds was instituted by Herr F. A. Brockhaus, and is intended for the celebration of the quincentenary of the invention of printing in 1940, by which time it is estimated that this special fund will amount to £6,500.

The French National Printing-office.—The report of the director of this establishment for 1883 has been presented, from which it appears that the disbursements have been considerably within the sum voted by the French Parliament; the respective amounts being 8,542,150 francs and 7,359,144 francs.

Prize Essay.—The Berlin Society for the Promotion of Industry has resolved to offer a prize of £75 for the best essay on the past development, the present position, and the practical usefulness of photo-mechanical processes for the reproduction of drawings, copper-plates, oil paintings, and photographs from nature.

MM. Ch. Lorilleux & Cie., the well-known printer's ink manufacturers, of Paris, have issued, as in previous years, a wall tear-off calendar. Underneath each day's date is given a *facsimile* reproduction of the autograph of some man or woman famous in Literature, Science, or Art. This feature is one that gives a lasting interest to MM. Lorilleux's calendar.

We have received the first number of a new French printing trades' organ, the *Journal des Imprimeurs*, which is intended to appear monthly as a "general indicator of typographic and lithographic material," &c. In other words, it is a French printers' broker's catalogue, together with a selection of advertisements. The first number is printed on paper supplied by Messrs. Spalding & Hodge.

Joint-Stock Paper and Printing Companies in Switzerland.—According to recent statistics there are in Switzerland twenty-six joint-stock companies connected with the paper and printing trades, and their aggregate nominal capital is £440,000. The above total includes six companies carrying on business as printers, seven as paper-manufacturers, and nine companies carrying on business as newspaper-publishers.

The Doré Exhibition.—As already announced, an exhibition of works by the late Gustave Doré will take place in Paris at 117, Boulevard St. Germain, in March next. The committee strongly appeal to collectors and others to lend for the occasion any paintings, water-colours, or engravings, in their possession, in order to make the exhibition worthy of the name of the artist. Letters or objects intended for the exhibition may be sent to the above address.

Herr W. Drugulin, of Leipsic, to the exceptional resources of whose establishment we have before drawn attention in these columns, has issued to his customers and friends a charmingly got-up little calendar for the current year, printed in colours. Both this calendar and a well-displayed business and New Year's card combined form excellent examples of artistic typography, and do credit to Herr Drugulin's establishment.

Heavy Defalcation by a Printer's Overseer.—We mentioned some months ago that an overseer named Markl, at Herr von Waldheim's extensive printing-office in Vienna, had been arrested on a charge of fraud. It appears that he entered into the wages book fictitious names, and by other similar means defrauded the firm of something like £2,600. Markl was lately convicted of the above offence, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The Dolet Statue.—Out of eighteen competitors for the erection of a statue to Etienne Dolet, the printer-martyr, in the Place Maubert, Paris, three have been chosen for the final competition; these are allowed six months in which to prepare a model of the proposed statue, one-third the actual size. The successful competitor will receive £400; the other two each will each receive £40 and £32 respectively.

Latin versus German Type in Switzerland.—An effort is about to be made in German-Switzerland to induce local printers to replace the German types by Latin characters. The latter are already in use to a certain extent, both for periodicals and books; but there is still a strong bias in many quarters in favour of the former. As an argument in favour of the desired reform, it is mentioned that of the four hundred million persons which constitute the population of the world, only about fifty-five million belong to the German races, and that even of these about one-half are perfectly familiar with the Latin characters. A proposal has therefore been thrown out by Herr R. F. Haller-Goldschach in the *Mittheilungen für den Verein Schweizer Buchdruckereibesitzer* that Swiss printers should agree to uniformly adopt the Latin character, both for books and newspapers, from a given date to be mutually agreed upon.

The First Paris Newspaper.—A proposition has just been made to the French sub-committee of municipal inscriptions to place on the house, No. 6, Quai du Marché-Neuf, a marble slab with an inscription in honour of the founder of the first Parisian newspaper. The inscription is worded: "Here stood the house 'du Grand Coq,' corner of the Rue de la Celandre, leading to the Marché-Neuf, where Théophraste Renaudot established, in 1631, the first Paris newspaper, the *Gazette de France*." The first number appeared on May 30, 1631, as a weekly in quarto. In 1762 it had increased to twelve pages, and appeared twice a week; and on May 1, 1792, it appeared as a daily. The *Gazette* of Renaudot has been described as full of valuable materials for the history of the reign of Louis XIII., and of the minority of Louis XIV.

New Journals & Press Changes

THE first number of the *Christian Journal* was issued on the 7th inst. It is to be published every Wednesday, at the price of one penny. The publishing office is at 161, Fleet-street.

A NEW penny weekly paper has been started under the title of the *Methodist Times*. The Rev. H. P. Hughes is the editor. The publishing office is at 135, Fleet-street.

THE first number of the new *Law Quarterly Review* has been issued. It is edited by Professor Pollock.

Sunday Words is the title of a new penny weekly. It is printed by Messrs. Dickens & Evans, and is published at the price of one penny at 26, Wellington-street, Strand.

THE *Dilettante* is the title of a new fortnightly journal which has been lately started at Dundee.

MR. W. CLEGG, of Oldham, has started a new paper under the title of the *Oldham Operative*.

THE *Age*, which has for several years existed as a Saturday paper, devoted to theatrical, sporting, and general notes, is now published as a Sunday morning "gossip and review."

A DAILY paper, exclusively devoted to legal matters, and to be entitled the *Law Gazette and Courts Record*, is announced for the present month.

THE *Brooklet* has been started as the organ of "The Free Temperance League." It is published at the price of one penny.

THE "Travellers' National Total Abstainers' Union" has commenced the publication of a halfpenny paper under the title of the *Caravan*.

The Temperance Times is the title of a new journal started at Bristol.

THE *Winnowing Breeze* is the title of an anti-vaccination journal published at Stratford.

THE *Birmingham Musical and Dramatic News* has been started by Mr. B. Welch.

A NEW weekly French newspaper has been started in London under the title of *L'Europe*. The publishing-office is at 51, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

A NEW weekly newspaper is announced under the title of the *Lady*: a journal for gentlewomen.

MR. JOHN HEYWOOD, of Manchester, announces that in February next he will publish the first number of the *Quarterly Musical Review*, edited by Dr. Henry Hiles.

THE *Derbyshire Courier*, which claims to be the oldest penny newspaper in the country, has been converted into a bi-weekly.

THE *Indicator and West London News* has been converted from a weekly into a bi-weekly newspaper—an alteration that has been rendered necessary by the increased patronage of the advertisement columns. The paper, which is well got up, is printed and published by Mr. Arthur Lane, 6, Desborough-road, Harrow-road, Paddington.

UNDER the able editorship and management of Mr. R. Clements, the *Tunbridge Wells Advertiser* has become a most successful weekly paper. It is a healthful sign that in consequence of the pressure upon its editorial and advertising columns the paper has been considerably enlarged, and consists now of sixty-four columns, instead of fifty-six, as hitherto. The *Advertiser* is in its way a model of what a penny provincial newspaper should be.

THE *North Middlesex Chronicle* has been considerably enlarged.

THE *Manchester City News* has been permanently enlarged.

THE *Glasgow Weekly Herald* has been enlarged to sixty-four columns.

THE *Christian Commonwealth* has been enlarged to sixteen pages.

THE *South Eastern Herald* has been enlarged.

BY the change of proprietorship which has just been effected, the *Dudley Herald*, hitherto a Liberal organ, has now become an exponent of Conservative principles.

THE *West Surrey Times and Guildford Gazette*, established in 1855, has changed hands, and is now the property of Messrs. Billing & Sons, at whose office, at Guildford, the paper is printed. It is well edited, and the printing is very creditable.

THE *Weekly Times* is now the property of Mr. Passmore Edwards, M.P.

MR. R. WILSON has undertaken the management and part editorship of the *Pictorial World*.

THE *Edinburgh Daily Review* has changed hands, having become the property of the two gentlemen who have hitherto conducted the paper.

THE number of high-priced newspapers is fast dying out, and now the oldest of existing provincial papers, *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, has conformed to the spirit of the times by reducing its price from threepence to three-halfpence. The *Journal* has nearly completed two centuries of its existence, it having been established in 1690.

THE old Conservative organ of Wesleyan Methodism, the *Watchman*, has ceased to exist.

THE proprietor of the *Hertfordshire Mercury* has signalised the jubilee of that paper by issuing a *facsimile* reprint of an early number of the *Hartford Mercury*, from which the present newspaper is descended. The original *Hartford Mercury* was founded in 1772, by Stephen Austin, the grandfather of the senior member of the well-known printing firm of Messrs. Stephen Austin & Sons.

WE mentioned last month the amalgamation of the *English Churchman* with the *Press and St. James's Chronicle*. Each of these two papers had hitherto been published at the price of threepence. The amalgamated paper is now published under the title of the *English Churchman and St. James's Chronicle*, at the price of one penny. It is printed by Mr. James Meldrum, 1, Catherine-street, Strand, and is published by Mr. G. Slater, 2, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

THE *Merchant and Manufacturer*, a journal devoted to the interests of all sections of the trading community, is now printed and published by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, 74–76, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

A WELL-ILLUSTRATED and neatly printed supplement, giving an account of the recent Royal visit to Worcester, was issued with *Berrow's Worcester Journal* of the 20th ult.

THE publishing-office of the *Building News* has been removed to 332, Strand, and not to 25, Catherine-street, whither the removal had been previously announced.

THE publishing-offices of the *British Architect* are about to be removed to more commodious premises at 15, King William-street, Strand.

THE *Preachers' Monthly* will in future be published at 84, Hatton-garden.

ADDITIONS are being made to the offices of the *Yorkshire Gazette*, High Ousegate, York, which paper is owned by the North-East Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper and Printing Company (Limited).

THE London business of the *South Australian Register*, the *Adelaide Observer*, and the *Evening Journal*, will in future be transacted at 80, Fleet-street, under the direction of Mr. T. S. Townend.

Trade Changes.

MR. JOSEPH SYKES, lithographer, &c., has opened premises at 76, Princess-street, Manchester.

MESSRS. LAKE BROTHERS, engravers, have removed from Gracechurch-street, to 7, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street.

MR. C. HERBERT, remainder and second-hand bookseller, has removed from No. 60, to No. 319, Goswell-road.

MR. J. W. ARROWSMITH, of Bristol, has transferred the London agency of his publications to Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

MESSRS. MORROW & BISSELL, lithographic draughtsmen, have removed from Bucklersbury, to 5, Grocers' Hall-court, Poultry.

MR. CHARLES A. CORNER, chromo-lithographer, of Boundary-street, Strangeways, has opened a branch at 32, King-street West, Manchester.

MESSRS. SMITH & YERWORTH, printers, of Holborn-buildings, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. I. J. Smyth.

MR. J. WATSON and MR. R. W. MUNSEY have retired from the firm of Hyde & Co., ink and sealing-wax manufacturers, &c., of St. Bride-street.

MR. JOHN S. NORTON has retired from the firm of Norton, Chubb, & Blackburrow, also trading as the American Advertising Company, High-street, Bristol.

THE London Scholastic Trading Company (Limited) have taken additional premises in Fleet-street, and opened them as retail booksellers and stationers.

MESSRS. JOHNSON & RAWSON, printers and stationers, of 89, Market-street, Manchester, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. John Johnson.

MR. EDWARD A. GREEN, late manager to Messrs. Baddelley & Reynolds, Old Bailey, now represents the Artists' Colour Manufacturing Company, of 27 to 31, Hatton-wall.

MESSRS. CROWTHER & GOODMAN have opened premises at 133, Fenchurch-street, as stationers. Mr. James S. Crowther was formerly in the service of Messrs. Blades, East, & Blades.

MESSRS. DYER BROTHERS, publishers, are removing from Warwick-lane, to 31, Paternoster-square, in consequence of the widening improvements made by the Commissioners of Sewers.

MESSRS. W. ATHERTON & CO., fine-art publishers, have removed to 76, Milton-street. The firm have added the manufacture of plain and fancy boxes and pattern-cards to their business.

MR. R. J. TURNER has joined the firm of Messrs. Page & Pratt, wholesale stationers and printers, 5, 6, & 7, Ludgate-circus-buildings. In future the firm will trade as Page, Pratt, & Turner.

THE old-established business of Mr. Lewis Addington, printer and stationer, of 28, Falcon-square, has been transferred to the late manager, Mr. S. H. Barnes, who will continue the same under the old style.

MR. R. HERRING, of 27, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, announces that he is not now connected in any way with the business of Messrs. R. Herring & Co., wholesale stationers, which he founded thirty years ago. He adds that Mr. Patey and himself have parted by mutual consent.

THE business of paper-dealers lately carried on at 7, Dantzic-street, Manchester, under the title of Robert Fletcher & Son, has been sold to

Mr. James Fletcher, jun., who will receive the assets and discharge the debts and liabilities of the said business. He will continue the business under the old style.

THE printing and stationery business carried on by Mr. James Wheeler, at 1, Church-street, Frome, has been purchased by Mr. Harry Hayhow, who has been for some years past with Mr. W. P. Norbury, of Brentford. The transfer was effected and the valuation made by Mr. A. M. Burghes, of Paternoster-row.

MESSRS. W. JOHNSON & SONS, of 14, 15, & 16, Gough-square, inform us that they have purchased the business lately carried on by Messrs. James Ralph & Co., at 12, Little Britain, and that they have opened a new department with a fresh stock of hand-painted birthday cards, white wood goods of all kinds for painting, &c.

MR. C. STRAKER informs us that the four businesses hitherto carried on under the title of S. Straker & Sons have been divided, and that he, having acquired the manufactories at Avenue Works, London, and Athenæum Works, Redhill, will conduct them in future, with the aid of his sons, under the title of Charles Straker & Sons.

MR. JOSEPH MEAD, wholesale manufacturing stationer, of Southwark-street, and 40, King-street, Cheapside, informs us that he has purchased the old-established business of Messrs. Speller & Preston, at 19, Finsbury-street, and that he will continue the same at his present address. All accounts due to Messrs. Speller & Preston will be received by Mr. Mead, and all amounts owing by the late firm will be paid by Mr. Percy Preston, of 57, Lordship-park, Stoke Newington.

MR. JOHN GRAINGER, bookseller and stationer, of 18, The Foregate, Worcester, has retired from the business, which he has carried on for forty years. Messrs. Littlebury & Co., who have been for many years engaged in the printing and publishing trades, and are well known in Worcestershire and adjacent counties, have taken over Mr. Grainger's business, and will carry it on in future in their own name. The firm have removed their Directory and Railway Guide publishing offices from The Avenue, The Cross, to the above address.

Letters Patent.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

382.—Shaw, J. B., of Tunstall, W. S. Shaw, of Wolverhampton, and E. S. Shaw, of Tunstall. Improvements in type or blocks for printing posters and the like. Jan. 2.
383.—Shaw, J. B., of Tunstall, W. S. Shaw, of Wolverhampton, and E. S. Shaw, of Tunstall. Improvements in printing transfers for application, to pottery and other surfaces. Jan. 2.
385.—Shaw, J. B., of Tunstall, W. S. Shaw, of Wolverhampton, and E. S. Shaw, of Tunstall. The production of elastic printing surfaces. Jan. 2.
559.—Tuke, H., of Leeds. Improvements in lithographic and letter-press printing machinery. Jan. 3.
982.—Schapiro, A., of Berlin. Improvements in lithographic presses. Jan. 8.
1,430.—Clayson, J. H., of Gellatly-road, Nunhead. Improvements in stereo and electro mounting blocks and catches. Jan. 14.
11,882.—Carey, A. C., of London. Apparatus for producing manuscript matter in multiple. Sept. 2.
12,726.—Haddan, H. J. A communication from A. Kolb and A. Tischler, of Vienna. Improvements in printing machinery. July 8.
12,727.—Haddan, H. J. A communication from A. Kolb and A. Tischler, of Vienna. A new process of transferring designs. July 8.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

1,449.—Thompson, W. P. Type-writers ..... 8d.
2,312.—Brookes, A. G. Preparation of surfaces for printing or etching by photography ..... 4d.
2,316.—Wilkinson, A. Paper, paper-pulp, &c ..... 4d.
2,609.—Guhl, H. A. H. Type-writing machines ..... 6d.
3,101.—Donald, W. J. A. and C. S. W. Muir. Printing and embossing rollers, &c ..... 4d.
3,447.—Moseley, C. Surfaces of stereotypes for typographic printing 2d.
3,484.—Black, J. M. Numbering and printing tickets, cheques, &c. 6d.
3,749.—Wilson, G. A. Rotary printing machines ..... 6d.
3,808.—Wirth, F. Artificial stones for lithography, &c. ..... 4d.
4,066.—Salmon, H. J., and others. Feeding paper or other material from the web to printing machines, &c. ..... 6d.
4,160.—Hilder, C. F. and S. A. Cotterell. Forming moulds for stereotype plates ..... 6d.
5,060.—Bosshardt, F. Impressing designs upon printing and embossing rollers ..... 6d.
5,567.—Sprague, J. D. Styles for manifold writing, &c. ..... 6d.
6,106.—Cliff, G. Damping apparatus for lithographic printing ... 4d.
7,163.—Bond, H. Rotary printing machines ..... 6d.
10,718.—Reed, A. H. Type matrice and printing machine ..... 6d.
13,532.—Bartholomew, M. M. Stenographic machines ..... 4d.
13,577. Haddan, H. J. Setting and obtaining impressions from types ..... 6d.

Printing and other Companies.

DURING the closing month of the past year, a goodly number of limited liability companies connected with the Printing Trade were formed. Our monthly record gives a list of eight, all of which fall to the share of 1884. The capital is in almost every instance very small, and the total for all combined is only £28,000, more than half of which sum is absorbed by the company first mentioned in the following list. What is probably a unique feature in connexion with the Rochdale Advertising Company is, that all the promoters are printers, which fact should go far to ensure the success of their enterprise. Another company, noteworthy by reason of its small capital, is that formed at Bridlington,—a small Yorkshire seaside resort,—to take over the local *Free Press*,—a penny weekly that has been in existence since 1859. Some data as to the total number of Printing Trade Companies formed during the past twelve months will be found under the head of "Topics of the Month" in the present issue.

"LAW GAZETTE" COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 4th ult., with a capital of £15,000, in £2 shares, to print and publish a daily paper entitled the *Law Gazette*. The subscribers, who have each taken five shares, are:—W. E. Grigsby, LL.D., barrister, 49, Chancery-lane; J. Walter, West Dulwich; S. R. Groom, barrister, 5, Pump-court, Temple; G. Goldney-Cary, B.A., barrister, 11, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn; W. Holloway, B.A., 3, Busby-place, Camden-road; R. F. Wilme, barrister, Common Room, Middle Temple; and R. Maund, A.K.C., 49, Chancery-lane. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than nine; the subscribers are to appoint the first; qualification for directors (other than subscribers), 100 shares. The managing director will be entitled to £200 for the first year, the chairman to £100, and each director to £50 for the same period.

THE "METHODIST TIMES" COMPANY (LIMITED) was registered on the 18th ult., with a capital of £3,000, in £25 shares, to print and publish a newspaper called the *Methodist Times*. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—J. H. Anderson, india-rubber-manufacturer, 37, Queen Victoria-street; P. W. Bunting, barrister, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn; W. Wirtner, merchant, 18, Silk-street; J. W. Thomas, 73, Bishopsgate-street Without; C. J. Thomas, 73, Bishopsgate-street Without; J. H. Champneys, chartered accountant, 57, Moorgate-street; and M. J. Burn, solicitor, 9 & 10, Pancras-lane. The number of directors is to be five; the first are Messrs. W. A. McArthur, H. Broadhurst, M.P., J. H. Anderson, Rev. H. P. Hughes, and P. W. Bunting. The company in general meeting will determine remuneration.

"AGE" NEWSPAPER AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 23rd ult., with a capital of £3,000, in £10 shares, to acquire the proprietary interest of the newspaper called the *Age*, carried on by Mr. H. P. Shield, at 283, Strand. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—J. Hatton, author, 14, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park; Mrs. L. Hatton, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park; Miss H. H. Hatton, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park; H. P. Shield, journalist, 25, Chesilton-road, Fulham-rise; Mrs. G. A. Shield, 25, Chesilton-road, Fulham-rise; A. J. Ellis, barrister, 6, Stanhope-place, Hyde-park; and A. Collis, shorthand-writer, 69, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood. The number of directors is not to be less than two; qualification, five shares; the first are Messrs. J. Hatton and H. P. Shield. Mr. A. Collis is appointed secretary.

THE GRAVESEND "ARGUS" NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED) was registered on the 23rd ult., with a capital of £2,500, in £5 shares, to carry on business as newspaper proprietors and publishers. The subscribers are:—J. Lake, brewer, Gravesend, 3 shares; F. Gordon, newspaper-proprietor, Milton, Gravesend, 5; J. H. Russell, solicitor, Gravesend, 5; E. Coste, distiller, Gravesend, 5; T. Tully, newspaper-proprietor, Great Queen-street, 5; J. Lord, printer, Plough-court, Fetter-lane, 1; and H. Bye, printer, 140, Bridge-road West, Battersea, 1.

"CHELSEA HERALD" NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 10th ult., with a capital of £2,000, in £5 shares, to purchase the weekly Conservative newspaper called the *Borough of Chelsea Herald*. The subscribers, who, with one exception, have each taken five shares, are;—*Lieut.-Col. V. T. Latouche, 25, Stanhope-gardens; *J. Ogle, 32, Redcliffe-square; Rev. A. S. Fanshawe, clerk in holy orders, 31, Redcliffe-square; C. W. White, journalist, St. Stephen's Club; L. Wulff, 434, Fulham-road, 3 shares; *G. G. Tremlott, 3, Queen's-gate; and H. P. Foster, 10, Inkerman-terrace, Kensington. The subscribers denoted by an asterisk are the first directors; qualification, five shares.

NEALE'S PATENT SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 19th ult., with a capital of £1,000, in £25 shares, to acquire interest in the letters patent granted to Mr. Melville Thomson Neale for an improved method of, and apparatus for, forming letters or other characters on paper or other material, from a distance, dated 23rd February, No. 985, The subscribers, who, with one exception, have each taken one share, are:—N. Algernon Mener, barrister, 9, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde-park; D. M. Scott, member of the Stock Exchange, City Carlton Club; Lieut.-Col. R. P. Hare, Union Club, Trafalgar-square; H. H. Lee, St. James's-chambers, Duke-street; F. L. Holdsworth, 40, Pall Mall, 3 shares; P. C. C. Francis, solicitor, 5, Austin-friars; Capt. Sandeman, 36, Elm-park-gardens; and R. M. Cunningham, 19, Great Winchester-street.

THE ROCHDALE ADVERTISING AND BILLPOSTING COMPANY (LIMITED) was registered on the 4th ult., with a capital of £1,000, in £5 shares, to carry on the business of billposters and advertising-agents. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are all of Rochdale, viz. :—W. Scott, printer; W. Carver, printer; H. Ormerod, printer; J. Coates, printer; J. Clegg, printer; R. D. Haworth, printer; and T. J. Hardy, printer. The number of directors is not to exceed seven; qualification, four shares; the first are the first six subscribers, and Mr. Lambert Fletcher.

THE BRIDLINGTON "FREE PRESS" COMPANY (LIMITED) was registered on the 23rd ult., with a capital of £500, in £5 shares, to carry on business as newspaper proprietors, printers, &c. The subscribers are all of Bridlington, viz. :—E. G. Smith, bank manager, 4 shares; R. Medforth, merchant, 5; C. Gray, clerk, 4; W. A. Taite, bank manager, 4; C. M. Sassell, hosier, 8; W. Smith, chemist, 1; and C. F. Hutchinson, M.D., 5.

UNIVERSAL PRINTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A resolution has been passed for the voluntary winding-up of this company. Mr. J. F. Clarke, of 41, Coleman-street, has been appointed liquidator. The company was floated in August, 1883, with a nominal capital of £10,000, to work a certain patent for improvements in polychromatic printing.

MAIL EXPRESS AND NEWS AND GENERAL PUBLISHING AND PRINTING SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—A petition for the winding up of this company is to be heard to-morrow the 16th instant.

LETTS, SON, & CO. (LIMITED).—A petition has been presented for the winding up of this company. It is to be heard on the 17th instant, by Mr. Justice Pearson. Messrs. Draker, Son, & Parton, of 24, Rood-lane, are the solicitors.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

JOHNSON & RAWSON, printers and stationers, Manchester.
LANDOU BROS., show-card frame makers, Waterloo-road.
OLLENDORFF, B., S. STOCK, & M. MISCH, publishers, Jewin-street.
PERRATON, W. & F., bookbinders, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.
PHILLIPPS, A. S., & A. G. ATKINSON, printers and newspaper proprietors, Stapleton-terrace, Stroud-green-road, Crouch-hill.
SQUINTANI, C. G., & CO., manufacturers of printing-presses, Ludgate-circus-buildings, Farringdon-street.
STRAKER, S., & SONS, printers and stationers, Bishopsgate-st., Fenchurch-st., and Leadenhall-st., and Red Hill.

BILLS OF SALE RECENTLY FILED.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

ANDREW, F. T., general printer, 6, Upper Tollington-pk., Holloway, and Albion-hall, London-wall, to W. S. Trounce. Dec. 24 ..... £600
BROOKS, W. S., printer, 9, Grove-ter., Church-end, Finchley, to W. Galpin. Dec. 24 ..... £40
CARTER, H. W., newspaper-proprietor, Kennington, Ashford, Kent, and 54, Outer Temple, London, to Charing Cross Bank. Dec. 4 ..... £500
CLARK, W. S., stationer, &c., 32, Triangle, Queen's-rd., and Penrose-cottage, Clifton Down, Bristol, to T. Stephings. Dec. 23 ...indemnity
COLNAGHI, B. O., advertising agent, 5, Munster-ter., Fulham, and City, to W. Cate. Dec. 19 ..... £357
EMANUEL, A. B., advertising agent, 12, Denbigh-rd., Bayswater, to W. Hollingsworth. Dec. 11 ..... £30
FOX, C. N., publisher, 4, Shoe-lane, to H. W. Harris £300
GRIFFITHS, G. A., fancy stationer, 102, Tollington-park, Holloway, to J. T. White. Dec. 8 ..... £65
HALL, F., engraver, 3, Hawksmore-st., Hanley, Staffs, to T. Tunstall. Jan. 2 ..... £30
HORSCROFT, H., stereotyper, Swiss-cottage, Bower-lane, and 6, Market-avenue, Maidstone, to J. S. Anscombe and another. Dec. 20 ..... £53
MASON, F. B., newspaper-proprietor, 6, Bellevue, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, to B. Thomas and another. Dec. 12 ..... sett. tr. fr. wife
PARKER, G., wholesale fancy stationer, &c., 38, Citizen-rd., Hornsey-rd., and City, to Cripplegate Loan Company. Dec. 24 ..... £40
PENMAN, J., bookseller, 10, Chaucer-rd., Brixton, to T. B. Penman. Dec. 23 ..... £129
THORBURN, H., bookbinder, Albert House, 83, Grosvenor-pk., Camberwell, and 2, Star-yard, Carey-st., Chancery-lane, to Consolidated Credit Corporation. Dec. 31 ..... £100
THURLOW, R. Y., printer, Hollyhurst, Queen's-rd., Buckhurst-hill and City, to J. Y. Thurlow. Dec. 6 ..... £152
WANMER, W., printer, 14, Middle-st., Hastings, to Mutual Loan Fund Association. Dec. 5 ..... £32
WITHERDEN, J. C., electrotyper, 67, Hereford-st., Bethnal-green, to Charing Cross Bank. Dec. 4 ..... £30
WOODWARD, W. G., printer, bookseller, and stationer, 6, Lumley-rd., Skegness, and Sincil-st., Lincoln, to J. W. Shepherd. Dec. 23 ..... £38

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION OF BILL OF SALE.

VAN LAUN, H., journalist, 172, Lancaster-rd., Notting-hill, to W. Furber and another. Orig. B.S. filed, Jan. 9, 1880; re-registered, Dec. 24, 1884 ..... £130

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BEET, T., bookseller, 12, Union-st., Oxford-st., and 50, Mortimer-st., Oxford-st. Nov. 27. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Adjudicated, Dec. 3.
COOMBE, R. W., & F. W., paper-manufacturers, trading as COOMBE BROS., Huxham, Devon. Jan. 1. Exam, C.C., Exeter, Jan. 15, at 11.
DIXON, J. S., paper-merchant, Royal-arcade, Leicester, and Everton-rd., New Humberstone. Dec. 19. Exam., C.C., Leicester.
EVANS, T., printer and stationer, trading as WEBB & EVANS, 49, Newsham-drive, West Derby, and 5, Union-ct., Liverpool, both Lancashire. Dec. 31. Exam., C.C., Liverpool.
GWYNNE, F. C., paper-manufacturer, &c., Neville-st., Abergavenny, Mon., and 18, Beaufort-st., Brynmawr, and Llangrwney Mills, both Brecon. Dec. 2. Exam., C.C., Tredegar, Dec. 30, at 11.
HENMAN, E. T., and E. T., jun., stationers and printers, trading as HENMAN & SONS, 169 & 170, Shoreditch. Dec. 4. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Jan. 23, at 11.
HUGHES, C. R., printer and bookseller, St. Asaph, Denbighshire. Nov. 19. Exam., C.C., Bangor. Dec. 4.
JOHNSON, A. W., printer, 60, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross, and 197, Isledon-rd., Finsbury-pk. Nov. 7. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Adjudicated, Dec. 11.
KNIGHT, J. C., & A. L., trading as J. Y. KNIGHT & CO., stationers, engravers, and account-book-manufacturers, Basinghall-st., Leeds, 59, Market-st., Bradford, and 49, Fenchurch-st., London. Oct. 11. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Adjudicated, Dec. 3.
MAYER, O. J. VON N., 5, The Terrace, Camden-sq., and C. GREGORY, 53, Cathcart-rd., West Brompton, colour-printers, trading as KRONHEIM & CO., Bangor House, Shoe-lane. Nov. 19. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, Jan. 15, at 11. Adjudicated, Nov. 20.
RALPH, J., fancy stationer, trading as J. RALPH & CO., 12, Little Britain, and 20, George-lane, Lewisham. Nov. 10. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Adjudicated, Dec. 11.
SABISTON, A., printer, late Liverpool. Nov. 27. Exam., C.C., Liverpool. (Transferred from the London Bankruptcy Court.)
WINDROSS, G., newspaper publisher and printer, 1, Meadow-view, and Queen's-buildings, Strand-st., both Whitehaven. Dec. 22. Exam. C.C., Whitehaven. Adjudicated, Dec. 29.

DIVIDENDS.

GREGORY, W. J., printer and stationer, Chestergate, Macclesfield. First and final dividend of 3s., at the official receiver's, Macclesfield.
HARDING, H. E., stationer, Clarence-st., Cheltenham. First dividend of 1s. 9d., Jan. 3, at the official receiver's, Gloucester.
JAMES, H., stationer, &c., Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire. First and final dividend of 1s. 6d., at the official receiver's, Gloucester.
MOORE, H. W., stationer, Arkwright-st., Nottingham. Dividend of 1s. 0½d., at official receiver's, Nottingham.
STEPHENS, F. W., stationer, Royal Kentish-buildings, Tunbridge Wells. Dividend of 1s. 9d., at the official receiver's, Brighton.
WATKINS, H., stationer, Edgar-st. and Foregate-st., Worcester. First and final dividend of 9s. 4¾d., 10 till 4, Mondays, 10 till 1, at the official receiver's, Worcester.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED.

BARRON, D. M., printer, &c., Narrow-st. and New Priestgate, Peterborough. Tr., F. Nicholls, accountant, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, and 18, Hilmarton-rd. West, London, Nov. 13.
GWYNNE, F. C., paper-manufacturer, Abergavenny, Mon., Brynmawr and Llangrwney Mills, Brecon. Tr., E. T. Collins, 39, Broad-st., Bristol, Dec. 23.
LINDSAYBYRNE, J. J., stationer, trading as LINDSAYBYRNE & CO., King's-rd., Chelsea, and 52, Fleet-lane. Tr., J. Ford, accountant, 31, Queen Victoria-street.
RALPH, J., fancy stationer, trading as J. RALPH & CO., Little Britain, London, and George-lane, Lewisham. Tr., P. Paget, 34, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Dec. 12.
STEVENS, D. M., newspaper proprietor, &c., Guildford. Tr., T. W. J. Britten, accountant, 28, St. Swithin's-lane, Dec. 4.
WINDROSS, G., newspaper publisher and printer, Meadow-view, and Queen's-buildings, Strand-st., both Whitehaven. Tr., official receiver, Whitehaven.

COMPOSITIONS OR SCHEMES SANCTIONED BY COURT.

CHIRM, J. R., printer, &c., Birmingham. Nov. 28. Composition of 5s., payable in cash, within one month from approval, secured.
TETLOW, J. S., printer, Belmont-st. and Clegg-st., Oldham, and Stamford-st., Ashton-under-Lyne, all Lancashire. Dec. 17. The estate of the debtor to be assigned to J. Wild, architect, Oldham, a creditor for £4,669. 6s. 4d., after deducting £1,500, the estimated value of the securities held by him on the debtor's property, in consideration of his (1) relinquishing his own claim against the estate, (2) paying the preferential debts in full, (3) paying the rest of the creditors 5s. in the pound upon their respective debts, and (4) paying the fees and costs of and incidental to the bankruptcy proceedings, and the payment and distribution of the composition and other moneys by the official receiver.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

DIVIDENDS.

SMITH, J., stationer, Elgin. First and final, at R. Young's, accountant, Elgin.

NICHOLSON, J. sen., & J. NICHOLSON, jun. (Liq.), stationers and lithographers, trading as J. NICHOLSON & SONS, Bradford. Third and final dividend of 4d., at B. Musgrave's, accountant, Bank-st., Bradford.

WINTERHOFF, F. (Bkt.), lithographic stone-quarry proprietor and merchant, trading as F. WINTERHOFF & Co., 138, Belvedere-rd. Lambeth, and Howley-place, Belvedere-rd., and Oberstein-rd., New Wandsworth. Fourth and final dividend of 4⅝d., at L. R. Blankenstein's, 25, Redcross-street.

TRUSTEE AND COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

STEWART, J., bookseller and stationer, 1, St. Nicholas-st., Aberdeen. Tr., C. Helmrich, stationer, Aberdeen. Coms., W. Dunningham, jeweller, and D. F. McLaren, fancy warehouseman, both Aberdeen, and J. B. Craig, publisher, Glasgow.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

CALDER, J., commercial agent, printer, and newspaper proprietor and publisher, Kirkwall. Dec. 30. Tr. and Com., Town Hall, Kirkwall, Jan. 17, at 12. Claims by April 30. Agent, J. Macrae, solicitor, Bridge-st., Kirkwall.

MCILVRIDE, A. B., jun., wholesale stationer and fancy bookmaker, trading as A. B. MCILVRIDE, JUN., & Co., 27 & 35, Ann-st., off Jamaica-st., Glasgow. Dec. 30. Tr., and Com., Faculty Hall, Glasgow, Jan. 18, at 12. Claims by April 29. Agents, Hotson & Brown, solicitors, Glasgow.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

AT the London Bankruptcy Court, on the 18th ult., a meeting was held for the public examination of Messrs. J. Y. Knight & Co., bankrupts, who are described as of 49, Fenchurch-street, and also of Leeds and Bradford, manufacturing stationers. The failure took place in October last, and the debtors attribute their stoppage to the fact that their profits were insufficient for the payment of annuities charged on the business and interest on borrowed moneys. It was stated that their books had been improperly kept, and did not disclose their financial position. Mr. A. L. Knight tendered a medical certificate for the non-attendance of the elder partner, and applied to pass his public examination on the joint accounts, showing gross liabilities £18,449, of which £17,984 is expected to rank against the estate, and assets £9,233. Mr. A. L. Knight was allowed to pass his public examination, that of the senior partner being adjourned *sine die*.

AN adjourned meeting for the public examination of Mr. W. Robertson was held some days ago. The debtor was described as of Queen-street, Cheapside, Greek-st., Soho, and the Rock Paper Mills, Stockport, paper-merchant and manufacturer. The liabilities were stated in the accounts at £8,530. 10s. 3d., and debts fully secured, £2,755. 13s., assets, £3,047. 16s. 6d. At the adjourned first meeting recently held, a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound was accepted, payable in three instalments at three, six, and twelve months from January 1st, 1885, secured by Mr. George Scott, of Eagle House, Queen's-rd., Walworth, and Mr. Henry Sibley, of Epsom, the promissory notes for the instalments to be received and distributed by Mr. P. M. Evans, accountant, 2, Gresham-buildings. Upon examination by the official solicitor, the bankrupt stated that he kept books, and they were audited every three months by a chartered accountant. He had previously failed in 1875 for about £5,000, and paid a composition of 5s. in the pound. He first discovered that he was insolvent in August last, when Pollock failed, for whom he had backed £1,000 worth of bills. There was no opposition, and Mr. Registrar Pepys allowed the bankrupt to pass his examination.

THE first meeting of the creditors of Mr. J. Ralph, who traded as James Ralph & Co., was held a few days ago, the business carried on being that of a fancy stationer, at 12, Little Britain. The accounts showed the gross liabilities to be £2,409. 6s., of which £1,977. 10s. 1d. are expected to rank for dividend. The assets are estimated at £642. 7s. The debtor attributes his failure to his liabilities on accommodation bills and severe competition in the trade. He commenced business in 1879, with a capital of £100, but his friends subsequently advanced him money. He now had no offer to make to his creditors, and Mr. Paget was appointed trustee of the estate on behalf of the Court. It was stated that Mr. Auger, one of the creditors, had offered £400 for the book debts, and the meeting authorised the trustee to accept it. It was also arranged that Mr. Paget's remuneration should be 3 per cent. on the sum realised, and also on that distributed.

A FIRST meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Henman & Sons was held on the 9th inst. The debtors were stationers and printers, carrying on business at 169 & 170, Shoreditch. Their joint statement of affairs disclosed gross liabilities £11,966, of which £5,553 was expected to rank against the estate; assets, £1,838. It appeared from the report of the official receiver that the debtors attributed their failure and deficiency to losses sustained by the failure of a printing company they had financed, to liabilities on bills (£1,500), legal expenses, losses by investments in certain companies, and to depreciation in the value of their property. The plant, stock, fixtures, &c., had been valued (less excepted goods) at £1,659. 12s. 9d. as a going concern. The separate liabilities of Mr. E. T. Henman were £1,751; assets, £228; and those of Mr. E. T. Henman, jun., £259; assets, £95. Resolutions in favour of an adjudication of bankruptcy were passed, and Mr. Smith, accountant, Mansion House-chambers, was appointed trustee of the estate, together with a committee of inspection.

Obituary.

BARRY.—The death is announced in the 93rd year of his age, of Mr. J. Barry, of Eliot Bank, Forest-hill. The deceased was the head of the late firm of Barry & Hayward, wholesale stationers, of Queenhithe. On the death of Mr. G. Hayward he retired from the business in favour of Mr. Wick, by whom the business was carried on under the style of Barry, Wick, & Co. The deceased was the last surviving brother of Sir C. Barry, the famous architect.

BAUDRY.—M. Frédéric Baudry, keeper of the Mazarin Library, at Paris, died on the 2nd instant, in his sixty-seventh year. He had been librarian, first at Versailles, then at the Arsenal, and since 1874 at the Mazarin, where he succeeded in 1879 to the highest post. M. Baudry was a native of Rouen.

BOWER.—Mr. Elvat Bower, the oldest of Paris correspondents on English newspapers, has lately died. He had resided in Paris and contributed to the *Morning Advertiser* for forty years.

DEANS.—Mr. David Deans died lately at his home at Nevesink, N.Y., aged eighty-five years. He was born in London, where he learned the trade of a printer. He emigrated to New York in 1824. For years he worked at case in the offices of daily newspapers; in 1841 he became foreman in the composing-room of the New York *Sun*. He and a number of the compositors subsequently went out on strike, and formed a company to publish a competing journal, the *True Sun*. Being without means to start the enterprise they appealed to Horace Greeley for aid, which he afforded. Deans made the *True Sun* a success, but left soon after to become a partner in the New York *Sunday Times*. Here he remained for the greater portion of his active life. Soon after the close of the Civil War he sold his interest in the paper and retired on a competency.

DONALDSON.—The death is announced at 333, High-street, Edinburgh, on 7th instant, of Mr. James Donaldson, who was for over 40 years on the staff of the *Edinburgh Courant* newspaper. The deceased was 70 years of age.

FAGAN.—Mr. George R. Fagan, proprietor of the oldest American stereotype foundry, died lately at Philadelphia. His establishment in Commerce-street had been started by Jedediah Howe, in 1815. He was succeeded by Mr. John Fagan in 1834, and by the firm of J. Fagan & Son in 1868, since which time the firm-name has not been changed, although Mr. John Fagan died several years ago.

FINDLATER.—Dr. Andrew Findlater died in Edinburgh on the 1st instant, after a somewhat tedious illness. In him may be recognised, says the *Scotsman*, a typical instance of how a Scottish lad of humble parentage might, under less favourable circumstances than now exist with the class from which he sprang, make his way, by ability and determination, to an influential position in the world of letters. The son of a small farmer in the north of Aberdeenshire, he was born there in 1810. In early life he had to turn his hand to farm work. Having learned what he could at the village dame school, he picked up something more of the rudiments of education under the auspices, though it could hardly be said with the help, of an old-fashioned dominie. Under conditions little calculated to bring about such a result young Findlater would seem to have somehow acquired a taste for scholarship; and when it became a question of his learning Latin, with the view of going to college, he was fain to get up at three in the morning and push through with his farmyard task, so as to snatch the necessary time for a supplementary spell of school attendance. In due course he made his way to the University of Aberdeen, where, after passing through the Arts curriculum and graduating as M.A., he attended the Divinity classes with the intention of entering the ministry. In 1853 he began that connexion with the publishing firm of W. & R. Chambers which gave direction to his subsequent activity. His first engagement for Messrs. Chambers was, it is understood, the editing of a revised edition of their "Information for the People," published in 1857. In this capacity he gave evidence of qualities and acquirements that marked him out as a suitable editor for the "Encyclopædia" which Messrs. Chambers had by that time projected. A good many of the more important articles were written by himself. The superintendence of a revised edition of the "Encyclopædia" occupied a good deal of his time after 1874; and he did also a great deal of other editorial work for Messrs. Chambers.

GOUPIL.—M. Albert Goupil, late of the firm of Goupil & Co., the well-known fine-art publishers, died on the 15th ult., aged forty-four years.

GREENWOOD.—We regret to announce the death, on the 16th ult., of Mr. Henry Greenwood, the founder and first proprietor of the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*. Mr. Greenwood originally migrated to Liverpool from Ireland, where his father, a Yorkshireman, held a Government appointment. He was related to the late Mr. Michael James Whitty, in whose office he was employed as a journeyman printer. He was promoted to the position of manager of the *Liverpool Journal*, and subsequently started business as a printer and an advertising agent, and afterwards purchased the business of Mr. Benjamin Smith. From that time he actively pursued the trade of a printer. He removed from Canning-place to the present extensive premises in Harrington-street and Castle-street, where he built up a considerable printing business. He was also the proprietor of the *British Journal of Photography*, a paper which had an insignificant beginning, but has become the leading photographic journal of the world, and in that publication, together with the Photographic Almanack, he has left a monument of his energy and perseverance, which formed the chief features of his character. He long since ceased to have any connexion with the *Journal of Commerce*, which he sold to the late proprietor, from whom it came into the possession of the present owner,

who was associated with Mr. Greenwood in its formation. Mr. Greenwood was a man much respected by a large circle of friends. He had reached his sixty-fourth year.

HUNT.—Mr. William Hunt, who had been on the staff of the *Eastern Morning News* for some years, after its first starting in 1864, died at Hull on the 13th ult. From Hull he removed to Newcastle, and became a reporter on the *Newcastle Chronicle*. His delicacy of constitution compelled his removal southward. He was for some time following his vocation at Stroud, in Gloucestershire, and thence he removed to Wiltshire, and was for many years connected with one of the Devizes papers. At last, a year or so since, he was compelled to give up work, and since then he has spent his time amongst his friends in London and Yorkshire.

KINDER.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Richard Kinder, which took place on the 17th ult. at Foots Cray, Kent. The deceased, after having completed his apprenticeship with Mr. Richard Taylor, of Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, commenced business on his own account, and quickly acquired a good connexion. In 1852 he entered into partnership with Mr. Henry Dick Woodfall, the last survivor of the historic printing-house of George Woodfall & Son, the firm becoming Woodfall & Kinder. Mr. Kinder was managing partner until the death of Mr. Woodfall, in 1869, when he became sole proprietor of the business in which he remained until three or four years ago, when he retired in favour of his two elder sons whom he had previously taken into partnership in 1871 and 1878 respectively. Mr. Kinder was an exceptionally good man of business, and in the earlier years of the partnership infused life into what had become a sleepy old concern. The deceased, who was seventy years of age, was buried on the 20th ult. in the churchyard of the little church at Foots Cray. There were present some former and present *employés* of the firm, and a few private friends.

MILLINGTON.—We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Charles S. Millington, senior partner in the firm of Millington & Sons, wholesale stationers, of Budge-row.

NAPIER.—Mr. James Napier, of Glasgow, who had been long identified with chemistry and the manufacturing arts, especially with electro-metallurgy, has recently died, about seventy-four years of age. He was the author of "Ancient Workers in Metal," and "The Manufacturing Arts in Ancient Times."

PELLETAN.—M. P. C. E. Pelletan, a French journalist and author, has lately died in Paris. He had been a contributor to the *Presse*, the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and other papers. From 1871–76 he was a member of the National Assembly, and in the latter year he became a member of the French Senate. Pelletan, who was seventy-one years of age, had been a prolific writer.

RIVINGTON.—We regret to announce the death, on the 7th instant, at his residence, Percival House, Blackwater-road, Eastbourne, of Mr. Francis Rivington, formerly a member of the famous publishing firm of St. Paul's-churchyard and Waterloo-place. He was a member of the Court of the Stationers' Company, and had been Master in 1873–74. The deceased was in his 80th year.

ROBERTS.—Mr. Askew Roberts (of the firm of A. Roberts, Woodhall, & Venables, printers and stationers), of Oswestry, who established the *Oswestry Advertiser* in 1849, and was one of the first to publish an antiquarian column in the provincial press, died at his residence on the 10th ult. at the age of fifty-eight. The deceased was a Justice of the Peace for the borough of Oswestry.

ROBINSON.—Mr. William Robinson, music-seller, late of 369, Strand, died on the 27th ult., at 95, St. Martin's-lane, aged fifty-six.

MR. TRÜBNER, the well-known publisher, whose premature death last spring excited general regret, is said to have left a fortune of £150,000, in addition to the value of the business and stock. The correctness of these figures has, however, been questioned.

Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER.

TRADE CUSTOM IN THE LITHOGRAPHIC TRADE.

SIR,—I should be happy if you would give me advice upon the following matter in the columns of your journal:—A lithographic firm gave me an estimate for printing, which was accepted, and I asked them to send me a stone; when the work was done, they printed the ordered number of copies. This occurred about six months ago. Now, when I ordered some more copies to be printed from the same stone, I was answered that the work was ground off. Have they any right to do so without asking my permission?—Yours faithfully, L. D.

Jan. 6th, 1885.

[You should have given notice to the firm—unless the nature of the work clearly showed it—that more copies would probably be required. The course you seem to think reasonable would bear very hard upon the printer if he had to keep work on the stone for an indefinite time, by uselessly locking up a large number of stones in anticipation of orders for possible reprints that might never come to hand.—ED. P. T. & L.]

RIVAL VARNISHING MACHINE MAKERS.

SIR,—Our attention having been called to the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER of December 15th, 1884, and of the acceptance of our challenge (which first appeared in your issue of July, 1884) by Messrs. Newsum, Wood, & Dyson, of Leeds, we would state that your correspondents have entirely overlooked particulars of our challenge which distinctly includes *Sizing* as well as *Varnishing*, and their conditions for testing the machines seem very vague, no reference whatever being made to *Sizing*, which we claim to be a most important feature in our invention. It is well known to the Trade that papers, which will stand varnish without a previous coating of size, are as a rule expensive papers, but by machine they are very easy to varnish, and papers which require *Sizing* as well as Varnishing are mostly common and cheap ones, but more difficult to deal with. Therefore we challenge your correspondents as under:—

1. *Sizing and Varnishing* 10,000 Double Royal or Double Demy sheets of any ordinary printing paper, at the rate of not less than 500 sheets per hour.
2. For quickness in changing from Size to Varnish, and *vice versâ*.
3. For quality, cleanliness, and regularity of work.
4. For fewest number of spoilt sheets during operation.
5. For being the first in the market, and having by far the largest sale.

The time and place for testing the machines can be arranged if the challenge is accepted.

Will you kindly insert the above in your January issue?—Yours truly,

33, Wapping, Liverpool, *Jan.* 12, 1885. BROWN & RAWCLIFFE.

Answers to Correspondents.

S. O.—The "Matrix Compositor" is an American invention, and is by no means the novelty you imagine. If we remember rightly, one was shown in operation at the Paris Exhibition as long ago as 1867.

J. H., Liverpool.—The machine is both described and illustrated in Mr. F. Wilson's "Typographical Printing Machines and Machine Printing," a new edition of which work has lately been issued from our Publishing Office, 74–76, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

J. D., Dundee.—The Municipal Elections Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, 1884, does not apply to Scotland. The Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, which deals with Parliamentary Elections, on the other hand, does apply to Scotland. The clause in the latter Act to which you refer is as follows:—"Every bill, placard, or poster having reference to an election shall bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof; and any person printing or publishing, or posting, or causing to be printed, published, or posted, any such bill, placard, or poster as aforesaid, which fails to bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the printer and publisher, shall, if he is the candidate, or the election agent of the candidate, be guilty of an illegal practice, and if he is not the candidate, or the election agent of a candidate, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds." We thank you for your words of appreciation.

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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

Topics of the Month.

OCCASIONAL exceptions notwithstanding, the Printing Trade as a whole is very quiet in almost every branch, and the number of unemployed compositors in London is abnormally large. The approaching meeting of Parliament will doubtless contribute to somewhat relieve the present strain in the labour market so far as the Printing business is concerned; this however apart, there seems for the moment but little prospect of any decided improvement. The reports that reach us from the Provinces would seem to show that trade there is very much in sympathy with that of the metropolis, and that printers in some cases experience difficulty in keeping their ordinary staff employed. The political imbroglio is unquestionably to a large extent responsible for the prevailing commercial depression by checking speculative enterprise. One of the events of the month has been the labour dispute at Messrs. Kingdon's, which resulted in the prosecution of a compositor for picketing, as fully reported in our "Legal Intelligence." The dispute originated, we believe, with a desire on the part of the firm to have certain jobbing and commercial work done on the piece instead of on the 'stab, as previously. To this course no exception could of course be taken; but it is stated that the prices offered to the men were not in accordance with the London scale, and in the result the whole of the Society hands were discharged. We are pleased to know that after the trial at the Central Criminal Court, referred to elsewhere, the firm re-opened their establishment as a "Society" house. This is in every respect a satisfactory termination of the dispute. Another printing-office that has recognised the London scale is that of the Salvation Army in Southwark-street, where about twenty compositors are employed. Mr. C. J. Drummond, the Secretary of the London Society of Compositors, who had been for some time in communication on the subject with the authorities that be, has at last induced them to pay according to the recognised scale for the production of the *War Cry* and their other publications. Without going into any of the side issues which the question might open up, it is an undeniable fact that the larger the number of master printers that can be induced to pay in accordance with a uniform scale, the less shall we hear of that suicidal competition which is the bane of the Printing Trade above all other industries.

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TENDERS for Printing are invited by the Vestry of St. James's, Westminster. The contract is to come into force on the 25th of March next, and to endure for a twelvemonth. Specimens of the work required can be seen, and forms of tender obtained, at the Vestry Hall, Piccadilly. Tenders must be sent in by the morning of the 19th inst., to Mr. Harry Wilkins, Vestry Clerk, at the above address.——Tenders for the suppply of Printing and Stationery are invited by the Vestry of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. The contract is to endure for one year from the 25th of March next. Forms of tender can be obtained of the Surveyor, and must be returned by the 24th inst. to Mr. E. Walker, Vestry Clerk, at the Town Hall, Old-street.

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MESSRS. ALDEN & CO. have been appointed printers and stationers to the Oxford Local Board for a term of two years, their tender having been the lowest of any submitted.

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AT the annual meeting of the Association of Master Printers of Glasgow, held at the office of the secretary, 77, St. Vincent-street, on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current year, viz.:—Mr. Andrew Aird, president, and Mr. C. L. Wright, 102, West George-street, Glasgow, treasurer. The members of the committee are: Mr. Wm. Fletcher, Mr. J. C. Erskine, Mr. Alex. M'Dougall, Mr. Wm. D. Mackenzie, and Mr. John Crawford. Mr. Robert Brodie, of 77, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, was re-appointed secretary.

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WE are pleased to learn that Mr. John Leng, proprietor and editor of the *Dundee Advertiser*, who was previously a Justice of the Peace for Forfarshire, has now been added to the Commission for the county of Fife.

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ON the recommendation of Viscount Enfield, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, the Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Walter Blanford Waterlow, of 5, Storey's-gate, St. James's Park, and High Trees, Redhill, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex and the city and liberty of Westminster. Mr. Waterlow was the first managing director of the printing company, Waterlow & Sons (Limited), from which he retired in the year 1877. He is a Commissioner of Lieutenancy of the City, and a magistrate for Reigate, in which borough he has twice filled the office of mayor.

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MR. SINGER, of the firm of Marchant Singer & Co., has been elected a member of the Court of the Stationers' Company. At a court, held on the 3rd inst., Mr. C. W. Cousins, of King-street, Cheapside, was admitted to the freedom and livery, sixteen apprentices were bound for seven years, and three were turned over to a new master to serve the remainder of their respective terms.

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AT the New Orleans International Exhibition, a Gold Medal for printing-inks has been awarded to Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co. (Limited), of Edinburgh and London, which firm has gained similar distinctions at almost every preceding International Exhibition. A gold medal has also been awarded to Messrs. Waterlow for account-books.

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SUPPLEMENTARY to a paragraph that appeared in our last issue we may mention that Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster (son of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.), barrister-at-law, and a writer of repute upon questions of public interest, has permanently adopted a business career, and has been appointed secretary to the printing and publishing firm of Cassell & Company (Limited). Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., it may be remembered, has taken a great personal interest in the firm from the time it was converted into a company, being himself a shareholder in the concern. The Member for Bradford, it may also be remembered, presided at a large meeting of the

employés at Exeter Hall, in June, 1883, shortly after the company had been formed.

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Mr. B. Quaritch, of 15, Piccadilly, has issued a special catalogue of his purchases at the Syston Park Library, which purchases, we need hardly remind our readers, constituted the choicest portion of that famous library. This catalogue is probably unique for some of the rare works recorded in its pages, as one or two entries will show, such as the Mazarine Bible (the earliest book printed with metal types), which is priced at £4,095, or the "Psalmorum Codex," printed on vellum (the second book with a date), the price of which is £5,250. That Mr. Quaritch is, however, not unmindful of the wants of the less wealthy class of collectors is shown by the fact that not a few of the books mentioned in the catalogue are priced at single pounds, and some even at a few shillings. The catalogue is in itself a curiosity in the annals of the Book Trade, and will doubtless be preserved and valued highly by collectors.

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That many shopkeepers have for years past been in the habit of using the Royal Arms without having any authority to do so, is a well-known fact; and it was this practice, no doubt, that led to the insertion of a clause in the new Patent Act, making the unauthorised assumption of such Arms illegal. In connexion with the Paper and Printing trades there are a considerable number of firms that hold warrants of appointment to use the Royal Arms, as will be seen from the following list, which is confined to London firms:—*Printers, Publishers, and Printsellers:* Harrison & Sons, Richard Bentley & Son, Thomas McLean, Dickinson, W. S. Mitchell, Henry Graves, and Emily Faithfull. *Lithographers:* Maclure & Macdonald, J. A. Vintner, and T. H. Maguire. *Type Founders:* Sir Charles Reed & Son. *Booksellers and Stationers:* Harrison & Sons, J. W. Butterworth, George Hyde, and Frederick Staunton. *Bookbinders:* George Cross and R. Rivière & Son. *Newsagents:* May & Williams. *Playing Card Makers:* Bancks Brothers.

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Provincial firms are also fairly represented among the tradesmen authorised to use the Royal Arms. They include the following:—*Printers, Publishers, &c.:* Peter Bolongaro, Manchester; Welham Clarke, Windsor. *Lithographer:* Alexander Macgregor, Liverpool. *Steel Pen Manufacturers:* John Mitchell, and Joseph Gillott, both of Birmingham. *Booksellers and Librarians:* W. H. Luke, Plymouth; W. E. Franklin, Newcastle-on-Tyne; B. Benson, Weymouth; Abel & Sons, Northampton; Galt & Co., Manchester, and A. Roberts, Windsor. In Scotland the following firms hold similar appointments:—*Printers, &c.:* T. A. Hill, Edinburgh, and A. Maclure, Glasgow. *Stationers, &c.:* J. Lumsden, Glasgow, and John & James Cowan, Edinburgh. *Typefounder:* Walter Richard. *Booksellers:* D. Wyllie & Son, Aberdeen. For Ireland the two following names are given:—*Bookbinder:* F. Pilkington, Dublin, and *Leather Goods Manufacturer:* F. D. Ward, Belfast. All the above-named firms are stated by the *London Gazette* to hold their warrants of appointment from the Lord Chamberlain. To these have to be added the following appointments by the Lord Steward:—H. Roberts, R. Oxley & Son, and W. Willmore, Windsor, stationers; R. S. Warrington, as engraver; and Kelly & Co., as publishers of the Post Office Directory.

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Although not quite up to the amount of 1883, we have reason to believe that the subscriptions and other income of the Printers' Pension Corporation have, during the past year, totalled up to more than an average amount, and that they are in excess of £3,000. Similarly the pensions paid during the past twelvemonth have been larger than in any preceding year. These facts prove that the special efforts made during the last few years to increase the income of the Trade Charities have not altogether failed of success.

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What is one of the most cheering features in connexion with the Trade Charities is the foundation of a new pension, which owes its origin to the personal exertion and devotion of the Committee of the Machine Overseers' Society. The sum of £500 has been collected by them, and will form the nucleus of an annual pension of £16 to a poor member connected with any branch of the Craft. The capital has been mainly raised by and among the machine managers, and the new fund will bear the title of Pardoe-Killingback Pension, thus commemorating the names of the two gentlemen who have been mainly instrumental in maturing the scheme. The thanks of all interested in our Trade Charities are due to those who have conceived and carried out this project with such signal success.

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The next election of pensioners will take place on March 14, at the Holborn Town Hall, Gray's Inn-lane, when twenty-one persons will be elected out of a total list of sixty-three candidates. The Pardoe-Killingback pension above alluded to will, for the first time, figure on the voting papers for the forthcoming election. The number of pensioners on the funds of the Printers' Corporation, which is now 135, will thus be increased to 156. The annual meeting of the subscribers, at which the result of the election will be declared, will be held on the 21st of next month at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street.

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Mr. W. H. Bradbury, of the well-known printing firm, has consented to become a trustee of the Printers' Pension Corporation, a vacancy having been caused by the retirement of Sir Sydney H. Waterlow.

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We would bespeak the support of the Trade on behalf of a Ticket Benefit, which will take place at the Grand Theatre, Islington, on March 2nd to 6th and 9th, and the proceeds of which will be devoted to the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. J. Pardoe is the president, Mr. J. P. Killingback the secretary, and Messrs. C. Southwood and J. T. R. Gibbs the sub-secretaries of the committee which has organised this benefit. The popular drama, "Mankind," will be performed on the above evenings.

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Mr. Alderman Waterlow will take the chair at the fortieth anniversary dinner of the Stationers' Mutual Benefit Society, on Thursday next, the 19th inst.

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With Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., as chairman, the next annual festival of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution should prove very successful. Having regard to the large number of persons,—considerably over 5,000,—connected with the business of newsvendor, the society is by no means as well supported as it deserves to be. A report of the proceedings at the last annual meeting, held on the 10th inst., will be found among our "English Jottings."

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At the earnest request of the directors of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. Murray has withdrawn his resignation of the post of President.

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For the last three weeks the offices of the *Bradford Observer* have been illuminated at night by the electric light. The proprietors of the paper were induced to adopt this method of lighting in order to secure a purer atmosphere for their editorial and printing staff. The installation consists of seventy-six Swan twenty-candle lamps, which are suspended from light wooden framework over the frames occupied by the men in the composing-room, and in the case of the commercial department and editor's and reporters' rooms from the ceiling. The lamps are provided with switches, by which sections or groups may be turned on or off at pleasure. The electricity is generated by a wrought-iron Crompton-Bürgin dynamo, calculated to carry about eighty lamps. The power is provided by a twelve-horse power and an eight-horse power Otto gas-engine, either of them being sufficient to maintain the light with steadi-

ness. The speed at which the "bobbin" of the dynamo revolves is 1,630 revolutions per minute. A small solid steel fly-wheel is fitted to the shaft of the dynamo, and this has a marked effect in overcoming the slight, though inevitable, variations in the speed of the gas-engines. The work of installation has been carried out by Mr. Wilson Hartnell, of Leeds, and the improvement in the atmosphere of the rooms is most marked.

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Under the title of "Depression of Trade and National Progress and Prosperity, viewed in the Light of Statistics," Mr. David Harris, F.S.S., commercial managing director of the firm of A. B. Fleming & Co. (Limited), the renowned printing-ink manufacturers, has issued a most interesting pamphlet of thirty-two pages. In it he discusses with great lucidity every aspect of the social problem that is now confronting the commercial world. Much fresh light is thrown upon the whole question of trade depression, and both the arguments adduced and the conclusions arrived at are amply borne out by statistical and other data. It is impossible, in the short space of a paragraph or two, to do justice to Mr. Harris's well-considered arguments; but we may say that no one perusing the pamphlet under notice but must arrive, with the author, at the conclusion that "what we are suffering from is not so much a trade depression as a lessened value all round, which may arise from the greater purchasing power of gold, which, according to some authorities, has risen in value from 23 per cent. to 24 per cent. since 1872."

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One of the many subjects dealt with by Mr. Harris in his pamphlet on "Depression in Trade" is the New Bankruptcy Act, and his opinion is one of great value, as that of a man of an exceptionally large commercial experience. He says:—"I believe that, for the moment, our home trade suffers through the effects of this excellent Act, to which, I think, as merchants, we ought to give our thorough and hearty support. Already, in the lessened number of bankruptcies, we see the beneficial effect of the Act. The failures in 1883 for the year were 10,599; in 1884, 4,394,—a most remarkable result, in spite of 'trade depression,' and, to my own mind, it points to the fact that there is greater caution amongst traders at home in view of the provisions of this Act; and whilst for a time caution is affecting general trade, and perhaps is operating to reduce stocks, ultimately it will benefit trade by placing it upon a sounder basis. The importance of such a statute is shown in the following statistics:—For the year prior to 1880, the total liabilities in bankruptcy liquidations and compositions amounted to £210,757,000; the gross assets were £63,973,000; the net assets were £39,524,000; the net loss was £171,233,000, or an average of £17,123,000 per annum,—an enormous tax to pay for traders trading recklessly or with insufficient capital." Every other cause that has contributed to bring about the present trade depression is similarly analysed, and with a view of ameliorating the existing state of things, Mr. Harris throws out two pertinent suggestions. First and foremost, he urges thrift; and, secondly, he proposes a well-organised system of emigration, pointing out that every customer who leaves our shores is, as it were, a customer in advance for our manufactured goods. Mr. Harris's remarks are addressed in the form of a letter to the Chairman of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, of which body the writer is himself one of the directors. His pamphlet deserves the careful attention and study of every man of business, since the questions discussed are of universal interest to the trading world. Messrs. Dunn & Wright, of 100, West George-street, Glasgow, are the printers, and presumably the publishers, of the pamphlet.

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Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, of 72 & 73, Coleman-street, are as usual to the fore with an excellent assortment of season's goods. Their specialties in artistic stove-screens afford great variety of design,—figure, floral, and landscape subjects being alike well represented, while their arrangement in the form of swing mirrors, easels, shields, &c., is also well adapted to recommend itself to every taste. Some of Messrs. Tuck's new designs in five-, four-, and three-fold screens are also highly commendable. In addition to the above the firm have on view in their show-rooms, some excellent floral studies, plaques, and chromo-lithographs, while many of their Easter Cards, too exhibit charming features of novelty, and are executed in the high-class style for which the firm's goods have long enjoyed a reputation.

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We have received from Messrs. M. L. Jonas & Co., the London agents for MM. Testu & Massin, of Paris, a very well-executed floral calendar representing a basket of flowers. The whole is mounted on a very thick card, and is cut out to the outline of the basket, flowers, and leaves, thus producing an effect somewhat too toy-like, especially as the surface is, in addition, highly gelatined. The calendar is duplicated, having the months arranged in columns, besides being provided with a monthly tear-off set, an arrangement which has some decided advantages.

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The Artistic Stationery Company's recent issues contain some agreeable points of novelty, and are, as usual, well executed, both as regards drawing and printing.

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Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. R. Folkard's work, "Plant Lore, Legends, and Lyrics," recently reviewed in the columns of this journal. The author, as many of our readers are probably aware, is a member of the firm of Folkard & Son, printers and lithographers, of Devonshire-street.

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Mr. A. A. Reade's articles on "Practical Journalism" that are now appearing in these columns have been reprinted and completed in book-form, under the title of "Literary Success: being a Guide to Practical Journalism." The title under which Mr. Reade's book has been announced for some months past had to be altered at the last moment in consequence of having been adopted for a reprint of another series of articles that had been originally published under quite a different title. This case affords another illustration of the unsatisfactory state of the law as to copyright in titles. We may add that the first edition of "Literary Success: a Guide to Practical Journalism," which book forms one of Wyman's Technical Series, is already nearly out of print.

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Special Gold Medals will be awarded by the Council of the Society of Arts in connexion with the forthcoming International Inventions Exhibition. One of these is offered for the best application of photography to a permanent printing process, as comprised in Class 140, which is devoted to Letterpress and other Printing. Gold Medals are also to be awarded for gas and air engines, steam-engines and boilers, and for hydraulic and other presses. The medals in question will be each of the value of £20. No special application need be made for them by exhibitors, as the Council intend to ask the juries in the respective classes to recommend two or three exhibits which they may consider deserving of such prize.

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In connexion with the charge of "picketing" heard at the Central Criminal Court on the 3rd inst., and reported in our "Legal Intelligence," it is worth pointing out what the law regards as intimidation. The words of the statute are very explicit:—

Every person who, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which such other person has a legal right to do or abstain from doing, wrongfully and without legal authority,—

1. Uses violence or intimidates such other person, or his wife or children, or injures his property; or,
2. Persistently follows such other person about from place to place; or,
3. Hides any tools, clothes, or other property, owned or used by such other person, or deprives him of or hinders him in the use thereof; or,
4. Watches or besets the house or other place where such other person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place; or,
5. Follows such other person with two or more other persons, in a disorderly manner in or through any street or road,—

Shall, on conviction thereof by a court of summary jurisdiction or an indictment, be liable either to pay a penalty not exceeding £20, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Comprehensive as are the above provisions in making illegal every kind of intimidation or coercion, there is, however, a saving clause provided, by which a very fine distinction is drawn as to what is permitted in "picketing," and what illegal. These are the words :—"Attending at or near the house or place where a person resides, or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed watching or besetting within the meaning of this section." It is worth recalling that the law of conspiracy, as affecting workmen, was modified in some material particulars, including the addition of the clause just quoted, in spite of a Royal Commission, presided over by the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, having reported against the advisability of any important alteration being effected.

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Few of our readers are probably aware that the Railway Bills that are being promoted by nine of the principal English railway companies are of material importance to the Paper and Printing Trades. The general tendency of these measures is to increase the carriage-rates of merchandise, and we may adduce a few facts to show how the proposal will affect the various industries in which our readers are interested, merely premising that the charges given are always per ton. The London and South Western Railway intends to increase its carriage-rates for lithographic stones, paper-cutting machines, ink, &c., for distances of twenty miles from 5s., the present maximum, to 7s. 6d. ; for forty miles, from 10s., to 14s. 2d. ; for sixty miles, from 18s., to 18s. 9d., and for one hundred miles, from 25s., to 31s. 3d ; while a further amount is to be added to each of the new totals on account of station terminal charges. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway seeks power to raise its rates for the carriage of fine paper and stationery for distances of twenty miles, from 5s., the present maximum charge, to 6s. 3d., and for sixty miles from 15s., to 16s. 3d., to both of which figures have to be added varying rates of station terminal charges. Several of the companies similarly intend to raise the carriage-rates for rags, waste paper, &c., all of which would, of course, tend to enhance the cost of raw material. From the few data here given it will be seen that those connected with the Paper and Printing industries have sufficiently at stake to make it worth their while to join the movement that has been set on foot with a view to oppose the several Railway Bills in Parliament. The Railway and Canal Traders' Association is doing effective work in this direction, and we are pleased to see that the Paper Trade is represented on its council by Mr. W. D. Dixon, of the Balbirnie Paper Mills, Markinch, and Mr. A. C. Pirie, of Auchmill, Aberdeenshire.

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Seeing that a number of well-preserved Caxtons are included in the Osterley Park Library, which is to be brought to the hammer next month by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, the sale is likely to prove one of exceptional interest to collectors. This library boasts also many other early printed books, but the Caxtons will doubtless prove the chief attraction. These include : The "Morte d'Arthur," of which only one other copy is known ; Caxton's "Chronicles" and Christyne de Pisan's "Fayts of Arms" ; Cicero "De Senectute" and "De Amicitia" ; "Dyctes and Sayenges of the Phylosophers," with Christyne de Pisan's "Morale Proverbes" ; Gower's "Confessio Amantis," complete ; Higden's "Polycronicon" ; Le Fevre's "Historyes of Troye," a perfect copy ; and the "Mirrour of the World," a perfect copy.

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Speaking the other day before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, Mr. Hubert Herkomer, the well-known artist, made some allusions to etching and engraving. He pointed out that etching, by right of birth, required spontaneity, while engraving with a different mission, brought with it certain requirements which limited spontaneity, and introduced more conventionality. Those who despised the engraver, however, did him a great injustice, for painters of all ages had owed half their reputation to those who had engraved their works. There were mechanical and bad engravers, no doubt ; but was there not a deplorable amount of scribbling done on copper that was called etching? Both engraving and etching belonged to the lesser arts ; and never, added the speaker, could photography or any mechanical plan of reproduction, where the human mind was absent, reproduce the "soul" of a picture.

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It is said that different manufacturers of mourning paper have, generally, recipes of their own (which are trade secrets), for the production of the black borders. According to the *Papier Zeitung*, fine lamp-black is one of the principal ingredients of such compositions. A well-drying colour for the purpose in question is composed as follows :—Dissolve 60 grammes of borax in a litre of hot water, and add to it about three times as much shellac, in bulk, as borax. After the latter has dissolved, lamp-black is added according to requirements, the composition being meanwhile well stirred. Should there not be sufficient gloss, more shellac will have to be added.

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Whatever the individual experience of employers may have been, to the London Society of Compositors the past year has been an exceptionally prosperous one. The new balance-sheet, which deals with the closing quarter of the year, shows an income of £2,890, and an expenditure of £2,428, thus leaving a net surplus of £462. The out-of-work relief has absorbed £1,189, the number of recipients having been 745, while in the preceding quarter the corresponding figures were £1,477 and 864 recipients. The superannuation allowances have absorbed £255, and the funeral grants £252. The disbursements on account of "Law and Defence of Scale" have been somewhat heavy, viz., £168. The total available funds of the society amount now to £14,505, showing a net gain on the past twelvemonth of £2,091.

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Equally marked has been the increase in membership during the past year, which stands at the present time at 6,175, showing an accession of 175 during the past quarter, and of 325 during the year 1884. Seventy-three members have been on the superannuation list during the quarter, three have emigrated, and twenty-one have migrated to the provinces. Death has removed seventeen members, whose aggregate ages represent 801 years, the minimum and maximum being respectively twenty-three and eighty-four years. The average age of each of the deceased members was over 47 years 1 month.

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January has opened up fairly satisfactorily so far as the outward trade in Printed Books is concerned, the total shipments representing 8,802 cwt., as compared with 9,043 cwt. in the corresponding month of last year, and 8,071 cwt. in January, 1883. But this falling off in quantity is counterbalanced by an increase in value, the figures for the past month having been £87,659, as compared with £85,435 and £83,192 respectively in the like months of the two preceding years. It will thus be seen that the above totals promise well for the trade of the current twelvemonth.

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Less satisfactory, however, are the totals of the past month's trade in Stationery goods, which head, be it remembered, does not include paper ; the exports for January representing a money value of £59,518, while in the same month of the two preceding years the values were £66,730 and £68,434 respectively. What is a somewhat noteworthy fact in this connexion is, that the contracted demand of which the above total bears evidence is not confined to one or two countries, but is equally noticeable in the case of each one of our Colonial and foreign customers. As illustrating this fact we append the actual figures, showing the outward trade to each country during January in the last two years :—

	1885.		1884.
Australia	£15,123	...	£16,465
British East Indies	7,475	...	8,846
United States	3,997	...	5,464
France	3,404	...	5,782
British North America	1,568	...	2,358
Other Countries	27,951	...	27,815
	£59,518		£66,730

These figures afford strong proof as to the almost universal nature of the prevailing trade depression.

KEEN as the competition undoubtedly is with which British paper meets in foreign markets, it is an indisputable fact that, in their own specialties, our makers are able to hold their own. The past month's export trade seems to fully corroborate this assertion, for we find that the shipments of British paper were considerably larger than during January, 1884, the respective totals being 65,579 cwt. and 55,977 cwt. The value has advanced in a similar ratio, viz., from £55,977 in 1884, to £65,579 in 1885. What is equally gratifying is that the increase is mainly due to the greater demand for British writing paper, the export of which has risen from 37,043 cwt., valued at £88,687, in January, 1884, to 44,425 cwt., valued at £95,772. in the past month.

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IF the past month has proved satisfactory, so far as the exports of British-made paper are concerned, it has been equally so as regards the imports of the foreign product. For the first time for many months past a decline is noticeable in the quantity of foreign paper shipped to English ports. After making allowance for re-exports, we find that the total quantity that has come to hand during January for home consumption has been 86,313 cwt., valued at £92,722, while the corresponding figures for the same month in 1884 were 107,745 cwt., valued at £107,773. It would be premature to infer from the above figures that foreign competition is becoming less successful in our home markets, since it is possible that the decline in question may be largely due to the difficulties of navigation from which the shipping trade on the Continent has, as is well known, lately suffered. However, the imports during the next month or two will probably indicate with greater accuracy the general tenor of the foreign Paper Trade as it affects our home markets.

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RAW MATERIALS for papermaking purposes have been coming to hand lately in somewhat limited quantities. Of Rags there have been received during the past month 1,531 tons, valued at £19,853, against 1,686 tons, valued at £21,968, in January, 1884. Of Esparto and other vegetable fibres, the supply has been 17,083 tons, valued at £100,333, as compared with 19,950 tons, valued at £130,136, in the corresponding month of last year.

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OVERCAST by many clouds as is the commercial horizon, it is a most cheering sign to find that financial embarrassments continue to show a marked decrease as compared with last year, when their number had been already greatly reduced under the operations of the new Bankruptcy Act. During the four weeks and a half that expired on the 31st of January, there have been gazetted 500 failures, as compared with 786 during the like interval of last year, thus showing the large reduction of 286. The past month's total includes the names of fourteen firms connected with the Paper and Printing trades, whose names will be found in our "Gazette" intelligence. The corresponding number during the like period of last year was eight; so that, while there has been a reduction in the aggregate total, there has been a slight increase so far as the industries are concerned in which our readers are interested.

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QUITE in keeping with the falling-off of failures above alluded to, is the reduction in the number of Bills of Sale registered during January; the actual total was 974, against 1,201 a twelvemonth ago, or in other words 227 fewer this year than last year at the same date. The number of such documents filed by printers and stationers, as recorded on another page of the present issue, was fourteen, as compared with eighteen in January, 1884. Let us hope that this lessened number of failures and Bills of Sale may continue a marked feature of the succeeding months of the current year.

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A TECHNICAL institution for the instruction of lithographic draughtsmen is to be established in Paris, under the sanction and with the co-operation of the Minister of Commerce. The civic authorities of the French capital have granted a sum of £240 in furtherance of the project. It is hoped that, by the aid of such an institution, French lithographers will be able to successfully combat foreign competition, from which, according to all reports, they are keenly suffering now.

COLOUR AND COLOUR PRINTING AS APPLIED TO LITHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER XXI.

Arrangements of Pigments according to their various Qualities. Heraldic Colours.

281. THE following colours being little liable to change under the action of light or impure air should be selected, where otherwise practicable, for posters and show-cards, which, as is well known, are exposed to strong light and other influences detrimental to their preservation. Chromo pictures for framing should also have their inks prepared, as far as possible, from the same pigments.

Yellow.—Raw sienna, cadmium yellow, and the several ochres.

Red.—Vermilion, madder carmine, madder lakes, red ochre, light red, Venetian and Indian reds.

Blue.—Ultramarine, Oriental blue.

Orange.—Orange ochre, Mars orange, burnt sienna, burnt Roman ochre.

Purple.—Madder purple, purple ochre.

Green.—Oxide of chromium, cobalt green, terra verte.

Brown.—Vandyke, bistre, raw and burnt umber, Cassel and Cologne earths, manganese brown, Cappagh brown.

Black.—All the carbon blacks.

White.—Zinc white, constant white, Spanish white.

282. The following pigments, though acted upon by impure air, are but little affected by light, and rank next to those given above as the most eligible for the purposes of the colour-printer, provided they are not used in improper mixtures:—

Yellow.—Chrome, patent yellow, mineral yellow, Massicot, Naples yellow.

Red.—Red lead and chrome red.

Blue.—Cobalt, blue verditer, mountain blue.

Orange.—Orange lead or mineral orange, orange chrome.

Green.—Green verditer, ordinary chrome greens, green lakes, mountain green.

White.—Flake and other lead whites.

283. The following pigments change by light and exposure to pure air, but are not much affected by the opposite influences, and may therefore be used for books and similar work if not otherwise disqualified. Among them will be found some of our most attractive colours:—

Yellow.—Dutch, English, and Italian pinks, yellow lake, orpiment, king's yellow, Indian yellow, gallstone.

Red.—The cochineal lakes, the aniline lakes.

Blue.—Prussian, Antwerp, and indigo blues.

Orange.—Orpiment, sulphide of antimony.

Purple.—Cochineal and lac purples, aniline purples.

Brown.—Brown pink.

284. The pigments which change by admixture of flake white and other lead pigments, and which should not be used with lead driers, are the following:—

Yellow.—Dutch, English, and Italian pinks, Massicot, orpiment, king's yellow, Chinese and Indian yellows, gallstone, yellow lake.

Red.—All the cochineal and lac lakes, carmine, rose pink.

Blue.—Indigo.

Orange.—Sulphide of antimony, orange lead, and orpiment.

Purple.—Burnt carmine, purple lake.

Brown.—Brown pink.

285. The following pigments are the principal ones compounded from lead:—

Yellow.—Naples yellow, patent yellow, Massicot, chrome yellows.

Orange.—Orange lead, orange chromes.

Red.—Red lead, chrome red.

Green.—Any compounded from the above yellows with blue, such as common chrome green.

286. The following pigments should not be used with a steel palette knife, nor on an iron table; nor should they be mixed with pigments containing iron:—

Yellow.—Naples, Chinese, king's, and patent yellows.

Red.—Carmine, scarlet lake.

Blue.—Blue verditer, mountain, and intense blues.

Orange.—Sulphide of antimony.

Green.—Verdigris, green verditer.

287.—These pigments contain iron, and are therefore not suitable for mixing with the foregoing (par. 286).

Yellow.—The ochres, raw sienna, Mars yellow.

Red.—Indian red, Venetian red, light red, red ochre.

Blue.—Prussian and Antwerp blues, Chinese blue.

Orange.—Mars orange, burnt sienna.

Green.—Prussian green and the common chrome greens containing the above blues.

Brown.—Prussian brown.

288. The following colours are transparent and suitable for finishing, if eligible in other respects:—

Yellow.—Raw sienna, Indian yellow, gallstone, yellow lake, English, Italian, and Dutch pinks.

Red.—Madder lakes, madder carmine, the cochineal, lac, and similar lakes, aniline lakes.

Blue.—Ultramarine and cobalt blues, Prussian, Chinese, and Antwerp blues, indigo, and intense blue.

Orange.—Madder and Mars orange, burnt sienna.

Purple.—Madder purple, burnt carmine, cochineal, lac, and aniline purples.

Green.—Chromium oxide, Prussian green, terra verte, verdigris.

Brown.—Madder brown, burnt umber, Vandyke brown, Cologne earth, bistre, brown pink, Prussian brown, asphaltum.

289. We will close this chapter with a short account of heraldic colours and of the method used by engravers to represent them in black and white.

Argent may be silver, the pearl, or white, and is represented in engraving by leaving the space white. It is symbolised by ☽, the Moon.

Or may be gold, the topaz, or yellow. It is indicated by finely dotting the surface. Symbolised by ☉, the Sun.

Gules is red, vermilion, and represents the ruby. For it the engraver makes vertical lines. Its symbol is ♂, Mars.

Azure is blue, the sapphire, indicated by horizontal lines. Its symbol is ♃, Jupiter.

Vert is green, represented by the emerald, and indicated by lines in the direction of the downstroke of the letter V, thus, \\\. It is symbolised by ♀, Venus.

Purpure is purple; the amethyst represents it. Its lines correspond to the upstroke of the V, ///. Its sign is ☿, Mercury.

Tenne is orange. Among the precious stones the jacynth is appropriated to it. The engraver represents it by the crossing of the lines devoted to *Vert* and *Purpure*. Its sign is ☊, the Dragon's head.

Sanguin is murrey, or dark red, and is represented by the sardonyx stone. In engraving the lines are horizontal, crossed by diagonal ones in the direction used for green. It is symbolised by ☋, the Dragon's tail.

Sable is black, and, strange to say, it is represented by the diamond, and was so generations before it was discovered that this precious mineral is only a crystallised form of carbon. The engraver, to indicate it, crosses the lines vertically and horizontally, very closely in copperplate engraving so closely indeed that it looks nearly black. Its symbol is ♄, or Saturn.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER VII.—The Town Reporter.

HERE are, according to "May's Press Guide," not fewer than sixty daily morning papers in the United Kingdom. The reporters on the staffs of these papers have nearly all been drawn from the ranks of the reporters on weekly newspapers; and whenever a vacancy occurs on any of the first-class provincial dailies, such as the *Manchester Guardian*, the *Scotsman*, the *Glasgow Herald*, the *Leeds Mercury*, &c., the competition for the position is keen. As the competitors are in most cases "all-round men," it becomes a difficult question to settle the rival claims of the candidates. But fortunate is the man selected. The work which devolves upon him is, of course, far from easy; but it is wonderfully varied. The demands upon his intelligence are equally as great as the demands upon his bodily powers. The qualifications he should possess have already been described. They should include a knowledge of every science, of every art, of theology, of law, of Church history,—in a word, the reporter ought to be a walking encyclopædia; for, if he makes a slip on any technical subject, he is accused of ignorance. Mr. R. A. Proctor, for instance, has frequently complained of the manner in which his science lectures have been reported in London; and it is contended that the matter which is supplied is too "inferior and slipshod to satisfy any demand, and that it is seldom read and rarely trusted." It cannot be expected, however, that a reporter, no matter how well informed, can give in a paragraph a report which would satisfy a lecturer who alone, it may be presumed, understands his subject.

A reporter's acuteness will often be manifested by his readiness to seize the salient points in a discussion. An illustration of this faculty occurred at the National Temperance Congress at Liverpool. In the course of the proceedings, Dr. Richardson hinted that the early leaders of the temperance movement possessed too much of the ascetic spirit to commend their cause to the public generally. He urged that temperance people should never lose sight of the social side of a man's character, remarking that in his own case he continued a member of all the clubs with which he had formerly been associated. This suggestion, that the early temperance leaders were unsociable, stung to the quick one or two veterans in the cause; and, after Mr. Taylor, chairman of the Committee of the National Temperance League, had disclaimed the impeachment, and thereby elicited from Dr. Richardson the withdrawal of his supposed allegations, Mr. Thomas Whittaker, one of the earliest and most redoubtable of teetotal champions, sprang into the arena, and, in a characteristic address in which his admirable skill in rhetoric was finely displayed, contrived, without giving offence to any one, to repel the insinuation, and triumphantly vindicate his coadjutors from the charge of asceticism. He recognised to the full, he said, the value of the services rendered to the temperance movement by such men as Dr. B. W. Richardson; and expressed his pleasure in finding them taking the position they did. "But," he added, "it breaks my heart when I hear a charge of this kind brought against men who were advocates of temperance when temperance was unpopular." He went

on to aver that the early leaders in the movement were the "liveliest crickets alive." This bloodless passage-at-arms was *the* incident of the day's proceedings, yet it was wholly ignored by the Liverpool and other newspapers, except one. This notable exception was the *Manchester Guardian*, whose representative gave the readers of that journal a brief but clear account of the proceedings.

Great as are the demands upon the intelligence of the reporter at the present time, these demands are likely to increase; and it is probable that in the future he will not only have to give the facts of a case, but be called upon to give them in a picturesque manner. According to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the next great revolution in journalism will be in style; and the "enterprise that now exhausts itself on costly cable despatches will go to men who can make a great news-feature valuable rather from the story it tells than from the money spent in carrying it to you." "Why?" he asks, "should the busy man read the history of yesterday at a greater disadvantage than the history of a hundred years ago? Yet that of a hundred years ago has," he says, "been most carefully collated, sifted, and winnowed, relieved of surplusage, arranged in proper perspective. You are not forced to read the official documents, to burrow among the dry reports, to study with minute and painstaking care the *disjecta membra*. You are not loaded with facts that are useless, particulars that give no form or colour to the picture. All this waste is removed. Thousands of pages are searched to give you one, but on that one is all you need to know. A moderately industrious man might spend his lifetime reading the authorities on which Motley constructed the 'History of the Dutch Republic,' yet who,—speaking of intelligent people in the mass, not of individual investigators,—who cares for the authorities? Who wants anything but Motley?

"The greatest of recent narrative successes was Green's 'Short History of the English People.' Why shall not the most enterprising journal of the next decade be that which shall still employ colossal capital to gather all the news, and then crown and fructify its expenditure by having a staff of Greens and Froudes to tell it? The *Saturday Review* called Macaulay the 'father of picturesque reporters.' It is in getting such reporters that the ultimate success of the wisest and most munificent newspaper enterprise must yet display itself. . . . . It will be the highest achievement of the most enterprising journalism to make, day by day, for the morning reader such a picture of his own city, of his own country—such a picture for him of the world, indeed, of the day before. . . . . We shall have better newspapers; the story better told; better brains employed in the telling; briefer papers; papers dealing with the more important of current matters in such style and with such fascination that they will command the widest interest. There will be more care and ability in selecting, out of the myriad of things you might tell, the things that the better people want to be told, or ought to be told. There will be greater skill in putting these things before them in the most convenient and attractive shape. Judgment in selecting the news; genius in telling it,—that is the goal for the highest journalistic effort of the future."

In England, as well as in America, it is believed that there will shortly be a revolution in journalism. The dry, uninteresting speeches of politicians will either be entirely excluded or very much shortened, and more space will be given to questions affecting the real welfare of the people, not of Timbuctoo, but of England; and smartly-written paragraphs will be substituted for long-winded reports. "The business of a daily newspaper," to quote Mr. Whitelaw Reid again, "is to print the news of the day, in such compass that the average reader may fairly expect to master it during the day without interfering with his regular business." "The *news of the day!*" At present no newspaper does print the news of the day. The squabbles of political parties, the latest murder or hanging, the silliest breach of promise case, the latest betting, the condition of race-horses,—these form the principal contents of the daily paper. Every nerve is strained in order to photograph the worst features of our civilisation, day by day, whilst the best are almost ignored.

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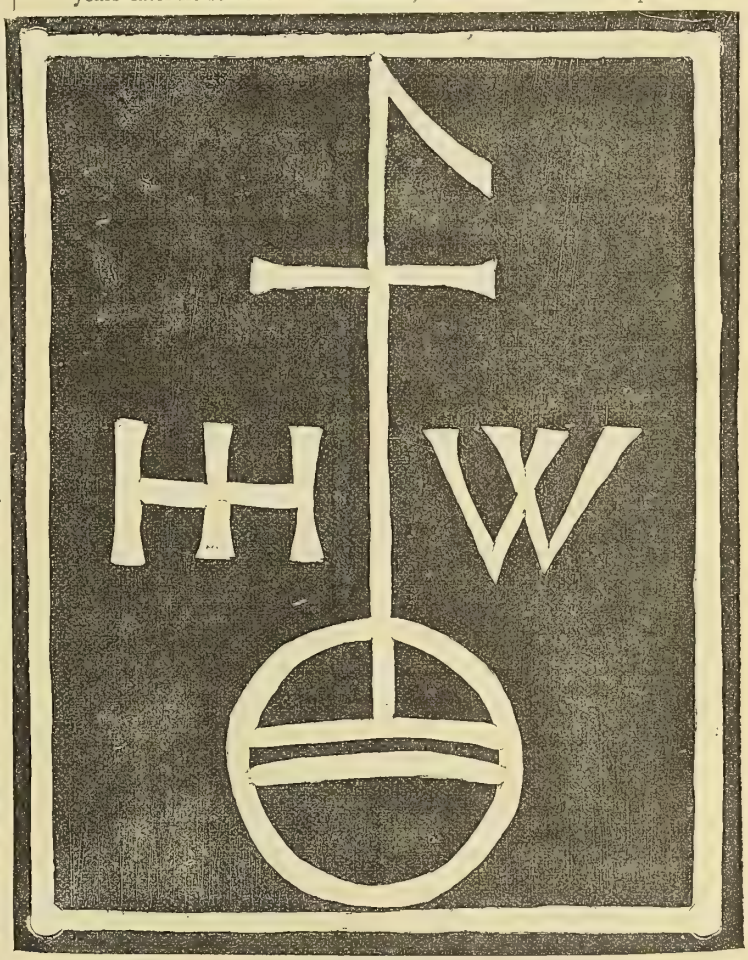
Shows, by examples, the progress of a chromo-xylographic picture, from the first printing to its completion.

Weissenburger (Johann). This well-known German printer established his press, first of all, at Nuremberg, in 1503. Ten years later he removed to Landshut, where he continued to print



NUREMBERG, 1503–1513; LANDSHUT, 1513–1531.

till 1531. The results of his typographical career, extending over twenty-eight years, are enumerated in Panzer. The device used at both places by Weissenburger,—which we reproduce,—consists of the emblem of the Globe and Cross. The latter is surmounted by a pennon or pendant. On either side of the globe are the letters HH (whose precise signification is not known) and W, the initial of the printer's surname.

Welcker (Philipp Heinrich). Festgedicht bei der vierten Säcularfeier der Buchdruckerkunst und beim Jubiläum des zweihundertjährigen Bestehens der Engelhard-Reyherschen Buchdruckerei in Gotha

im grossen Saal derselben gesprochen von Ph. H. Welcker, den 24. Juni 1840. Gotha: 1840. 8vo. 24 pp. of poetry.

Weldaad (De) der Boekdrukkunst voor het menschelijk geslacht, dankbaar herdacht bijde onthulling van het metalen standbeeld ter eere van Laurens Janszoon Coster, te Haarlem, den 16en July 1856. 's Gravenhage: 1857. 8vo. pp. 47.

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There is a second title-page which reads: "G. W. Panzer's Annalen der älteren deutschen Literatur 1500–1526. Dritter Theil."

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Werdet (Edmond). De la Librairie Française. Son passé, son présent, son avenir. Paris: 1860. 12mo. 3 leaves and pp. 394.

Containing a short historical account of Printing, and the biographies of several Printers.

——— Histoire du Livre en France, depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'en 1789. Paris: 1861–64. 8vo.

The fourth part only containing the History of the Press in the French Provinces; also of private and clandestine Presses.

——— Extrait de l'Histoire du Livre en France. Études Bibliographiques sur la famille des Didot, Imprimeurs, Libraires, Graveurs, Fondeurs de Caractères, Fabricants de Papiers, etc. (1713–1864). Paris: 1864. 8vo. pp. 47.

This is an extract from the above work, and gives a detailed account of the celebrated Didot family. One hundred copies were reprinted from "L'histoire du Livre en France," of which twenty were for sale.

Werner (Ferd.). Die Galvanoplastik in ihrer technischen Anwendung. St. Petersburg: 1844. Royal 8vo. 12 copper plates.

Wernigerodisches Dank- und Jubelfest, wegen der erfundenen Buchdruckerkunst. Wernigerode. 1740. 4to.

Werther (Johann David). Wahrhafftige Nachrichten der so alt- als berühmten Buckdruckerkunst, in welchen vom Ursprung und Fortgang der Buchdruckereyen, von 1440 an biss jetzo 1721, und denen darin eingeführten Gebräuchen, auch eingeschlichenen Missbräuchen und Unordnungen, gehandelt wird. Alles aus bewährtesten Urkunden und selbst-eigener vieljahrigen Erfahrung mit grossem Fleiss und Kosten zusammen getragen und aus unpartheyischen Gemüthe dem Publico mitgetheilet. Franckfurth und Leipzig: 1721. 4to. pp. xxiv. 504.

This title, of an enormous length, in the fashion of the times, indicates fully the contents of the book.

——— Der Jenaischen Buchdrucker-Gesellschaft nöthige Anmerkungen und erlaubte Zugaben, so da zeigen wie partheyisch, unkunstmässig und straffbahr Johann David Werther zu Jena, bey Edirung der sogenannten wahrhafftigen Nachrichten von der berühmten Buchdruckerkunst, sich aufgeführet. Jena: 1721. 4to. pp. viii. 104.

A criticism of the preceding volume. The preface is signed by the Printers' Society of Jena.

——— Warhafftige Nachrichten der so alt als berühmten Buchdruckerkunst, in welchen vom Ursprung und Fortgang der Buchdruckereyen von 1440 an bis jetzo 1721, und denen darinn eingeführten Gebräuchen, auch eingeschlichenen Missbräuchen und Unordnungen gehandelt wird. Alles aus bewährtesten Urkunden, und selbst-eigener vieljährigen Erfahrung mit grossem Fleiss und Kosten zusammengetragen und aus unpartheyischen Gemüthe dem Publico mitgetheilet. Franckfurth und Leipzig: 1721. 4to. 14 unnumbered leaves. pp. 503.

This work abounds with most curious information about the manner in which the printing trade was carried on in Germany during the seventeenth century. The author was a practical printer, and in the preface he expresses regret that it is more and more becoming the fashion to discard old traditions in connexion with the craft, and that the rising generation consider themselves more clever and superior to those who have had many years' experience of the trade. In the face of that revolutionary spirit which prompted the younger printers to urge new-fangled customs and regulations upon their elder brethren, the writer says he felt called upon to stem the tide of innovation. Touching upon the history of the invention of Typography, he propounds the following amusing theory:—About 1440, a Strasburg citizen named Johann Mantelein commenced experiments in that direction, without, however, meeting with much success. He took into his service one Hanss Gänsefleischen, to whom he communicated some particulars concerning the invention. The latter abused the confidence reposed in him, and reported all he had been told to Johann Guttenbergen, a Mayence citizen of great wealth, who, after ruining himself in continuing the experiments, fell in with Johann Faust, when their united efforts brought the invention to a successful issue.

The extent to which sumptuary legislation interfered with the pursuit of the printing trade is amply illustrated by the many enactments which are here reproduced, as to the number of apprentices to be employed in different offices. The town council of Nuremberg, for example, ordained, in 1673, that no master-printer should have more *employés*, and especially apprentices, than was found absolutely necessary. Only one boy was to be allowed above the number engaged at press or case, for taking proofs out, and for doing other extraneous labour. He was not, however, allowed to be apprenticed until one of the others had completed his time. At Hamburg the civic authorities went, however, much further; they enjoined that no journeyman-printer should marry any other woman than one of unexceptionable morals, and who was able to adduce a certificate of legitimate birth and of good behaviour. In many parts of Germany it was enjoined that no contract between master and journeyman was to be other than a half-yearly one. Any employer sheltering a journeyman who had illegally absented himself from work was to be held guilty as a criminal. The establishment of a sick fund in each printing-office was also made obligatory by more than one town council, even the amount being fixed which masters and journeymen were severally to pay. A proviso was, however, added, that no printer who was in the habit of carousing or rioting was to enjoy any benefit from the fund. The German journeymen of the seventeenth century would seem to have been somewhat addicted to high living, for it is specially laid down by the Nuremberg authorities that "all feasting, tippling, and gaming" in printing-offices is to be discontinued. Exception is also taken to the carousing indulged in on the occasion of an apprentice attaining to journeyman's estate, "which has often cost twenty thalers (£3) and more, and which has brought many a journeyman to poverty and induced him to run into debt." No more than £1. 16s. or at most £2. 8s. is, after the date of this enactment (February, 1673), to be spent on such an occasion; "no females to be admitted to the feast."

Many incidents are related in this book demonstrative of the spirit of exclusiveness which obtained two centuries ago in the printing, as in other guilds. No one who had not been duly apprenticed to the trade was allowed to carry on business on his own account. In Constanz (on the borders of Switzerland), for example, the son of one David Haut inherited the printing-office of his father after the latter's death. The two journeymen in his employ afterwards discovered that their master had never been apprenticed to the art of Printing, but to that of type-founding. They consequently struck work, in which course of action they were joined by the apprentices. Haut called in the aid of the Lucerne authorities, but the men escaped into the "Holy Roman Empire," where they had the support of the German printing guilds, which latter held the conduct of the men to have been "faithful and true." It is amusing to read that, "although Haut was left in possession of his printing-office, it was ordained that no youth apprenticed to him should be considered to have properly learned his trade." In Stockholm, a master-bookbinder named Keiser, advanced in years, similarly inherited a printing-office. He, in consequence, proceeded to Hamburg, requesting the local guild to allow him to be apprenticed to the craft. His wish was complied with, and a manager was appointed to whom he was apprenticed, and who, meanwhile, took the superintendence of the Stockholm establishment. Having completed his term of service he was declared free of the Hamburg guild. The question of apprenticeship continued a fruitful source of discord. Again and again regulations were passed to limit the number of boys in printing-offices, and those who had served with masters who employed boy labour, either exclusively or to a disproportionate extent, were not admitted to the ranks of the journeymen. Despite all enactments, however, boy labour continued to flourish, although the proprietors of such so-called "hedge presses" were held in great contempt both by masters and men.

From an edict issued by the Dantzig Town Council, and given, *in extenso*, by Werther, it would appear that the employers as well as the employed had a right to a certain number of copies of any work printed in their establishment. It is provided, by an enactment of the year 1660, that the author shall have the right to redeem the copies in question, while in no case was it legal to dispose of these presentation copies before the complete work had been delivered to the author. Printers were also threatened with imprisonment and the recovery of damages if they struck off any extra copies beside those ordered by the author. Many other and no less interesting particulars are given in the above work, which contains, in addition, the names of successive early printers in many German towns, and the seals of several printing corporations are also figured.

The above synopsis conveys a fair idea of the curious contents of the volume, and the reading-matter of the title-page being no less quaint, it may be of interest to append an English translation thereof:—"True Intelligence of the no-less-old than famous art of Typography, in which is treated of the origin and progress of printing-offices from 1440 up to the present 1721, and of the customs which now obtain therein, and of the abuses and irregularities which have crept in. All compiled with great diligence and at great cost, from the most reliable sources and from individual experience of many years, and communicated in an impartial spirit to the public by Johann David Werther, Franckfurth and Leipzig. To be found by Johann Felix Bielcken."

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION IN AUTOMATIC ENGRAVING.

A PROJECT has been set on foot by Mr. J. S. Hodson, with a view of organising an international competition in automatic engraving. In support of the proposal it is urged that there are now about thirty processes, English and foreign, to which distinctive names have been attached, although it is tolerably certain that some of these differ from each other merely in name. It is known that a small number of these are purely mechanical, while others employ chemical means, and a third description plainly owe their existence to a development of the science of photography. Beyond this very general classification it is somewhat difficult to advance, owing to the secrecy with which the various operators endeavour to conceal the precise methods of their work.

It is manifestly desirable, says Mr. Hodson, that artists, authors, printers, publishers, and others should acquire some further knowledge of the peculiarities and special advantages of the various processes of so-called automatic engraving, as a practical guide to their adaptability to particular descriptions of work. In order to render the projected competition impartial, each competitor is to be furnished with the same subjects for reproduction. Certificates of merit are to be awarded by the following jurors: Sir Frederic Leighton, Captain Abney, Mr. Edwin Bale, Mr. J. Comyns Carr, Mr. E. Dalziel, Professor Sidney Colvin, Mr. Hubert Herkomer, Mr. J. S. Hodson, Mr. Marcus B. Huish, and Mr. W. L. Thomas. A private view of the results is to be held in London in April next, when the prizes will be awarded, after which the entire collection will be shown at the International Inventions Exhibition at South Kensington. The arrangements for this exhibition and for presentation of the prizes will be under the direction of a committee consisting of Mr. W. Blades, Mr. W. H. Bradbury, Mr. R. Clay, Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., Mr. G. C. Leighton, Mr. T. Norton Longman, Mr. A. H. Hallam Murray, Mr. W. J. Rivington, Mr. S. Spalding, Mr. George A. Spottiswoode, Mr. J. Freeman Truscott, Mr. Edward Unwin, Mr. Walter Weblyn, and Mr. F. E. J. Young.

We must confess we have not much faith in the outcome of a competition of the character here set forth. If there are thirty different practitioners of these processes, and each one has to produce six different blocks in the very best manner, it is difficult to see how the same set of models are to answer the purpose, while, if the models are not absolutely the same, the main idea of the competition breaks down.

It will, we think, take something more than such an exhibition as that proposed to educate "artists, authors, printers, and publishers" in a "knowledge of the peculiarities and special advantages of the various processes of so-called automatic engraving." In such connexion the results of a competition can never be relied upon.

If the object in view is to show persons interested what can be done in the shape of automatic illustration, the competition should not be restricted to relief processes, for intaglio and flat surface methods ought just as much to be represented. A twelvemonth would be none too long in which to prepare such a series of illustrations, or at least a period of four months each side of the longest day, so that every competitor should have a fair chance of having good light, for it is to be observed that though there are methods not photographic, yet the proposed competition is entirely dependent upon photography, and is, therefore, so far incomplete. Again, if the competition is to be an international one,—the wisdom of which may be doubted,—why should our American kinsfolk, who have been so successful in this direction, be left out of the friendly race? Yet such must necessarily be the case under the time conditions imposed. One way out of the difficulty indicated would be to let each competitor work from photographs of the subjects proposed, as many identical photos being provided as there are competitors. In this case care would have to be taken that the photographer who supplied such copies should not be a competing party.

Another point for consideration is, how far retouching will be permissible; and, if not permitted, how it is to be determined whether such condition has been ignored. If it is to be permitted, then it may happen that the most skilful retouching has been applied to the least satisfactory automatic production, while, if it be not permitted, the manipulator is debarred of a legitimate assistance. The few points here alluded to will show that the whole matter is one of a complex and delicate nature.

HARD-PACKING MAKE-READY.

THE *American Journalist* gives the following version of the origin of the Hard-packing Make-ready process. Press-work was done, prior to 1854, on the same plan that had existence in the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and the earlier portion of the nineteenth centuries. It is true rollers of composition had been invented and machinery devised to accelerate the work, but the old method of damping the paper under the belief that it was less likely to injure the type or plates, and that better work could be secured, was the same through all the above periods. Pressmen were taught to "make ready" evenly for damp paper, and then the screw or hydraulic press was used to squeeze out what the press had indented. No office was complete without its "wareroom" and its gang of men and boys to finish the work of the press. The most costly part of the plant was the machinery to smooth out the sheets after printing. How this was all changed is thus explained.

Prior to 1854 there had never been a sheet printed on a press that was not damped before being sent through the machine. The downfall of that system was brought about by pure accident, and the causes which led to it were simple. In 1853 the city printing of New York was done by Messrs. Baker & McSpedon. Mr. McSpedon was an alderman of the city, and seemed to hold every passage-way to the disburser of printing contracts against all comers. No bidding could effect a change. In 1854 the revolution came. Among the bidders for the city printing was a man named Callahan, who had just arrived in the city with two little medium Hoe presses, and had opened an office to do general printing. Much to his own and Messrs. Baker & McSpedon's surprise, he received the contract for a year. As he had never expected it, he was entirely unprepared to carry it out. He had no hydraulic or screw presses to finish his work, and no money or credit with which to buy them; but having an indomitable character he devised means to do without them.

His first experiments were on rubber blankets, but he could not print without some indentation. Finally, he conceived the happy idea of printing dry paper on a paper blanket. His success was immediate and pronounced. He did better printing than had ever been done before, and Messrs. Baker & McSpedon, who were expecting every day to see him throw up his contract, were grievously disappointed. Printers began to inquire how he did his work without dry-pressing it afterwards, and as Callahan did not care to make a secret of his discovery, "paper packing" began to take the place of blankets, and so simple was the process that printers laughed at each other for not having thought of it sooner, while others shook their heads and muttered audibly about having used the same thing years before and found it worthless. The use of "hard packing," as the paper tympan was called, spread rapidly for commercial and ordinary book and woodcut work, but it was not till 1870 that it was adopted by the illustrated papers, *Frank Leslie's* being the first.

MODERN ENGRAVING PROCESSES.

IN the *Art Journal* for this month appears an article (the first of a series) by Mr. J. S. Hodson, on "Modern Processes of Automatic Engraving," which will be read with interest by many persons. We should not like to charge the author with possessing only a superficial knowledge of his subject, but we cannot help thinking that he has not given this particular paper that careful attention which is necessary in describing technical processes. Speaking of lithography, he says:—"The design, when drawn upon stone by the artist, only needs the application of an acidulated wash in order to render it fit for the printer." Now, considering that the acid preparation is applied by the printer, the above quotation conveys the idea that any drawing on stone has only to be acidulated to make it fit for printing, thus ignoring the employment of gum arabic which is even the more important of the two. Further on, zincography is made to appear to be a process of block-making only, for, it is stated that "The most popular of all the chemical processes in use is known in this country by the name of Zincography, which appellation is derived from the circumstance of zinc plates being used upon which designs are to be engraved," thus losing sight of the fact that zincography had been for many years previously known as a *flat surface* printing process, precisely analogous to lithography.

Speaking of the Gillotype (zinc) process it is said that, "previously to the date named (1855), whenever illustrations were required to be incorporated with the text of a book, wood-engraving had to be employed," whereas the fact is that the process known at that time as Glyphography had been invented and patented by Mr. Palmer in 1841, and not only were many beautiful specimens produced, but some volumes had been illustrated by the insertion of such blocks among the type. It was carried to great perfection and found much favour in

America, where it seems to have been chosen for illustrating the "Commissioners of Patents Journal." It was almost exclusively employed for the illustrations of the first three volumes of Knight's "Dictionary of Mechanics," which contains thousands of exquisite examples. If the fourth or supplementary volume be compared with the former ones, its inferiority in this respect will be manifest, for cheapness seems to have been more considered than quality, and automatic photographic processes appear to have succeeded the glyphographic method of reproduction. This invention is still carried on by the Typographic Etching Company in Farringdon-street, by whom much excellent work has been produced.

How far back M. Gillot commenced experimenting we cannot say, the author of the notice before us giving the year 1850; but a description can be seen forming part of the specification of a patent granted to Mr. Joseph Woods in 1844, for the anastatic process, in which, in addition to its utility as a flat printing process, it is explained that if the biting of the zinc be continued, a relief plate suitable for printing at letterpress is produced. The process was subsequently improved and patented by Mr. Vizetelly, so that, though M. Gillot deserves all praise for his great perseverance in carrying it out under difficulties, there seems to be no reason for thinking that it would otherwise have been lost to the world.

Mr. Hodson's scientific explanations are not as cogent as could be wished, for in describing the reasons for the rocking of the plate during acidulation, he says: "In the course of the work of biting, nitrate of zinc is generated; and with a view of preventing this accumulating upon the plate, which would fall upon the parts already bitten and hinder the progress of the work, the bath is kept in constant gentle motion. The effect of this mineral deposit, if allowed to remain, would be to stop the process of biting vertically, and to encourage lateral biting, to the manifest injury and weakening of the lines forming the picture." Seeing that nitrate of zinc is a salt of extreme solubility, it is obvious that it cannot fall as a "mineral deposit" and stop the action of the acid. That a deposit would occur we readily admit, but it would be brought about by the simple fact that all commercial plates are impure, and contain other metals beside zinc. This metal possesses the property of precipitating some other metals from their solution, and these metals will not be dissolved in the presence of metallic zinc, which appropriates the acid to itself, so that other metals cannot combine with the acid while zinc is present. If then the zinc employed in this engraving process contains such metallic impurities, these are not dissolved at the same time as the zinc and so removed, but they accumulate and would retard the action of the acid solvent, unless some mechanical motion were employed to keep them out of the way. Another reason for keeping the acid in motion is to break the bubbles of gas which are formed, and thus to facilitate the equal action of the solvent, for much the same reason that the copperplate etcher removes the bubbles from his lines by means of a feather.

Reference is made to a discovery, by Mr. Hentschel, of the Direct Photo-Engraving Company, of a process which reads to us very like one of Fox Talbot's, the difference being that the latter poured the gelatine direct on to the metal plate and exposed it under a negative; while in the new discovery (or rather invention) the gelatine is spread upon paper, and, after exposure, is transferred to and developed upon zinc; the older process being, to our thinking, the more direct of the two. This process is said to have the advantage of retaining the half tints usually so difficult to obtain in zincographic blocks. Reading this by the light afforded by the illustration given, we are led to conclude that the half tints are the fine lines of an original drawing, or of a print, and not what is frequently meant by the term as applied to photographs and pictures.

The illustrations accompanying the article in question are not too complimentary, especially the one by Gillot, of Paris, of a figure sowing seed, as in it what should be a light down the left leg is spoiled by the paper dipping, and giving an impression of what has been intended for "clearing out." The ground in front of the right foot is disfigured in a similar manner.

Apropos of illustrations, we notice that the present number of the *Art Journal* contains half as many "process" blocks, chiefly by the Direct Photo-Engraving Company, as wood-engravings. Whether that is what the subscribers to a high-class art publication expect and appreciate we are unable to say.

The Paper Trade.

NEW MARKETS.

EVER since the memorable affair of Saratoga, a much greater interest has been taken by the trade as a whole in our foreign export trade. It was considered by the members of the Saratoga meeting, it will be remembered, a very desirable thing to divert, if possible, some of the English trade in paper towards the paper-mills of the United States. Various propositions were brought forward for the attainment of this object, and after a number of resolutions had been passed, the meeting broke up, and nothing more has since been heard of the project.

It has been declared by certain competent authorities that the Americans cannot compete with England in paper, either as regards cheapness or quality. This is, no doubt, true; but although all uneasiness respecting America may for the present be safely laid aside, we must not forget that we have most formidable competitors in Germany, Norway, and Sweden.

The markets we have already in our hands may be considered, to a very great extent, secure. The English are seldom ousted from any position in which they may choose to place themselves; and although Germany and Sweden can make paper,—such as it is,—at two-thirds of the price at which we can produce it, yet most people will probably agree with us that English makers, with their superior business facilities, will be able to hold their own even against such competitors.

This does not apply, however, to those parts which may be considered open markets. These are easier to occupy when empty than when some enterprising firm has already stepped in. We should now make the most of our time, because Germany will be shortly absolutely forced to cast about for some other outlet for her paper, in spite of the accommodation Great Britain affords. Prices are gradually reaching a starvation point, even on the Continent, and there will soon be no margin left for freights to England and dock dues. Competition seems worse there than it is over here.

We had better, then, take thorough measures for securing as many new markets as we can, before others fall upon them. The French and Portuguese, with their expensive, clayed papers, can be easily ousted from the places they hold in Brazil and South Africa, provided we set about it with due enterprise and expedition. We shall compass two ends in being successful, *i.e.*, gain remunerative connexions and relieve a congested industry.

FINISH.

THE "finish" of a sheet of paper, formerly little regarded, is now becoming, in even the lower class of printings, a matter of considerable importance. There is no doubt that the fashion, if fashion it can be called, of highly glazing each side of the sheet, reached us from America. For a long time it has been there a very common custom to highly glaze even the inferior web which is used for some newspapers. The chief objection to the employment of super-calender rolls in papers of inferior quality, is that the impurities contained in them are brought into prominence; what in the original state are but insignificant specks, are crushed out into blotches, and sometimes spoil the whole appearance of an otherwise fair-looking sheet; besides this the rolling materially reduces the bulking qualities, especially of esparto papers.

There cannot be two opinions, however, as to the desirable effect of glazing on pure papers. The glossy lissom "feel" of such paper is most agreeable to readers, while its delicate texture is admirably suited to fine letterpress, and the higher class of woodcuts. The *Graphic* affords a good example of the advantages of employing such finished paper. The difference between the appearance of its print and illustrations on the paper formerly used, and on that employed at present, is remarkable.

What is technically called "web-glazing" is now the general method of preparing papers for books and publications. Formerly the sheets used to be placed one at a time between two zinc plates, and then passed a dozen at a time between

two massive rollers. This very expensive process is now dying out, giving place to lofty piles of rolls, consisting of one of steel and one of compressed paper alternately. Every paper-machine has of course some calenders, but the pressure on those usually employed is totally inadequate to produce the rich, silky gloss imparted to the paper by the rolls described.

The highest finish attainable is that observed on surface-coloured or enamelled papers, and is upon one side only. Agate stones are employed for this purpose, sometimes by hand and sometimes in the form of a machine.

PAPER TRADE GOSSIP.

WE have received an official reply from the Board of Trade concerning the counterfeiting by German paper manufacturers of English water-marks. The letter will be found on page 48 of the present issue. There is the most unquestionable evidence of such practices, and we are much surprised that, although the practice has been growing steadily during the past four years, no notice should have been taken of the matter by the Trade. This quiescence must arise from ignorance of the facts, which will be found fully stated in our January number, page 13. The Board of Trade,—cautiously avoiding the delicate point of German papers being made with English trade-marks, and sold in Germany *as of English manufacture*, prejudicing our commerce by their inferiority, and so destroying our export Paper Trade with that country,—deals principally with the export of such paper to Great Britain.

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THOUGH this latter proceeding is bad enough, it does not carry with it the serious effects which arise from the sale of such paper on the Continent. We are not at present aware how the German law may stand as regards the matter; but, inasmuch as there appears to be no direct infringement of any specific trade-mark,—only a general system of sale on false pretences,—we are afraid that there is no hold on the persons concerned, and that no means are available for stopping the impositions in question.

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WE have now begun the second month of the new year, and no symptoms of trade revival are as yet discernible. Though the situation of the Paper Trade is by no means desperate, yet most people engaged in it know by hard experience that there is ample room for improvement. We do not wish to ride the foreign horse to death, yet we cannot help mentioning that several shipments of fine writing-paper have come over very lately, and this fact has been a great surprise to several English makers.

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WE regret to notice that the prevailing cry for cheapness is beginning to infect the business in high-class papers. There is no earthly reason, whatever arguments may be brought forward regarding cheapness in ordinary printing paper, why the ruling prices for paper for *éditions de luxe*, and such like, should be lowered. Perhaps the matter has not yet reached this length, but it is now a well-known fact that several mills experience a difficulty in disposing of their goods at regular prices.

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MESSRS. STACY, WISE, & CO. are employed in a new line, which appears destined to become popular. The paper, which is hand-made note, is made for a West-end stationer, who has it put up in octavo reams, and tied up in that size with mill-wrappers. On the wrapper is a label which notifies to the customer that the contents of the parcel are made at the stationer's mill, No. 2007 (!). We have before called attention to the practice of jobbing stationers describing themselves, to those who do not know any better, as paper-makers, and their statements are sometimes supported by fictitious mill-numbers.

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YET another mill compounding! These hard times are making their influence felt. The number of failures in the Paper Trade for the past year is hardly paralleled in the whole history of the industry. It used to be the fashion, in days when papermaking was more thriving than it is now, to convert old flour-mills into paper and pulp manufactories. Now, we are informed, the process is reversed, for several old paper-mills have been lately adapted for the use of the miller. There can be hardly a more significant fact to illustrate the comparative prosperity of the two industries.

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THE most extraordinary thing to many people in the trade is, that while some owners are busily employed in pulling down one class of mill, and selling it off by auction to its very foundations, others are equally busy in building and enlarging mills of another kind. The secret of the matter is undoubtedly this: When the Paper Trade of England was unweakened by foreign importations, there were many mills unfavourably situated in point of water carriage and material, but which, by other circumstances in their favour, were able to work with a remunerative profit. Now times have altered, and, naturally, such mills as these are the first to give way.

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THE balance of production, it is quite certain, is beginning to find its proper level. We are in a different state to what we were three years ago. Then some mills were able to obtain almost any price for their paper, while others found it difficult to obtain orders at common remunerative rates. Many of these latter mills have closed, and some of them been swept entirely off the face of the earth. On the contrary, the production of writing-papers is increasing. The increase, in the opinion of many, is too rapid by far, and will be succeeded by the same results as those which befel the low-class mills. It is a pity that there is such a craze for quantity. Good paper cannot be made in a hurry. On that point every practical papermaker is agreed. By forcing on the machinery, and facilitating the processes, double the quantity may be turned out, and there is no doubt that at the first large extra profits may be made. But see the result. The market gradually becomes congested, orders are more difficult to get, and prices fall. The suicidal remedy is sought again. Once more means are taken for securing a larger output; the evanescent profit is again obtained, though the paper is made at a lower price, and finally the business must end, and will end, as every sensible man must see, in ruination.

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MR. J. M. DREW of Bridge Mill, a very respected and old-established papermaker, is very strongly in favour of a protective duty, and has advanced some forcible arguments on the subject, which have had the attention of Government Yet it is doubtful whether even this stringent remedy, were it possible to apply it, would effect any lasting improvement. While the chief occupation of the members of a trade is the undercutting of their rivals, it is certain that things will always be in a miserable condition. Supposing protection were adopted, a roaring business would be done for a short time; but new mills would soon be put up and started: and in the end we should gradually sink to our ordinary level.

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TWENTY years ago, the trade was united. The results of their policy are seen in the large fortune which every old-established papermaker leaves behind him. Large fortunes in papermaking, we are afraid, are now things of the past. The outlook, though not so hopeless as some people would make out, is undeniably grim. The acid processes are developing on the Continent with startling rapidity, and there is every reason to believe that many of our low-class mills will have to be shut up. We must make up our minds to see paper lower in price even than it is at present; that is, unless some sort of a combination be come to in Germany, which is possible, though, in the present aspect of affairs, not probable.

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THE strike is being still kept up at Dartford. There are even indications of the movement spreading. This has been deprecated by several journals. For ourselves, while the men are not distressed by their action, we cannot see the injury. This is speaking, of course, in the light of the trade at large.

The society has plenty of funds, and is supported by all its members. Some hand-made mills complain that prices are too low, but investigation will show that these mills are in the habit of making but indifferent paper. Even they may, however, be benefited by the present strike. Strikes are evil things according to rule, but in this case, if prices are kept up by their influence, papermakers as a body will probably not be dissatisfied.

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Mr. N. B. Downing has, it appears, given up the management of the Mendip Paper Mills, and gone to Australia. The condition of this manufactory, shown by its recent balance-sheet, has excited much attention, both in the immediate vicinity of the works and among the trade at large. Mr. Lucas, who used to be manager at a large North-country mill, is a practical man, and it is to be hoped that now he has a larger share in the management, the shareholders may look forward to the day of settlement with feelings of more pleasurable emotion than they have of late experienced.

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There are rumours that a firm of paper agents, well known for some years to the trade, are finding competition too much, and that they are about to give up business.

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A new kind of paper, that is intended to defy forgery, is being made at a little mill on the Continent. The method of procedure is, of course, a great secret. We doubt whether the idea is original, as we have a dim recollection of something of the same kind having been done over here about two years ago. This seems, however, to be very elaborate, and may possibly come into practical application on a large scale.

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The bank-note is made of white paper, and in its web or substance is incorporated a lettering or groundwork composed of pulps of two or three colours. Thus a note may be of three or even more tints penetrating the web, and have the name of the bank and other particulars delicately shaded, and yet completely visible, like print, and absolutely immovable and unalterable.

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A new substance, made of ropes and scraps of leather, is being produced at a paper-mill near Wraysbury. It is intended for the soles of boots, and other like purposes. We have been shown samples of the stuff, which is hardly distinguishable from leather. It is given a most extraordinary name, of peculiar inelegance and unpronounceableness.

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Cigarette papers are only made to any extent by two mills in England,—Messrs. Fletcher's and Crompton's; but in France, Spain, and Italy there are many such manufactories. There is also a mill in Egypt which makes hardly anything else. The papers made there are of a chocolate tint, and it is popularly supposed that chocolate is mixed with the pulp in order to give the paper a better flavour. The colour and flavour are, however, obtained simply by adding a decoction of liquorice root, which effectually does the business and is much cheaper. This is the whole secret of the colouring.

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A very popular article on the Continent is a tinted wove large post, partly made from straw. It sells at about fivepence, and is taking the place of much more expensive papers. Although the foreigners are counterfeiting English water-marks (ignoring quality however thus far), it is much to be feared that they will before long serve us with papers of a better make and quality. While English papermakers, producing high-class papers, are in the habit of entertaining three or four Germans, and teaching them in return for a few hundred pounds the whole art and secret of their industry, what else can we expect? These young men go back with the ultimate object of manufacturing the papers, into the composition, &c., of which they have been initiated, and of sending them into this country at a price that is beyond competition.

DUNDEE PRINTING TRADES' FESTIVAL.

The festival of the Dundee Printing Trades was held in the Kinnaird Hall on the 31st ult. Mr. John Leng, proprietor and editor of the *Dundee Advertiser*, presided, and there were also present Mr. Frank Henderson, M.P., the Rev. D. Macrae, Mr. W. D. Latto, Mr. Jas. Mathew, Mr. Winter, Mr. Alex. Banks, Mr. Kinnoch, Mr. Clark, Mr. Pellow, Mr. Kidd, Mr. D. Thomson (*Courier and Argus*), Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. J. Thomson, Mr. Gentle, Mr. Nicoll, and Mr. Jas. Russell.

The Chairman said,—I esteem it an honour to have been invited to preside over the first General Assembly in this Hall of the united Printing, Stereotyping, Engraving, Lithographing, and Bookbinding trades in Dundee. It is fifteen years since a similar but much smaller meeting was held under the presidency of Sheriff Guthrie Smith, when the late Rev. George Gilfillan and Mr. Chas. Alexander spoke, along with myself. During the interval these trades have largely developed. While some of the old Nine Trades of Dundee have been dwindling away, the printing and its auxiliary trades have during the past twenty-five years rapidly extended. With the spread of education they must extend still further. It is now clearly recognised that "man does not live by bread alone"; he needs food and refreshment for the mind as well as the body, and these it is your business to provide. According to tradition, there was a printer in Dundee more than three centuries ago. The first of whom we have any distinct information was John Scott, who in 1544 fled from Edinburgh when the English army attacked that city, and, bringing his printing-press and types along with him, appears to have used them in printing matter displeasing to the higher powers, since it is recorded that on April 5th, 1547, the Privy Council ordered John Scrymgeour, Provost of Dundee, to prohibit John Scott from carrying on his vocation, and to deliver him to the custody of the authorities at the Castle of Edinburgh. To his honour be it said, Provost Scrymgeour would be no party, even at that early day, to tampering with the freedom of the press, and rather than surrender Scott as a prisoner he resigned his office as Provost of Dundee. Five years latter Scott issued Hamilton's Catechism,—now a very rare work, one copy of which sold some years since for £175. While there are some traces of printing being carried on in Dundee after that, there is a great gap of nearly two centuries in our definite information till we come to Henry Galbraith, who set up a printing-office in a room in Kirk Entry, now known as Church-lane, between Thorter-row and Tally-street. So far as is known, he printed the first newspaper ever published in Dundee,—the *Dundee Weekly Intelligencer*, on May 30th, 1755. If any one has a copy of that first-born of the local newspaper press I should very much like to see it. How long the *Intelligencer* lived, or how many copies were printed of it, is unknown. Other works of Henry Galbraith & Company have been more enduring, and here I wish to acknowledge the indebtedness of the printers in Dundee to Mr. Alex. C. Lamb, who for a number of years has spared no expense in his endeavour to form a complete collection of typographical works printed in Dundee. Mr. Lamb has kindly sent here to-night for our inspection a number of volumes illustrative of printing in Dundee in the middle of last century. I have also before me the most important work to which the name of Galbraith & Co. is attached,—known as the Dundee Bible, printed in 1763. The Bible is surmised by one gentleman to have been printed in Glasgow, but I see no reason to doubt that it was printed, as it professed to be, by Galbraith & Co., and an exceedingly creditable specimen of typography it is. I have to-day received a letter from a gentleman who has made careful inquiries in Glasgow, and find that although there was a Bible printed there by a Joseph Galbraith, it differs in all respects from the Dundee Bible. The latest of Galbraith's works is dated 1770, but their business seems to have been continued for five years longer by Lawrence Chalmers, who, in 1775, issued an address dedicated to the American Colonies, by John Wesley. We next come to the Colvilles, who for nearly half a century were the most enterprising printers in the North of Scotland, and were the printers of the *Dundee Advertiser* in 1802, and also of the *Dundee Courier* in 1816. First, Thomas Colville, and then T. Colville & Son (the son's name being Alexander) succeeded to the business originally conducted by Galbraith & Co., and afterwards by Lawrence Chalmers. They printed the *Dundee Magazine* in 1799, and the *Dundee Mercury* in 1809. They also were the first to issue lists of the principal inhabitants of the town in small 16mo volumes, entitled the "Dundee Register," which was published at intervals till 1824, soon after which the younger Colville retired from business,—his father having died in 1819. I shall not weary you by detailed references to the other printers in Dundee in the early part of the present century,—to Francis Ray, William Chalmers, James Chalmers, and my own predecessors, Robert Stephen Rintoul and Alexander Macdonald. With regard to these and all the older generation of printers the late Mr. James Duff left valuable notes, which have been re-written by Mr. Alexander Elliot, and greatly enlarged from information collected by himself. When these are printed we shall have a very interesting history of the printing business in Dundee. Mr. Elliot has also in preparation a history of the local newspapers.

Amongst other interesting reminiscences is the fact that the earliest contributions of Thomas Hood to the press was a letter to the *Dundee Advertiser* in the month of April, 1815, and some verses to the *Dundee Magazine* in July of the same year. His son, in the "Memorials of Thomas Hood," says:—"He was two years in Scotland, and made his first appearance in print there,—first in the Dundee paper in a letter, and afterwards in a local magazine." Mr. W. M. Rosetti, in his prefatory notice to "Hood's Poetical Works," says more specificially, "His first published writing appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* in 1815,—his age being then at the utmost fifteen and a half." In conclusion, the Chairman referred to the great improvement which had taken place during the last quarter of a century in printing-offices in the way of space, light, and ventilation, and to the reduction of the hours of work and the increase in wages.

Mr. F. Henderson, M.P., who was cordially received, began by some amusing allusions to his own first contributions to the Press, and his indebtedness to the reporters. Had this been a meeting of any other trade, the prominent topic, he supposed, would have been the depression in trade, and they would have been discussing that matter, and perhaps he would have been expected to allude to some of the nostrums that pretend to lead to the relieving of that depression, and to secure again prosperity for the industry of this town and country. But this meeting afforded him no text even in that respect, for he found that there had not fallen from the chairman one single word about depression of trade. It was a tale of progress from first to last, and he was confirmed in that by his friend Mr. Mathew, whom he had asked if he knew anything about depression in trade, and who, to his surprise, and he had to say intense gratification, informed him that he did not know anything about it, and that trade on the whole was very good. He believed that was so in the printing trade, and he hoped it might long continue. He thought they had the very best grounds for presuming that the prosperity which had attended the printing trade in this town,—indeed, throughout the country,—during the last fifteen years would not only continue, but would go on at even a greater ratio. There was no outside influence acting against them, and the forces of civilisation in this country were all in favour of making this trade greater than it had been in the past.

The Rev. David Macrae said that he was delighted to see this gathering of those connected with the printing trade, though along with that joy there was a certain amount of shame, because he supposed he had to face some compositors who had the melancholy task of occasionally setting up some of his handwriting. What with haste and pencil and corrections he was only glad they were able to make it out, for sometimes, if they sent it back, he was afraid he would not be able to make it out himself. It was, however, always a comfort to find there had been better men worse sinners, and he supposed this was so in the case of penmanship. He did not know what the compositors who had to set Gilfillan's manuscript had to say about it. He remembered at the Synod once Mr. Gilfillan sent him a written message to give to another member, but he could make neither head nor tail of it. It was like Chinese, and he tried it upside down and in every conceivable way, but he had to send it back, saying that he was like the astrologers before the inscription on the walls of Belshazzar's Palace, and could make nothing of it. Horace Greeley, the once-famed editor of the *New York Tribune*, was one of the worst writers in America, and the only thing distinctly legible was his signature. He once sent a note to a clerk dismissing him for coming to the office intoxicated, and the clerk went away to another newspaper office and presented this note as a high certificate of character from Horace Greeley. The editor looked at it, but could make nothing of it. He knew that Greeley would be very careful of the person to whom he gave a certificate, and assuming that this was a high-class one he engaged the clerk on the strength of it. To set up Horace Greeley's manuscript there were special men who had been regularly initiated into its mysteries. Printers, he thought, must have a hard time of it with illegible manuscript, and they could not always do what Lord Palmerston did in the case of an agent who sent home from China a despatch so illegible that Palmerston sent it back to him, requesting him to send a copy that could be read. Compositors, however, sometimes unintentionally paid writers back by making terrible typographical errors. He must say honestly that he had seen perhaps fewer of these in the Dundee papers than in others. He remembered in an article of his own the phrase "a nursery of arts" being, owing to a transposition, turned into "a nursery of rats," and "the internal machinery of the Church" was unintentionally but very correctly described as "the infernal machinery of the Church." There was a case of a person who had been described as "a man of well-known capacity," being represented as "a man of well-known rapacity." In an American paper a colonel, who had received a presentation, was spoken of as "a battle-scared veteran" instead of as "a battle-scarred veteran," and in a paragraph correcting the mistake he was turned into "a bottle-scarred veteran." Even Bibles were not wanting in typographical errors. There was one known as the "wicked Bible," that made the sixth commandment read "Thou shalt steal." Another gave the verse "We shall all be changed," in the form "We shall all be hanged." But, considering the millions of types handled, typographical errors were extremely rare. The perfection to which the newspaper had come was most amazing. They sometimes read about a battle in Egypt on the day on which it was fought, and the type of a speech was sometimes being set up in the great newspaper offices before the speaker had resumed his seat. The fact was, newspapers were so clever now that they sometimes gave an event before it occurred. But failings such as that were failings which lent to virtue's side, because they were owing to the great desire of the papers to give the fullest information. The press was the greatest force, perhaps, of modern civilisation. The pen moved the world, and the press gave the fulcrum on which that great lever rested. It was such a necessity of life that he supposed many would rather want their breakfast, especially in these days, than their newspaper. It was the great educator in religion, literature, and art, but especially in politics.

A very enjoyable musical entertainment was provided by Misses Yule and M'Inroy and Messrs. F. Livingstone and C. Bannerman. The festival was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the speakers, the singers, and the employers, proposed by Mr. R. D. B. Ritchie. An assembly was afterwards held. Messrs. Calvert and Spiers acted as M.C.s.

English Jottings.

The "Bohn Collection" will be sold by auction about the middle of March, by Messrs. Christie, Manson, & Woods.

Mr. F. Ullmer has sent us No. 3 of his "Standard Circular," in which are figured the various classes of material in which he deals.

A paper on "The Psalter," by Mr. C. Kegan Paul, of Paternoster-square, appears in the last number of the *British Quarterly Review*.

The vacancy in membership of the Royal Academy caused by the death of Mr. Francis Holl is likely to be filled up by the election of another engraver.

The Birmingham Press Club is now comfortably established in the new quarters, 19a, Temple Row. The premises are large, and well adapted to club purposes.

The "Great Bread Riots" is the title of a small *brochure* issued by Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, of Bristol. It is levelled against the present "Fair Trade" agitation.

Mr. Jackson, of Leeds, is about to issue a little volume of sketches by Mr. James Burnley (editor of the *Yorkshireman*), under the title of "Yorkshire Stories Retold."

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co., publishers of the "Hymnal Companion," have presented a number of large type copies for the use of the inmates of the Printers' Almshouses, Wood-green.

Mr. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, has been elected by the committee of the *Association Syndicate de la Presse Etrangère* in Paris, President for the current year.

Major Jones, United States Consul at Cardiff, is engaged upon a work dealing with the life and public services of Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., proprietor of the *Newcastle Daily* and *Weekly Chronicle*.

"The Directory of Paper Makers" for the current year has reached us from Messrs. Marchant Singer & Co. The new issue embodies the several distinctive features to which we have repeatedly made reference in these columns.

Messrs. Spicer Brothers have written to the Guildford Rural Sanitary Authority denying the allegation that they allow poisonous matter to flow from their paper-mills at Godalming into the river Wey, so as to cause the death or injury of fish.

London Association of Correctors of the Press.—According to the newly-issued report of this society, there are at present 173 members,—which seems a very small percentage indeed of the total number of readers engaged in London printing-houses.

Apropos of the *Times* centenary a correspondent of the *Athenæum* mentions that in the pocket-book of his great-grandfather Duncombe, he found the following entry, Friday, January 4th, 1788: "Mr. Longman wrote to me desiring my support to a periodical paper called the *Times*."

Stationers' Company's School.—On the 3rd inst., the Court of the company elected to the Edmund Hodgson Scholarship, James Young, elder son of Mr. F. J. E. Young, chairman of the Printers' Pension Corporation Council, of 8, New-street-square. The value of the scholarship is £20 a year for four years.

Building Fund of the London Society of Compositors.—A Ticket Benefit in aid of this fund has been arranged at the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, from Saturday, the 14th inst., until the 21st inst., both days inclusive. Tickets can be obtained of Mr. Drummond, hon. secretary, at 3, Racquet-court, Fleet-street.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says that in London, wherever any considerable body of Irishmen are employed, detectives watch the premises, and that owing to this irritating system of espionage, one of the largest publishing firms in London has dismissed every Irishman in its employment.

The post of assistant director for Science at South Kensington, which became vacant by the death of Mr. J. F. Iselin, has been conferred upon Capt. W. de W. Abney, R.E., F.R.S., one of the Inspectors of Local Schools of Science, well known for his experiments and discoveries in connexion with photography.

National Association of Journalists.—A meeting of the committee of this society was held last month in Manchester, when it was stated that branches had been organised in a number of towns. The desirability of publishing a monthly serial as an organ of the Association was discussed, but no decision was arrived at.

Complimentary Dinner to a Journalist.—Mr. H. M. Acton, for thirty-six years a member of the editorial staff of the *Manchester Guardian*, has just retired. His long and faithful services were fittingly acknowledged by the proprietors, who gave a dinner in his honour at the Queen's Hotel. The guests included Mr. Robert Leake, M.P., and Mr. Fox Turner.

An Interesting Exhibition of Engravings after French eighteenth-century artists has been opened at the Fine Art Society's Galleries in Bond-street. The collection consists of some seventy engravings after Watteau, Greuze, Lancret, Chardin, Boucher, Fragonard, Moreau, and others, executed by the best French line engravers of the period, and is in many ways representative.

The latest additions to the series of Practical Handbooks, published under the general title of "Wyman's Technical Series," are (in addition to Mr. A. A. Reade's "Literary Success: a Guide to Practical Journalism," more fully referred to elsewhere) an illustrated book on "Pottery Painting," and one on "Glass Painting." Both are from the pen of Mr. Fred Miller, and are profusely illustrated.

Mr. J. Howlett Ross, a native of Australia, and who has filled an engagement for some years with Messrs. Carey & Page, of Adelaide, has submitted for our inspection a number of specimens of jobbing work that have been executed by him. Some of these are of considerable merit, and show Mr. Ross to be a man of painstaking ability. A few of the posters, he tells us, have been both designed and engraved by him.

Mr. J. H. Jewell, who is about to leave London to assume the functions of sporting editor at Glasgow, was entertained, on the 28th ult., by his friends of the London Press at a farewell dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. C. Pardon presided. In the course of the evening a handsome gold watch, with a suitable inscription, and a diamond ring for Mrs. Jewell, were presented to Mr. J. H. Jewell.

The marriage of Miss Alice, third daughter of Mr. James Payn, the novelist, with Mr. George Earle Buckle, editor of the *Times*, was solemnised on the 22nd ult., at St. Saviour's Church, Warrington-crescent, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. G. Buckle, Weston-super-Mare, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Prebendary Harry Jones, of Barton, formerly of St. George's-in-the-East.

Entertainment to Employés.—On the 4th inst., an entertainment was given at Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s premises, La Belle Sauvage Printing Works, to the *employés*, by gentlemen connected with the establishment. Mr. J. F. Wilson, manager of the printing department, acted as chairman, and gave an interesting narrative of his late visit to America, illustrated by some good dissolving views, arranged by Mr. L. Wright.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. have nearly ready for publication "The Life and Reminiscences of Gustave Doré," compiled from material supplied by his family and friends, and from personal recollection, by Mrs. Roosevelt. The work will contain over fifty illustrations of unpublished pen-and-ink and other sketches by Doré from his childhood to his death, and also many characteristic illustrations selected from his published works.

"Cosburn's Directory and Almanack for 1885" is a portly volume of 500 pages, neatly printed. It gives local information concerning nearly one hundred places in Berks, Hants, Oxon, and Wilts. The work seems to be an exceptionally good advertising medium, there being probably some 300 pages of advertisements in the book. The Directory is compiled, printed, and published by Mr. G. J. Cosburn, of Market-place, Newbury. The present is the twelfth year of issue.

"Proofs" of Prints.—The articles which the *Pall Mall Gazette* published a short time ago on the subject of the wholesale manufacture of "proofs" by printsellers, and in which was exposed the whole proceeding, promise to bear good fruit. An international understanding is being come to, says our contemporary, which will determine for ever the difference between genuine and valueless proofs, so that the public need have no fear of investing their money in this description of art property.

Lithographers and Experts in Handwriting.—An interesting paper, under the head of "Experts in Handwriting," appears in the February number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and in it are related the main incidents in the life of Mr. Chabot, who, it may be remembered, practised at one time the art of lithography. The following sentence is worth quoting:—"Without the previous apprenticeship of lithography and facsimile-making, there can be no good expert, for by them the eye is trained to the thousand peculiarities of penmanship, the different values of hair-line, and the body-stroke."

A Gentleman of Varied Qualifications.—The following advertisement appears in a recent number of the *Christian World*:—"A tradesman, who is single, and in good health, desires new employment. Qualified to preach and recite his own compositions, &c.; could write and conduct a matrimonial journal, &c. Further particulars returned.—Address, &c," The single and healthy tradesman who can preach and recite while delivering his goods, and in his leisure hours can conduct a matrimonial journal, ought not long to be without a situation.

"The Royal Academy Illustrated."—In furtherance of the project initiated last year by Mr. Henry Lassalle, of 60, Ludgate-hill, he is now engaged in compiling an Illustrated Catalogue to the Royal Academy of 1885. The volume will bear the same title as last year, and the drawings will, as then, be reproduced in *facsimile* by the well-known Lefman Photo-Etching Process. Mr. Lassalle has also in preparation another catalogue, which will consist of a selection from the rejected paintings of the year, and which will be entitled "Not Hung at the Royal Academy, 1885."

Mr. William Bemrose, of the well-known printing and publishing firm, of Derby, and author of "A Biographical Notice of Wright of Derby," is engaged upon a more important "Life" of this artist, which is to contain a quantity of correspondence, and a copy of Wright's memorandum book, in which he noted his pictures, the persons to whom they were sold, and the prices charged, besides other interesting material. Mr. Seymour Haden will contribute two etchings from pictures by Wright, and several others will be reproduced by photogravure and wood-engravings.

The Use of Hoardings for Advertising Purposes.—The Vestry of St. George, Hanover-square, lately addressed a request to the Metropolitan Board of Works, asking that body to insert in a Bill that is to be submitted to Parliament next Session, a clause to enable vestries in granting licences for hoarding to attach a condition prohibiting the use of the hoardings for advertising purposes. The Metropolitan Board in reply very properly expressed their inability to comply with the suggestion. One would like to know what objectionable features the St. George's Vestry can discover in the use of hoardings for advertising purposes.

The Printing of the British Museum Library Catalogue.—The *Times* gave a few days ago an account of the progress made in the printing of the Catalogue of the British Museum Library since 1881, which is highly encouraging. Already there are seventy-four volumes in print, which represents 276 of the old manuscript volumes, or altogether about 333,000 titles. The work is now proceeding at the rate of thirty volumes a year, while prior to 1884 only fifteen volumes per annum were published, so that there are good hopes that by the end of another decade the larger part of the catalogue may be got within something like reasonable limits and presented in a comparatively convenient form. The Government grant for printing the catalogue is at present £3,000 per annum.

Proposed Fund for the Families of War Correspondents.—A correspondent writes suggesting that on an appointed day the penny papers should be sold at twopence, the sum realised by the increase in price to go to the formation of a fund for the widows and orphans of Special Correspondents killed in action. The enthusiastic gentleman forgets that those organs of the Press which can afford the luxury of representatives in the field are both able and willing to compensate surviving relatives for any loss they may have sustained by the death or disablement of the breadwinner at the post of duty. Mr. Cameron was unmarried, but the editor of the *Standard*, with characteristic generosity, lost no time in notifying to his mother at Inverness that she would be kept in comfort for the rest of her days.

Adventures of a War Correspondent.—Mr. Archibald Forbes delivered a lecture on the 20th ult., in the Morningside Athenæum, on "The Personal Adventures of a War Correspondent." Mr. John M'Laren presided, and, in complimentary terms, introduced the lecturer. Mr. Forbes described the remarkable change that has come about in recent years in the reporting of the incidents of war. As a Russian general had remarked to him during the great Russo-Turkish war, the peaceful citizen at home knew on the following morning more of a battle of the previous day than the soldier who was looking on the enemy in the battlefield. This state of things had been largely accomplished by the war correspondent and the electric telegraph. Mr. Forbes next related some of his own personal experiences.

Lecture on Printing Machines.—Mr. Charles Coates, machinist at the Bradford *Daily Telegraph* office, read a paper on "Printing Machines, Past and Present," on the 21st of last month, before the Friends' First Day School Mutual Improvement Society,

Bradford. The object of the paper was to show the great improvements that has taken place in printing appliances from the time when printing was first introduced into this country down to the present. The paper was illustrated with numerous sketches, many of them having been taken from Mr. F. Wilson's "Typographic Printing Machines and Machine Printing," published by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, as one of their "Technical Series." The lecture was listened to with great interest by all present, and seemed to be greatly appreciated.

The Autotype Company are about to reproduce some of the most important plates of Turner's "Liber Studiorum." The publication of the original began in 1807, and when completed it consisted of seventy prints and a frontispiece. Of each subject Turner first made the drawing carefully and completely in sepia; as the preliminary stage of engraving it, he etched or got etched on the copperplate all the leading outlines of the design. The shading and toning were filled in on the plate by the mezzotint process of engraving, carried out under the scrupulous eye of Turner. The technical peculiarity lies in the combination of the processes of etching and mezzotint upon the same plate, and in the use of a warm brown-coloured ink in printing to effect as complete a likeness as possible to the original sepia drawing.

Complimentary Presentation.—On the 7th inst. a number of gentlemen connected with the Printing Trade met at the Holborn Restaurant, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. J. Pardoe a flower-stand and a cabinet album containing the portraits of those present. The presentation was intended as an expression of the good feeling entertained by those who had in years gone by worked under Mr. Pardoe, and who now filled positions either as master printers or machine overseers. Mr. C. Smith acted as chairman, and Mr. Mumbry as vice-chairman, and among those present were Mr. Ford, of the firm of Sully & Ford, Mr. Britain, of the Ballantyne Press, Messrs. Shaw, Southwood, Wilder, Allford, and Parker. Some speeches were made highly complimentary to Mr. Pardoe, and a very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

The Effect of Type upon Eyesight.—In a lecture on the "Influence of Civilisation upon Eyesight," delivered on the 28th ult. by Mr. R. Brudenell Carter, F.R.C.S., before the Society of Arts, some remarks were made of interest to publishers and printers of school-books. Mr. Carter said:—"I would urge that all lesson-books for very young children be printed in large type, and that the children should be compelled to keep such books at a distance (the type in which we often see texts of Scripture printed to be hung up in railway waiting-rooms would be a good size for the purpose), I would urge that many of the school-books now in use should be abandoned; and that new editions should be prepared in type of at least twice the size, and twice the legibility (the latter depending much upon the shape and design of the letters) of that which is now in use." The above reform would, according to Mr. Carter, be one of the most effective methods of improving the eyesight of children.

Memorial to the late Mr. J. J. Miles.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Joseph Johnson Miles Memorial Fund was held on the 4th inst., in the court-room of Stationers' Hall, for the purpose of determining the form of the memorial, Sir W. Wyatt presided, and among those present were:—Mr. E. Marston, Mr. J. Whitaker, Mr. J. V. Whitaker, Mr. Richardson, Mr. G. Bell, Mr. Chater, Mr. R. Cox, and Mr. Rivington (clerk of the Stationers' Company). The following resolutions were agreed to:—(1) "That a mural tablet be placed in the parish church of St. Anne's, Highgate, at a cost not exceeding £50." (2) "That the sum of £300 be contributed to the funds of the St. Pancras Almshouses, to provide, in perpetuity, a pension for one person, to be known as the 'Joseph Johnson Miles Inmate,' the nomination of such inmate, subject to the rules, to be by Mrs. Miles during her lifetime, and afterwards by the committee of the institution." (3) "That the residue of the fund be paid to the Stationers' Company, to apply the income annually, at the discretion of the Court of the company, as a pension for the relief of a deserving person, who, or whose husband, has been engaged in the trade of a bookseller, either as master or assistant."

Copyright in Titles.—The question of copyright in titles is becoming an increasing source of perplexity to authors and publishers. It is a matter of some difficulty to find a striking title that has not, in one way or another, been appropriated. Mrs. Linnæus Banks has recently had to change the name of a novel from "Forbidden to Marry" to "Forbidden to Wed." When Mr. William Black's "Sunrise" appeared in parts, he found there was an earlier "Sunrise" in the form of a religious magazine. A work by Mr. Arthur Reade on "Practical Journalism" has been advertised for some months, but his publishers now state that, "in consequence of the title under which Mr. Reade's work on journalism was originally announced having been appropriated for another book, the title of Mr. Reade's work has been changed to 'Literary Success: being a Guide to Practical Journalism.'" Mr. Reade's volume is a reprint, with additions of articles which appeared in the Printing Times and Lithographer under the title of "A Guide to Practical Journalism." The other work, which was published on New Year's Day, first appeared in the *Bazaar*, as articles on "Journalism: How to Enter thereon and Succeed, by a Working Journalist."—*Manchester Guardian*.

George Augustus Sala.—A Boston despatch to the *New York Herald*, dated the 17th ult., says:—Tremont Temple was well filled to-night, on the occasion of the first appearance on the lecture platform of Mr. George Augustus Sala, the well-known European "Special Correspondent." Oliver Wendell Holmes and Mr. Sala appeared together, and were well received. Mr. Holmes, in introducing the lecturer, said:—"I have requested the gentleman by whose side I am standing to introduce me to this audience. I am sorry to say that he declines to do it on the strength of the statement that I am at home and he is a stranger, but I told him that he is at home everywhere. Wherever he goes he finds thousands who know him, and he is like a snail in one respect,—he carries his home with him wherever he goes." Mr. Sala was received with applause. His lecture was essentially historical, partly referring to his early life. He gave a humorous and serious portrayal of his reminiscences and personal experiences as a "Special Correspondent," the main points being the coronation of Queen Victoria, the obsequies of Napoleon, the great *coup d'état*, the assassination and burial of the Czar, and the investiture of his successor, Alexander III. The lecture was well received, and the speaker was loudly applauded.

Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers.—The annual dinner of the Derby branch of the above society took place on the 31st ult., at their meeting-house, the "Sir Henry Wilmot Arms," Rivett-street. After dinner Mr. D. Wood occupied the chair, and Mr. S. D. Hall, the secretary of the branch, the vice-chair. The toast of "Success to the Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers" was responded to by Mr. G. D. Kelly, the general secretary, who gave a statement of the progress and position of the society, which showed a greatly increased membership, about 300 having joined the amalgamation during the last twelve months. "Success to the Firm of Bemrose & Sons" was given by the Chairman, and responded to by Mr. S. D. Hall, who gave a brief outline of the progress of the firm during the last twenty-one years, and said that the firm deserved the best efforts of the men to help them to still further increase their business, and he trusted that the cordial relations that at present existed between them would long continue; "The Town and Trade of Derby" was responded to by Mr. Underwood; and "The Visitors" by Mr. Checkland, secretary of the Nottingham branch. The proceedings were enlivened with vocal and instrumental music, by Messrs. Wilson, Boden, Underwood, Eley, Sudbury, Mawson, Ridgard, Frost, and Bennett.

Stenography and Cryptography.—At a meeting of the Shorthand Society held last month, Mr. A. W. Kitson read a paper "On Cryptography." A considerable portion of the paper was in support of the theory that stenography is an outcome of secret writing; that, in fact, the cipher writers in pre-stenographic times, while searching for new methods of secret communication, stumbled upon brief characters which could obviously be written with greater speed than those in ordinary use. Great stress was laid upon the fact that the ancient Hebrew writers were not only acquainted with the art of writing in cipher, but were alive to the importance of saving time and labour by the use of a regular system of abbreviation. On the title-pages of most of the early works upon shorthand published in England the word "secret" appears, as if mystery was one of the principal advantages connected with a knowledge of the stenographic art. The latter part of the paper dealt with the modern systems of cryptography, the leading principles of which were explained and illustrated. The many difficulties which are thrown in the way of, but are very frequently overcome by, the persevering and skilful decipherer, were described. In conclusion, Mr. Kitson advocated the claims of a study of cryptography as a means of quickening the intellect and bringing into use the inventive and analytical powers of the mind.

Newsvendors' Benevolent Institution.—The forty-sixth annual general meeting of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held on the 10th inst., Mr. W. G. Spicer presiding. The committee reported that Mr. Spicer had transferred to the society the amount of the "John Francis Memorial Fund," which would provide a male pension of £20, and a female pension of £15 a year in perpetuity. The financial statement showed subscriptions to the amount of £202; donations, including the "John Francis Fund," £1,109; total receipts, £1,675; amount of fund at the beginning of the year, £8,851; total of funds, with receipts, £10,526. Total expenditure, £668. Amount of fund at the end of the year, £9,858. The report was adopted; and on the motion of Mr. Moy Thomas, seconded by Mr. W. J. Woods, Thomas Errey, Buxted, Sussex, and Elizabeth Wilkins, Oxford Houses, South Molton, were elected pensioners of the "John Francis Memorial Fund." Eliza Rogers, Friar-street, Blackfriars; Rachael Simmons, Greek-street, Soho; and Elizabeth Clark (widow of a late pensioner), Finsbury-road, Wood-green, were also elected pensioners of the society. Mr. J. C. Francis, son of Mr. John Francis, having given an interesting statement of his father's work, and of the progress which the Newspaper Press had

made since the repeal of the taxes upon knowledge, the meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The New Offices of the "Daily News."—Within the last few years, the proprietors of the London daily newspapers have been vieing with each other in the erection of new buildings in connexion with their respective establishments. The *Times*, *Standard*, and *Telegraph* have recently completed imposing structures, all of which are architecturally ornamental, and within the last week or two similar premises, which for some months past have been in course of erection in Bouverie-street for the proprietors of the *Daily News*, have been thrown open. The buildings cover a ground area of about 10,000 superficial feet, some buildings adjoining the old premises having been acquired to enlarge the site. The Bouverie-street elevation is about 100 feet in length, and upwards of 70 feet in height, presenting a bold and massive façade. The ground floor of the frontage, which is very lofty, is faced with Portland stone, having a commanding central entrance about 20 feet in height, surmounted by an elliptical arch and pediment, resting on massive cantilevers and corbels. Above the ground-floor a massive cornice and entablature is carried across the elevation, on which are sculptured figure-heads of Milton, Johnson, Goldsmith, and others, appropriately including a life-like representation of Charles Dickens, John Forster, and Thackeray, the last three having been closely associated with the foundation of the *Daily News*. The upper portion of the frontage, containing two lofty floors, is faced with red brick and Mansfield stone, richly carved. Mr. T. Chatfeild Clarke was the architect of the new building.

Legal Jottings.

A Compositor Charged with Intimidation.—At the Central Criminal Court, on the 3rd inst., Edward John Moodie, 35, compositor, surrendered to his recognizances upon an indictment charging him with assaulting Alfred Wilkinson, and he was also indicted for having, with a view to compel Alfred Wilkinson to abstain from doing an act which he had a legal right to do, intimidated and used violence to him. There was another indictment against the defendant, alleging that with a view to compel Abraham Kingdon and others to abstain from doing an act which they had a legal right to do, he had watched and beset the place where the men worked and the approaches to such place. Mr. Wildey Wright was counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Hopwood, Q.C., and Mr. Besley were counsel for the defence. In opening the case, Mr. Wright said that Messrs. Abraham Kingdon & Co. were printers, carrying on business in Moorfields. For some time past they had had 40 or 50 hands in their employment, among them being a number of men connected with the London Society of Compositors. Messrs. Kingdon were anxious that some of their work should be done by piece work, which they deemed more fair, both to the employers and the employed. That seemed to have displeased the society, and in consequence the prosecutors had had a great deal of trouble with the men, and ultimately they came to the conclusion to dismiss all their men who were members of the society. Messrs. Kingdon then advertised for non-society hands. The defendant Moodie was a member of the society, and had been in the prosecutors' employment. On the 21st of January he was discharged with the other men from their service. The next day he was seen, with other men, outside the premises, and persons going to seek employment were spoken to. On the 23rd, Wilkinson, a non-society man, who had entered the prosecutors' service, went into a publichouse in the vicinity. He had an altercation with the defendant, who was there, and who ultimately told him that if he did not go out he would dash his brains out. Wilkinson went back to his work, and in the evening he again went into the publichouse. Moodie repeated that if he did not go out he would dash his brains out, but added that he did not mean that he would do it himself, but would get some one else to do it. As Wilkinson was leaving the publichouse the defendant was alleged to have struck him, and knocked his hat off. Wilkinson went into the prosecutors' premises, and Mr. Abraham Kingdon came out to see who had committed the assault. Wilkinson pointed out the defendant as the person who had assaulted him. Mr. Kingdon went up to the defendant for the purpose of giving him in charge. The defendant said that if it were not for the policeman, he would have blackened his eye. The defendant also told Mr. Kingdon that he would keep his eye upon him, and take care that he should lose his business. At the police-station the prosecutor said he would also charge him with intimidation; the defendant thereupon said he was there "picketing," and he gloried in the fact. Evidence was given in support of the charge by Wilkinson and Mr. Kingdon. Mr. Hopwood, in addressing the jury for the defence, ridiculed the idea that the case had anything to do with any trade dispute. Mr. Kingdon himself had formerly been a member of the society, and counsel was sure that the society was perfectly desirous of doing its best to put down violence of any sort. He argued that the question of assault was perfectly isolated from any trade dispute, and had arisen out of a private quarrel entirely distinct from any question of trade. There was no evidence of any terrorising or intimidation whatever, and it was therefore idle to magnify a mere publichouse brawl into the importance of a trade dispute. The learned counsel quoted the words of the late Recorder (Mr. Russell Gurney), in which he laid it down that mere suasion unaccompanied by violence was not illegal. Wilkinson and the defendant had both been to some extent under the influence of liquor, and having got into a quarrel with each other, it ended in something which had been construed into an assault. The Recorder summed up, explaining the nature of the law on the subject as set forth in the Act of Parliament. The jury must be of opinion that there had been violence and intimidation used for the purpose of preventing the workmen from working, before they could convict, and also that the place had been beset with the object of preventing the workmen from working, and not merely to obtain information. The alleged assault seemed to have arisen out of an altercation between the two men, but having no relation to any trade dispute. The jury found the defendant *Guilty* of a common assault only, and the Recorder discharged him on his own recognizances in £20 to keep the peace to the prosecutor and all Her Majesty's subjects for the space of twelve months. The defendant having entered into the required recognizances, was discharged.

Settlement of an Action for Libel.—The case of Frackleton *v.* Gray was before Mr. Justice Murphy in the Irish Court of Common Pleas on the 15th ult., Mr. Monroe, for the plaintiff, asking to have a consent made a rule of court. He said the case was an action for libel brought by the Rev. W. S. Frackleton, a Presbyterian minister, against Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., proprietor of the *Morning News*, Belfast, in which the libel appeared, and also proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, in which a similar libel appeared. By the terms of the consent which had been entered into, Mr. Gray agreed to make an apology, to pay the plaintiff's costs, and to give £600 compensation, in respect of the losses which the plaintiff had incurred. Mr. Gray also undertook to publish an apology. The consent was made a rule of court.

A Cashier convicted of Embezzlement.—Frederick Albert Gouldstone, who pleaded "Guilty" to embezzling the money of his employers, the proprietors of the *Scotsman* newspaper, in whose service he had been for some years as cashier at their London office, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court, on the 3rd inst., to six months' hard labour.

Heavy Damages for Libel.—On the 15th ult., at the Sheriff's Court in Red Lion-square, Holborn, was heard the case of Maskelyne *v.* Irving Bishop," it being an action brought by Mr. John Neville Maskelyne, the well-known lessee of the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, against Mr. Washington Irving Bishop for publishing in July, 1883, a libel contained in a sheet entitled "The Truth," which paper was extensively circulated by the defendant both in London and the provinces. The libel, which arose out of a "thought-reading" exhibition given by Mr. Bishop in Liverpool, contained charges against Mr. Maskelyne, Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., and Mr. Whiteley, of Liverpool. No appearance having been entered for the defendant, judgment has gone by default, and the action was referred to the Sheriff to assess the damages. The plaintiff claimed £10,000, for which amount the jury gave a verdict. Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. C. M. Le Breton represented the plaintiff.

Colonial Jottings.

Judge Cope, of Melbourne, is said to have been formerly a reporter on the staff of the London *Times*.

Melbourne and Suburban News Agents' Association.—Mr. J. S. Gotch, lately entertained the members of this organisation, of which he is president. The usual formal toasts having been disposed of, that of "The Newspaper Proprietors of Melbourne" was proposed by Mr. Gotch, and responded to by Mr. Bennett (*Age*), Mr. Macdougall (*Argus*), and Mr. Winter (*Herald*).

Australian Law as to Imprints.—Mr. W. H. Tristan, proprietor of the *Seymour Express*, was lately proceeded against by the police for printing and distributing posters without having attached his name and address to the imprint, he having merely inserted the *Express* imprint. The bench mulcted the defendant in a fine of £5, the lowest penalty for such an offence.

Printers' Wages in Tasmania.—During a discussion in Parliament upon the cost of the Government Printing Office at Tasmania, Mr. Davies pointed out that the expenses of all printing establishments in the colony had been considerably increased during the last twelve months. The wages paid had increased by about twenty per cent., while the hours of labour had been shortened.

Victorian Provincial Newspaper Union.—The annual meeting of the members of this society was held on the 5th November; Mr. G. Mott, the president, in the chair. The union now numbers thirty-

three provincial newspapers, of which about one-half are receiving the full service. The business done has doubled during the past twelve months. Mr. Mott (*Hamilton Spectator*), Mr. Alfred Douglas (*Geelong Advertiser*), and Mr. Lewis (*St. Arnaud Mercury*), were elected directors for ensuing year. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Railway Commissioners respecting the abolition of the half-fare charges imposed upon country journalists, while Melbourne pressmen, it was stated, obtain free passses.

The Printers of Victoria and the Factory Act.—In the Victoria Legislative Assembly Mr. Alfred Deakin (Minister of Public Works) lately moved the second reading of the Workrooms and Factories Law Amendment Bill, and in doing so stated that the measure in question would exercise a complete control over 2,600 factories. The number of persons employed in those factories was 45,000. The Bill also proposed to deal with *employés* in shops, and as the number so engaged was estimated at 30,000, the total number of persons who would be brought under the operation of the Act would amount to 75,000. The Government had not accepted the recommendation that the principle of eight hours' labour should be affirmed in the Bill, because they felt it should be done in a separate measure, more especially as the present Bill provided that no male or female under sixteen years of age would be allowed to work more than forty-eight hours per week. Two-thirds of any trade desiring to keep open longer than the specified hours could do so on satisfying the inspector. Newspapers and other printing establishments will be brought under the provisions of the Factories Act. The Master Printers' Association, it would appear, have protested against their establishments being classed as factories; but their opposition does not seem to have been attended with success.

American Jottings.

Mr. Talcott Williams, formerly of the Springfield *Republican*, has become managing editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

A nicely got-up wall Calendar has been issued by Messrs. Matthews, Northrup, & Co., the proprietors of the *Buffalo Express*, of Buffalo, New York.

A large Order for Paper.—The Smith Paper Company, of Lee (Mass.), booked on December 12, an order for one thousand tons of printing-paper!

Mr. Daniel Manning, the manager of the Albany *Argus* establishment, and who, probably, stands nearer than any other man to the throne of President-elect Cleveland, was originally a compositor on the paper named.

With the January number the *Paper World*, of Holyoke, enters upon the sixth year of its existence, the number in question being printed from new type. The paper is edited with exceptional ability, and is one of our most desirable exchanges.

A Gigantic Newspaper.—A recent issue of the New York *World* contained 168 columns, 88 of advertisements, and 80 of reading, making the largest paper ever issued in New York. The amount of white paper consumed was twenty tons, necessitating the use of a quarter of a ton of printing-ink. As it was printed from rolls, it required 244 miles of paper. Three tons of metal were used in providing the stereotype plates.

Newspapers and the Presidential Election.—The circulation of newspapers on the morning after the last Presidential election exceeded, in most cases, anything before known in the United States. The New York *Times* printed and sold 140,167 papers; the New York *Herald*, 190,500; the New York *World*, 223,680; the Boston *Journal*, 148,020, and the Boston *Globe*, 121,480. The Boston *Herald* exceeded them all with a total of 302,030 copies issued in several editions.

The United States Government Printer and the Presidential Address.—It is a curious fact, says an exchange, that Mr. Arthur is the only Republican President whose messages have not been printed in advance of their presentation to Congress. Last year he called Public Printer Rounds to the White House, and said that he should hold him responsible if there were any premature publication of the document. This year he made the same declaration. Mr. Rounds set up the document himself, correcting all the proofs, and the type was locked up in his safe when not in use.

Business Outlook in the American Paper Trade.—The *Paper World*, the leading organ of the Paper Trade in the United States, says:—A little hazy, but the clouds are not as thick as they might be, and besides there are indications of a silver lining to some of them. The rag embargo has been so modified as to let the rags come in and the cholera stay out,—that our paper manufacturers may ply their daily vocations as heretofore, without any possibility of loading their mills and their consciences with cholera germs; stocks of paper in the hands of dealers are not large, and many of the heaviest consumers have been buying on the "from hand-to-mouth" plan for several months; the shortening of production by the shut-down in November, December, and January, is having a beneficial effect on the market; orders, while not as "plenty as blackberries," have been well maintained by many of the mills, and without any material concession in price. Altogether, the outlook for the new year is not as discouraging as the croakers would be happy to see it.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

The number of New Year's cards posted in Berlin on the first day of the year is stated to have been 1,809,483.

A bookseller at Florence lately announced a translation of a book by Mark Twain, as the work of Signor Marco Duo!

A printing-office hitherto carried on in one of the prisons of Leipsic has been discontinued, it having been found unremunerative.

The Oldest Paper-mill in Lower Austria is stated by Dr. Meyers to have existed at Leesdorf, near Baden, as long ago as 1356.

German Government Printing Office.—Herr Schaum, Chief Commissioner of the German Post Office, has been appointed Curator of the Government Printing Office at Berlin.

A special journal has lately been started in the interests of German authors, under the title of *Deutsche Schriftsteller-Zeitung*. It is edited by Professor Joseph Kürschner, and is published at Stuttgart.

A Novelty in Journalism has lately been brought out at Düsseldorf in the form of a *Gazette for People with Weak Eyes*. By way of contrast to the general run of newspapers, the new journal is printed throughout in very large type.

M. Marinoni, the well-known French printing-machine manufacturer, has been elected president of the *Petit Journal* Joint-Stock Company. He is also president of the old-established Imprimerie Chaix Joint-Stock Company.

The Printing Trade in Rome is reported as exceptionally quiet, and the local operative printers' society has addressed a note to all the other towns of Italy apprising unemployed typos of this state of things, and warning them against migrating to Rome.

The Paris Master-Printers' Society has altered its statutes in accordance with the law respecting trade syndicates. Its sphere of operations has also been enlarged so as to include the whole of the departments, while its title has been altered to Association des Imprimeurs.

Under its new proprietary and editorship, the *Schweizir Graphische Mitteilungen*, published at St. Gallen, continues to be one of the best edited of our foreign exchanges. Its columns are replete with practical information, while its typography, in Latin character, is all that can be desired.

The Grande Imprimerie Joint-Stock Company has, as we have before stated in these columns, gone into liquidation, after having spent its share capital of ten million francs. The plant of the office was offered for sale by auction towards the end of last month at the minimum price of £20,000, but was bought for £10,000.

The Paris Municipal Council has been discussing the project of establishing a printing-office of its own, in which all official printing of the Seine department is to be executed. The project is favoured by the society of operative printers, as the office is to be worked in accordance with their system.

Technical School for Typefounders' Apprentices.—The technical school for typefounders' apprentices in Paris is stated to be well attended, and successful in its working. The classes are held on two evenings in the week, from half-past eight until ten o'clock, and on Sunday mornings from nine until twelve o'clock.

A New German Booksellers' Exchange.—The accommodation afforded by the existing building of the German Booksellers' Exchange, at Leipsic, having been found insufficient, it has been resolved to erect a new structure. In furtherance of that object, the Leipzic Town Council has resolved to grant a site for the new building free of cost.

Prize Designs for Indentures of Apprenticeship.—The Syndicate of Lithographers and Copper-plate Printers of Vienna is offering three money prizes of £5, £2, and £1 respectively, for the three best designs for indentures of apprenticeship, symbolical of the trades in question. The competition is limited to Viennese artists, and designs submitted must be sent in by the end of the present month.

Printers' Accident Insurance Society.—A meeting of German master-printers was lately held at Leipsic, when it was resolved to

form a Printers' Accident Insurance Society for the whole of Germany. The headquarters of the society will be at Leipsic. This action has been taken in consequence of the Accident Insurance Law passed last July, which makes the organisation of such insurance societies obligatory in connexion with every branch of industry.

We have received a report of the proceedings and of the speeches delivered at the annual prize distribution to the apprentices at M. Chaix's printing-establishment in Paris. Great progress seems to have been made by the pupils during the past year, and the names of the different prize-winners are given in the report. Among those present at the prize distribution who addressed the pupils were M. Chaix, M. Jousset, the president of the Paris Chamber of Printers, M. G. Berger, M. Thivet, and M. Charles Robert.

French Type Metal.—According to our Paris contemporary, *l'Imprimerie*, ordinary French type-metal is composed as follows:—Lead 77 per cent., antimony 18 per cent., and tin 5 per cent.; or lead from 75 to 80 per cent., antimony from 20 to 25 per cent., and the least addition of tin or copper, amounting to rather less than 1 per cent. Hard metal is thus composed:—Lead 67 per cent., antimony 25 per cent., and tin 8 per cent.; or lead 55 per cent., antimony 30 per cent., and tin 15 per cent. The composition of French extra hard metal is thus given:—Lead 66 per cent., antimony 25 per cent., tin 8 per cent., and copper 1 per cent.

A Typographic Calendar.—Herren Gebr. Jänecke & Fr. Schneemann, a leading firm of printing-ink manufacturers of Hanover, have sent us a copy of their Typographic Tear-off Calendar for 1885. As in previous issues each leaf contains one or more historical notices commemorative of some event in the history of the art; while many practical hints on the use of inks, &c., are also added. The whole of the historical and technical data have been specially compiled by Herr T. Goebel who has brought great pains and research to bear upon his task, and his literary notes give permanent value to the Calendar. The printing, too, is very creditable, and in itself affords a recommendation of Herren Jänecke & Schneemann's inks.

With the January number, the *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst* commences its twenty-second volume. The contents of the current part are as varied and interesting as usual; and as a contribution of exceptional value, we may mention the first of a series of articles dealing with the method of instruction specially adapted for technical schools for printers' apprentices. These articles are from the pen of Herr Alexander Waldow, the able editor, printer, and publisher of the *Archiv*, and his long experience and high-class achievements in the higher branches of job-printing entitle him to speak with authority upon the subject he discusses. Herr Waldow argues in favour of instruction by the aid of examples, as being in every way preferable to, and more likely to attain the end in view, than mere theoretical tuition. He illustrates his plan by examples, and the series of articles in question should prove of great service to apprentices and others.

New Journals & Press Changes

Under the title of the *Dramatic Review* a new weekly paper was started on the 1st inst. It consists of sixteen pages, and is printed by Messrs. MacRae & Boyle, at 3, Russell-court, Catherine-street, and published at No. 12, Catherine-street, Strand. The price is threepence.

The first number of the *Commonweal*, "the official journal of the Socialist League," made its appearance at the beginning of the present month. It is issued by and under the editorship of Mr. W. Morris, the poet artist, and his name, in conjunction with that of Mr. J. Lane, appears in the imprint as that of the printer and publisher. The office is at 27, Farringdon-street, and the paper is to be issued monthly at the price of one penny.

The *People's Lawyer* is the title of a new weekly, started on the 31st ult., at the price of one penny. It consists of twelve pages, and is printed by Messrs. Allen, Scott, & Co., of Whitefriars-street, and is published at 83, Farringdon-street. The paper professes to give advice to its readers on all subjects connected with legal questions. The idea is a good one, and the venture should prove a success.

Mr. Andrew, of Ashton-under-Lyne, has started a weekly paper under the title of the *Cotton Factory Times*.

A co-operative trade journal is announced under the title of the *Store*.

The first number of the *Lady*, "a journal for gentlewomen," is announced for Thursday next, the 19th inst. The price of the new venture will be sixpence. The publishing office is at 12, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

Mr. J. Watson Lyall, owing to other engagements, has retired from the *Whitehall Review*, which now belongs entirely to Mr. Keith Angus.

Mr. Matt. Morgan, whose cartoons in the *Tomahawk* some years ago attracted favourable notice, has entered into an arrangement to do the weekly cartoons for the *St. Stephen's Review*.

A new monthly was started on the 15th ult., under the title of *Mechanical Progress*. It is illustrated and published at the price of threepence. The paper bears no imprint, but is published by the Atlantic Printing and Publishing Company, at Broadheath, near Manchester.

The *Family Doctor and People's Medical Adviser* is the title of a journal announced to appear in a few days. It is to be issued weekly at the price of one penny.

The Chemical Society has issued No. 1 of *Abstracts of the Proceedings*, which in future are to be regularly published after each meeting.

Trade Changes.

Mr. A. Oldfield has retired from the firm of Oldfield, Brooke, & Co. printers and newspaper-proprietors, of Leeds.

Mr. H. Mason has commenced business in conjunction with his son, as Harley Mason & Son, stationers, &c., at 18, Paternoster-row.

The publishing-house of Messrs. Goubaud & Son, 39 & 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, is in future to be known as Myra & Son.

Messrs. Hawkins & Ransom, printers, of Bedford, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. A. Ransom.

Mr. David Dilworth, bookseller and stationer, Newcastle, Staffordshire, has retired in favour of his son Frederick.

Messrs. Hunt & Co., newspaper-proprietors, of Croydon, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. A. W. Hunt.

Messrs. E. Bacon & Son, machinagraphists and general engravers, have removed from Chalk Farm to 118 and 119, Great Saffron-hill, E.C.

Messrs. W. & F. Perraton, bookbinders, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. F. H. Perraton.

Messrs. Kirtley & Mitchell, printers and paper-merchants, of Stockton-on-Tees, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. G. C. Kirtley.

Mr. Henry Lassalle, of 60, Ludgate-hill, has relinquished the English agency of M. J. Lefman, of Paris, in order that he may devote himself to his publication business.

Messrs. Cameron, Scott, & Co., publishers and manufacturing stationers, of Glasgow, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. John Cameron.

The colour-printing business of Messrs. Kronheim & Co. in Shoe-lane, the affairs of which were wound up after the death of the late Mr. Frauenknecht, is to be carried on by new owners under the old name.

Messrs. C. Letts & Co., printers and publishers, of 13, Royal Exchange, inform us that they are in no way associated with the firm of Letts, Son, & Co. (Limited), which, as reported elsewhere in the present issue, is now being wound up.

Mrs. M. A. Cornish, bookseller and stationer, of Barnstaple, has retired after forty-one years' trading, and is succeeded by Mr. Robert Harper. The transfer was effected through the agency of Mr. P. L. Weldon, of London.

It is announced that the trade-mark registration business of Messrs. J. M. Johnson & Sons (Limited), Castle-street, Holborn, and that of the Trade-Mark Protection Society, King-street, Cheapside, will henceforth be carried on in combination at both addresses.

The business of wholesale manufacturing and export stationers, hitherto carried on under the style of Keymer & Co., at 36, Friday-street, has been purchased by Mr. H. G. Pearce, and will in future be carried on by him at the same address in his own name.

Mr. E. Meyerstein, of 280, High Holborn, informs us that the Universal Printing Company, Limited, having gone into liquidation, as announced in our last issue, he has resumed his former business of lithographer and photo-lithographer, at the above address.

Mr. John Glen, 379, Strand, has been appointed sole agent to the advertisement department of the official catalogue and other publications to be issued by the executive of the International Inventions Exhibition by the contractors, Messrs. W. Clowes & Sons (Limited).

The bookselling business of the late Mr. Moodie Miller, 1 & 2, Lindsay place, Edinburgh, has been purchased by Mr. James Thin, of that city, who, with the assistance of his sons, will carry it on as a branch of his establishments, 54 & 55, South Bridge, and 14 & 15, Infirmary-street.

Mr. C. F. Moore (late Scott, Watson, & Meakins), manufacturer of spring brass rule, tubular galleys, chases, &c., late of 24 & 25, Tysoe-street, informs us that he has removed to more extensive premises, situated at 11, Sekforde-street, Clerkenwell-green, where he will be enabled to keep a larger stock.

Mr. Lefman, of Paris, the proprietor of Lefman's process of Photo-engraving, informs us that he has appointed Mr. Charles Geard, of 25 & 26, Bridge-chambers, Blackfriars, sole consignee of his manufactures for the United Kingdom. Mr. Geard will conduct the business on his own account, and in his own name.

Mr. Renshaw having retired from the business of Simpson & Renshaw, bookbinders, 12, Paternoster-square, Mr. Simpson has taken into partnership Mr. R. G. Bevington, for some years engaged in the Bermondsey leather trade. The business will be carried on, as heretofore, under the style of Simpson, Renshaw, & Bevington.

Mr. F. Horsell informs us, that owing to increase of business he has taken more commodious premises at the Tabernacle-street Works, Meadow-road, Leeds, where he intends to carry on business as lithographic roller-maker, &c. He also continues to supply transfer and tracing-papers, copper-plate, retransfer, and tinting-inks, as heretofore.

Messrs. Richard Herring & Co., of 30, Finsbury-pavement, inform us that "as some misapprehension has been caused by a circular lately issued by Mr. Richard Herring, who is not now in any way connected with our firm, we have to inform you, that the business is carried on as heretofore, and that all accounts due to or from us will be received and discharged by the firm at the above address."

The business carried on by the executors of the late Mr. H. T. Yates, under the style of Yates & Co., Old Radford Works, Nottingham, has been sold to Mr. John Johnson, who was for many years associated with the deceased in its management, and who since his death has had sole charge. All accounts will be received and paid by Mr. Johnson or his representative. The business will be conducted, as heretofore, under the style of Yates & Co.

Letters Patent.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following:—

700.—Grafton, H., Cannon-street. Apparatus for cutting paper webs into sheets, principally applicable to newspaper printing-machines. Jan. 4.

776.—Grafton, H., Cannon-street. Apparatus for cutting paper webs into sheets, principally applicable to newspaper printing-machines. Jan. 5.

840.—Buxton, J. H., M. Smith, and D. Braithwaite, all of Manchester. Machinery for folding sheets of paper. Jan. 7.

1,675.—Brodie, R., Leith. Rag engines for the manufacture of paper pulp. Jan. 18.

1,992.—Clark, A. M. A communication from A. A. Laval, of Paris. Type-founding-machines. Jan. 23.

2,010.—Wilson, G. A., Broad-green, near Liverpool. Apparatus for collecting and delivering sheets of paper from printing-presses. Jan. 24.

2,316.—Wilkinson, A., Peckham-park-road, Camberwell. Manufacture of paper, paper pulp, &c. Jan. 29.

2,609.—Guhl, H. A. H., of Hamburg, Germany. Type-writing machines. Feb. 2.

3,101.—Donald, W. J. A. and C. S. W. Muir. Printing or embossing rollers and fittings. Feb. 11.

3,202.—Johnson, J. H. A communication from MM. Blanchet Bros. and Kleber, of Rives (Isère), France. Machinery for the manufacture of water-marked paper. Feb. 13.

4,066.—Salmon, H. J., J. Capper, and W. H. Duffett, all of Manchester. Mechanism for feeding paper or other material from the web to printing-machines having reciprocating type or other printing-surfaces, and cutting or dividing the same into lengths. Feb. 28.

5,567.—Sprague, J. D., of Parliament-street. Improvements in styles for manifold writing and drawing, and for the production of stencil-sheets. Jan. 31.

9,026.—Gardner, H. A communication from G. Sutherland, of Adelaide, South Australia. Improvements for producing from photographic negatives, blocks, or plates, suitable for typographic surface-printing. June 16.

10,718.—Reed, A. H. A communication from M. H. Dement, of Chicago, Illinois, United States. A new type-matrice and printing-machine. July 29.

12,970.—Lake, W. R.—A communication from C. B. Cottrell, of the United States. Printing-machines, or presses. Sept. 30.

13,532.—Bartholomew, M. M. Stenographic machines. Oct. 13.

Specifications Published during the Month.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

246.—Daw, T. G., and H. Producing stereotype matrices ..... 6d.

4,556.—Daw, T. G., and H. Type-writers ..... 6d.

4,923.—Trueman, H. P., and J. G. New. Paper-cutting machines 6d.

5,490.—Johnson, J. H. Making matrices for the production of printing-surfaces ..... 1s. 0d.

5,729.—Blakeney, W. A. F. Binders for newspapers, &c.... ..... 4d.

Printing and other Companies.

During the opening month of the year four companies have been registered under the provisions of the Joint Stock Acts. Only one of these companies takes over an existing concern; all the others have been formed to work new ventures. The aggregate nominal capital of the four companies is £71,300, more than two-thirds of which are absorbed by one firm alone. Last month we briefly announced that a motion was pending for the winding up of the firm of Letts, Son, & Co. (Limited). Since then voluntary winding up has been resolved upon, as mentioned below, which has been approved of by the Court. The concern has been in existence about fifteen years. Particulars as to the capital, &c., of the company are given below. We believe that it is intended by those at the head of the concern to re-form the company, and to continue operations. A second company that has resolved upon voluntary winding up is the City of London Publishing Company, which was formed in 1881 to take over several other concerns, one of which at least had previously come to grief.

Rockcliff Brothers (Limited).—This the conversion into a company of the business of stationers, printers, publishers, engravers, and lithographers, carried on by Messrs. Robert & Francis Allan Rockliff, at Castle-street and Lower Castle-street, Liverpool, and at Bootle, near Liverpool. It was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £50,000, divided into 4,000 ordinary and 1,000 5 per cent. preference shares of £10 each. The subscribers, who are each entered for one share, are all of Liverpool, viz.:—*Robert Rockcliff, stationer, Castle-street; *F. Allan Rockcliff, stationer; H. A. Rockcliff, stationer; R. A. Rockcliff, stationer; W. Rockcliff Lubé, Formby; B. Kennedy, stationer; and H. McArdle, merchant, Tithebarn-street. The first two subscribers are appointed directors, and are empowered to add one to the board, the necessary qualification being the holding of fifty shares. The two directors named will be entitled to half the annual net profits, after the deductions authorised by the articles, and after payment of the preference dividend. The purchase consideration is £20,000 in fully-paid shares.

Naval and Military Publishing Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 22nd ult., with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, to purchase the registered title and to carry on a newspaper registered as the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—*The Hon. Major A. G. Inderwick Jocelyn, 46, Walton-street; *Wm. Michie, secretary to a company, Montserratt-road, Putney; W. A. Pyne, accountant, 46, Queen Victoria-street; *H. E. O'Reilly, journalist, 9, Catherine-street, Strand; *Lieut. R. H. Armit, R.N., 9, Catherine-street, Strand; H. Felgate, journalist, Sunbury-on-Thames; and R. T. Woulfe, solicitor, 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The subscribers denoted by an asterisk are the first directors. Major the Hon. A. G. J. Joscelyn and M. W. Michie will be entitled to £200 per annum for their remuneration. Lieut. Armit is appointed editor at a salary of £315 per annum. Mr. O'Reilly is appointed managing director at a salary of £315 per annum. The purchase consideration is £1,000 in cash, 100 fully-paid founders' shares, and 4,900 fully-paid A shares. The founders' shares will entitle the holders thereof to one-third of the profits.

Edwardes Menu Company (Limited).—This company proposes to carry on the business of advertising agents, and, in conjunction therewith, to print menus, programmes, tickets, cards, &c. It was registered on the 16th ult., with a capital of £6,300, in £1 shares, with the following as first subscribers:—*P. J. Edwards, Bedford-hill, Balham, 3,096 shares; *G. Edwards, Lancaster House, Savoy, 3,100; *A. White, Vineyard House, Richmond, 100; R. C. Mayhew, 37, Bedford-row, 1; C. W. Pike, articled clerk, 37, Bedford-row, 1; W. H. Stephens, clerk, 37, Bedford-row, 1; and G. W. Cobb, clerk, 37, Bedford-row, 1. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than seven, the necessary qualification being the holding of shares or stock of the nominal value of £100. The first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk; the company in general meeting will determine remuneration.

Bootle Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £5,000, in £5 shares, to establish and carry on the business of printers, stereotypers, publishers, and stationers. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are as follows:—Wm. Kelly, grocer, Bootle; A. Bicket, stevedore, Bootle; A. L. Scrivener, journalist, Bootle; A. J. Lehmann, engineer, Liverpool; J. O. Mallabar, accountant, Liverpool; C. G. Gleave, cashier, Liverpool; and R. Rawsthorne, book-keeper, Stoneycroft, near Liverpool. Directors' qualification is the holding of three shares.

Marcus Ward & Co. (Limited).—An interim dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the directors of this company.

The Scotshaw Brook Paper Mill Company (Limited), Darwen, have declared a gain of £746. 15s. on the past half-year's working. The turnover for the six months was £6,975. 10s.

Pictorial Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).—A third dividend of 1s. in the pound (making with the previous dividends 16s. 6d. in the pound) has been declared by the liquidator, and is payable at the offices of Mr. H. Newson Smith to the creditors of the above company, whose claims amount to £29,000. The debenture-holders have been paid 20s. in the pound.

Letts, Son, & Co. (Limited).—A resolution was passed on the 21st ult. in favour of the voluntary winding up of this company. Mr. A. A. James, accountant, of 68, Coleman-street, has been appointed liquidator. The firm in question was converted into a company in October, 1870. Its nominal capital was £50,000, divided into £100 shares.

City of London Publishing Company (Limited).—A resolution has been passed for the voluntary winding up of this company. It was formed in March, 1881, to acquire the business of the City of London Printing Company, the Charing Cross Publishing Company, and the London and Provincial Literary Association. The nominal capital is £5,000, divided into as many shares. We believe that shortly after the company was floated some 1,033 fully-paid shares were taken up. Mr. R. Warner has been appointed liquidator.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

Partnerships Dissolved.

Charig & Co., fine art publishers and dealers, Berners-street.
Foster, J. J., & W. F. Andrewes, fine-art publishers, trading under the style of Dickinsons, New Bond-street.
Hunt & Co., newspaper proprietors and printers, Croydon.
Kirtley & Mitchell, wholesale stationers, paper-merchants, and printers, Stockton-on-Tees.
Lyall, J. W., & J. K. Angus, proprietors of the *Whitehall Review*, Pall Mall.
Rivière & Hawkes, music-publishers, Leicester-square.
Typographic Etching Company and A. & W. Dawson, engravers and electrotypers, Farringdon-street and St. Dunstan's-court, City, and Chiswick.

Bills of Sale Recently Filed.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

Argent, W., printer, 76, Russell-st., Liverpool, to Public Loan, &c., Company. Jan. 6 ..... £83
Auster, W. W., law stationer, 70, Foulden-rd., Stoke Newington, and City, to Mutual Loan Fund Association. Jan. 13..... £50
Besley, R., advertising contractor and agent, 34, Ivydale-rd. Nunhead, to G. Warner. Jan. 10 ..... £40
Brown, R., R. W. Barnes, and J. Bell, photographers, engravers, &c., trading as Brown, Barnes, & Bell, Liverpool and London, to W. Codd, as trustee for J. Bell. Jan. 6. Security for the repayment to the said J. Bell of the sum of £6,850 due to him from the partnership, and of further advances.
Gordon, F., newspaper-proprietor, Rose Bank, Milton-next-Gravesend, to the London and County Advance Company. Jan. 31 ..... £40
Hammond, E. W., printer, &c., Salem Cottage, 120, Dennett's-rd., Peckham, and 42, Kirby-st. Hatton-garden, to R. T. Beckett and another. Jan. 26 ..... £101
Marsh, C., stationer, 6, North-parade, Station-rd., Taunton, to H. H. Gill. Jan. 14..... £285
Mason, F. W., late stationer's assistant, commencing business as a bookseller, stationer, printer, and lithographer, at 53, High-st., Hartlepool (of property at 53, High-st., aforesaid, to secure balance of purchase-money), Friar-ter., Hartlepool, to G. B. Tonge and another. Jan. 31 ..... £1,460
Mustart, A., printer and bookbinder, 68, Tyne-st., and 32, Waterloo-pl., North Shields, to J. Davis. Jan. 30 ..... £40
Ord, W. R., stationer, &c., 2 & 3, Spencer-st., North Shields, to F. Levinson. Jan. 30 ..... £50
Smyth, I. J., printer, Holborn-buildings, Holborn, to W. C. Lloyds. Jan. 6 ..... £1,600
Thiede, F. A., printer, 30, Anslow-st., Rochdale-rd., Manchester, to J. N. Pocklington. Jan. 9 ..... £39
Thomasson, J. B., bookbinder, printer, and bookseller, trading as J. B. Thomasson & Co., 6, East-ter., and 28, St. Mary-st., Cardiff, to J. G. Marychurch. Jan. 9 ..... £93
White, E. J., stationer, 37, Leyton-sq., Peckham-pk.-rd., to Charing Cross Bank. Jan. 10..... £30

Satisfactions.

Scott, A. S., printer, 21, Bush-lane, Cannon-st., to J. Orsman. B.S. filed May 15, 1884; satisfied, Jan. 19, 1885; amount, £250.
Smyth, I. J., & W. Yerworth, printers, trading as Smyth & Yerworth, Holborn-buildings, Holborn, to H. Spalding and others. B.S. filed Dec. 6, 1882; satisfied, Jan. 7, 1885, assignment.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

Checkley, E., fancy stationer, 45, Clifton-hill, St. John's Wood, late 62, Baker-st. Jan. 13. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, Feb. 18, at 11.
Coombe, R. W., & F. W., paper-manufacturers, trading as Coombe Bros., Huxham, Devon. Jan. 10. Exam., C.C., Exeter. Adjudicated, Jan. 15.
Evans, R. & T., printers and stationers, trading as Webb & Evans, 49, Newsham-drive, West Derby, and 5, Union-ct., Liverpool. Dec. 31. Exam., C.C., Liverpool. Adjudicated, Jan. 16.
Frosdick, J., bill-poster, Consett, Durham. Jan. 27. Exam., C.C., Newcastle. Adjudicated, Jan. 27.
Henman, E. T., & E. T., jun., stationers and printers, trading as Henman & Sons, 169 & 170, Shoreditch. Dec. 4. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Adjudicated, Jan. 12.
Millward, J., paper-merchant, 10, College-lane, Liverpool. Jan. 16. Exam., C.C., Liverpool.
Sellick, P., stationer, 3, Ledbury-ter., South-end, Croydon. Jan. 22. Exam., C.C., Croydon, Feb. 20. Adjudicated, Jan. 22.
Stansfield, W. H., printer, Britannia Works, Ripponden, near Halifax. Jan. 17. Exam., C.C., Halifax. Adjudicated, Jan. 19.
Thomasson, J. B., bookseller, trading as J. B. Thomasson & Co., 6, East-ter., and 28, St. Mary-st., Cardiff. Jan. 14. Exam., C.C., Cardiff.
Walker, J., stationer, 24, Pow-st., Workington. Jan. 28. Exam., C.C., Cockermouth, Feb. 16, at 4. Adjudicated, Jan. 30.
Walpole, H. H., proprietor of newspaper, 19 & 21, Queen Victoria-st., Adjudicated, Jan. 26.
Whiteman, S., bookseller, 1, York-buildings, Hastings. Jan. 9. Exam., C.C., Hastings.
Wildsmith, A., stationer, Bradford-rd., Batley, Yorks. Jan. 26. Exam., C.C., Dewsbury, Feb. 17. Adjudicated, Jan. 30.

Compositions or Schemes Sanctioned by Court.

Cattell, A. S., engraver, trading as A. S. Cattell & Co., Bear-alley, Farringdon-st., and St. Ann's-rd., Stamford-hill, late Cowland-ter., Church-rd., Islington. Jan. 24. Composition of 4s. in the pound, by two equal instalments, at 3 and 6 months from approval, secured. H. J. Pratt, accountant, 10, Old Jewry chambers, to be trustee to distribute the composition. Receiving order rescinded.
Robertson, W., paper-merchant, Greek-st., Soho, and Queen-st., both London, and Stockport, Cheshire. Jan. 20. Composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable by three equal instalments at 3, 6, and 11 months from Jan. 1, secured. Payment in full for all goods supplied after September 26 last. Composition to be distributed by P. M. Evans, accountant, 2, Gresham-buildings. Receiving order rescinded.

Dividends.

Stone, C. F., stationer, North-rd., Brighton. Dividend of 8d., Jan. 23, at the official receiver's, Brighton.
Tetlow, J. S., printer and stationer, Oldham, and Ashton-under-Lyne. First and final composition of 5s., at the official receiver's, Oldham.
Thomas, R., bookbinder, Castle-st., Merthyr Tydfil and Cefncoed-y-Cymmer, Brecon. First and final dividend of 7s. 7½d., at the official receiver's, Merthyr Tydfil.

Trustees Appointed.

Evans, T., printer, trading as Webb & Evans, Newsham-drive, West Derby, and Union-ct., Liverpool. Tr., H. D. Eshelby, accountant, 24, North John-st. Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Henman, E., & Sons, stationers, Shoreditch. Tr., T. F. Smith, accountant, 11, Queen Victoria-st., Jan. 15.
Knight, J. C., & A. L. Knight, stationers, trading as J. Y. Knight & Co., Basinghall-st., Leeds, and Market-st., Bradford, also Fenchurch-st., London. Tr., J. H. Blackburn, accountant, Park-row, Leeds, Dec. 11.
Mayer, O. J. von N., & C. Gregory, colour-printers, trading as Kronheim & Co., Shoe-lane. Tr., J. M. Kronheim, printer, 136, Southampton-row, Russell-sq. Dec. 31.

Applications for Discharge.

Westwood, J., stationer, St. John's-rd., Kates-hill, Dudley. C.C., Dudley, Feb. 16.
Windross, G., publisher and printer, Whitehaven. C.C., Whitehaven, Feb. 25, at 11.30.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, 1869.

Trustees and Commissioners Appointed.

Calder, J., newspaper-proprietor, &c., Kirkwall. Tr., Peter Brass, accountant, Kirkwall. Coms., J. Tait, grocer, J. Spence, banker, and W. Hourston, watchmaker, all Kirkwall.
M'Ilvride, A. B., jun., wholesale stationer and fancy box-maker, trading as A. B. M'Ilvride, Jun., & Co., 27 & 35, Ann-st., Glasgow. Tr., J. Miller, C.A., Glasgow. Coms., T. S. Cree and J. Wilson, wholesale stationers, and J. Hamilton, paper-merchant, all Glasgow.

Dividend.

M'Indoe, J. S. (deceased), bookseller and stationer, 35, George-st., Edinburgh. First and final dividend, at D. Hunter's, 29, Dundas-st., Edinburgh, Feb. 17.

Trust Deed Granted.

Pye, J., stationer and newsagent, 31, Renfield-st., and Great Western-rd., Glasgow. Claims with J. R. Hodge, accountant, 133, West George-street, Glasgow.

Meetings of Creditors.

A meeting for the public examination of Messrs. Mayer and Gregory was held last month. The bankrupts, who had filed their petition on November 19th, were colour-printers, carrying on business at Bangor House, Shoe-lane, under the style of Kronheim & Co. Their joint accounts disclosed liabilities to the amount of £24,030. 12s., and assets £16,994. 5s. 10d. It appeared from the report of the official receiver, that the debtors had carried on business from 1868 in partnership with Mr. Oscar Frauenknecht until his death in December, 1883. They attributed their failure chiefly to the withdrawal of capital by their late partner, especially in the four years ended December 31st, 1875, during which period he appeared to have drawn out nearly £30,000, and to the expenses having been in excess of the profits. The books and accounts appeared sufficiently to disclose their business transactions and financial position. At the first meeting resolutions for bankruptcy were passed, and Mr. J. M. Kronheim, of 136, Southampton-row, Russell-square, was appointed trustee of the estate, together with a committee of inspection, consisting of Mr. Haeffner, 31, Jewin-st.; Mr. F. P. Barlow, 65, Old Bailey; and Mr. G. Watson, of 50, Cannon-street. The trustee said he had made all the investigation that was necessary and was satisfied. The bankrupt Mayer was briefly

examined by the official solicitor, and stated that he had been sixteen years in business, and had never failed before. He made a post-nuptial settlement in 1875, but was perfectly solvent at the time. Mr. Registrar Hazlitt allowed the bankrupts to pass their examination.

A MEETING of the creditors of Mr. Jeremiah Calder, proprietor of the *Orkney and Shetland Telegraph*, was held in the Townhall, Kirkwall, on the 17th ult., when the bankrupt offered a composition of 3s. 6d. in the pound. It was agreed to communicate with absent creditors regarding the offer. The trustee was empowered to continue, in the meantime, the publication of the newspaper. In the state of affairs put in by the bankrupt the liabilities are put down at £511, and the assets at £178.

A MEETING was held on the 30th ult., at Halifax, of the creditors of Mr. W. H. Stansfield, who has carried on business as printer and stationer, at Ripponden. The statement of affairs submitted showed his liabilities to amount to £969. 19s. 11d., of which £750 was stated to be borrowed money; and assets, £423. 5s. 4d., the full realisation of which, however, was doubtful. Mr. J. S. Lees was appointed trustee, the remuneration being fixed at 2½ per cent. on the amount of assets realised, and 2½ per cent. on the amount distributed.

BEFORE Mr. Registrar Murray, sitting in bankruptcy, an application was made on the 24th ult., for the confirmation of a composition arrangement assented to by the creditors of Mr. Arthur Sylvanus Cattell, who recently petitioned the Court, and who carried on business as an engraver and stereotyper in Boar-alley, Farringdon-street. He attributed his failure to bad debts, losses on trade ventures, and other causes. The liabilities shown by the statement of affairs amounted to £5,538, with assets, £1,760, after deducting preferential claims. At the first meeting the creditors agreed to accept a secured composition of 4s. in the pound in satisfaction of the debts, payable by two instalments at three and six months from the date of the approval by the Court of the resolutions, together with the costs of the proceedings; and the official receiver certified that the terms of the arrangement appeared to be reasonable and calculated to benefit the creditors. Mr. Tanner appeared for the official receiver; Mr. H. Montagu and Mr. Durant represented other interests. His Honour granted the application.

Obituary.

ABOUT.—The death is announced of M. Edmond About, the well-known journalist, author, and dramatist. He was born at Dieze, Meurthe, on February 14, 1828, and was not quite fifty-seven years old when he died. In 1855 he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla," and this and other works established his reputation. In 1868 he became one of the leading contributors to the *Gaulois;* on the commencement of the Franco-German war he went to the front as Special Correspondent of the *Soir*, and was arrested by the Germans while on a visit to Strasburg in September, 1872. In that year he assumed the chief editorship of the *XIXe Siècle*, which he held down to the present time.

ANTHONY.—We regret to announce the death, on the 5th inst., of Mr. Charles Anthony, who founded the *Hereford Times* fifty-three years ago in the height of the reform fever; and from that time to the day of his death he has scarcely once missed taking part in the production of his broadsheet. Mr. Anthony had carried out, mainly by his personal energy, many great improvements in the city of Hereford, of which he was mayor for several years in succession, and alderman to the end of his life. He died at the mature age of 81.

CAMERON.—Mr. John A. Cameron, the special correspondent of the *Standard*, was killed during the engagement at Metammeh in connexion with the present Egyptian campaign. He was a native of Inverness, and was for some time an apprentice in the Caledonian Bank there. He went thence to India to a mercantile house, but preferring the life of a journalist, joined the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*, and as its correspondent went through the first phase of the Afghan war. He afterwards returned to his duties at Bombay. His reputation as a war correspondent having reached the ears of the manager of the *Standard*, Mr. Cameron was induced to represent that newspaper in the Transvaal war. His graphic account of the fight at Majuba Hill brought him prominently into notice, and since then he has represented the *Standard* in Madagascar, Egypt, and latterly in the Soudan, where he has so gallantly met his death. He was about 33 years of age.

CARLEY.—Mr. Robert Carley, printer and stationer, of King-street, Thetford, died on the 1st inst., aged eighty years.

COX.—The *Tarrengower Times* (Victoria) announces the death of Mr. Frederick James Cox, who had been editor and proprietor of the paper named for upwards of twenty years, having succeeded Messrs. Howliston & Tate.

CROSSE.—Mr. Landor R. Crosse, formerly correspondent of the *Daily News* at Berlin, died on the 30th ult., at Fissau, Holstein, of heart-disease.

HATCHETT.—We regret to record the death, at his residence at Stroudgreen, on the 25th ult., of Mr. Charles Hatchett, of the firm of C. Hatchett & Sons, stationers, of London-wall. The deceased, who was in his seventy-ninth year, had been ailing for a long time.

HERBERT.—Mr. St. Leger Herbert, the Special Correspondent of the *Morning Post*, was killed in the same engagement as Mr. Cameron, reported above. The present was his first campaign as a journalist, but he had already proved that he possessed that facility of using a graphic pen and that fertility of resource which are indispensable in the arduous post to which he had been appointed.

POWELL.—The death is announced of Mr. N. J. Powell, founder of the firm of diary manufacturers, N. J. Powell & Co., of Whitechapel, from which business he retired some years ago.

ROGERS.—Mr. William Rogers, bookseller, of Queensferry-street, Edinburgh, died on the 2nd inst., at 5, Randolph-place

THE will of Mr. Henry Grundy Renshaw, medical publisher, late of 356, Strand, and of Lee, Kent, who died on November 18th last, as reported in the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER for December, was proved on the 7th ult., by Mr. Henry Renshaw and Mr. William Renshaw, the sons, and Mr. Montague Spencer Blaker, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £22,000. The testator leaves the good-will of his business to his son William; £100 to his executor, Mr. Blaker; £100 to his assistant, Thomas Grange; and £50 to his porter, Alexander Walker. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty is to be divided between his children, Henry, Mrs. Cordelia Hodder, William, Edwin, and Bernard.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER.

RIVAL VARNISHING MACHINE-MAKERS.

SIR,—The first time we noticed Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe's challenge was in your issue of November 15th, to which we replied on December 3rd. In your issue of January 15th we notice their reply to our letter of December 3rd. In their reply they complain of our vagueness in our acceptance of their challenge, as we do not say "sizing," but if they will notice our advertisement they will see it is as follows:—"The most perfect machine out for gumming, sizing, and varnishing." Therefore, that there may not be any vagueness in our acceptance of their challenge we accept it for sizing, varnishing, and gumming. The machines to be tested by some respectable firm who thoroughly understand sizing, varnishing, and gumming.

In Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe's challenge of November 15th they give a testimonial from Messrs. Forman & Sons, Nottingham, who have two of their machines, and who do a good deal of varnishing, and we are prepared to send one of our machines to them, and a man to work it from Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson's, or Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe may send a machine to Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson's, who have had a great deal of experience in varnishing, and a man from Messrs. Forman & Sons' to work it. These two firms we consider as being the best able to judge of the merits and capabilities of the machines, both having had a great deal of experience in varnishing, and we think this the best and fairest way of testing the machines.

The machines to be tested as follows:—

1. With any size of ordinary printing-paper, from half-demy to 4-sheet double-crown.
2. On enamelled paper.
3. Show-cards, any thickness up to quarter-inch thick.
4. Tins mounted as show-cards.
5. Quality of work.
6. Quantity of work.
7. For cheapness of labour in production of work.
8. Machines to be tested both by hand and steam power.
9. For simplicity of its working arrangements.
10. For quietness in working.
11. For quickness in changing from varnish to gum or sizing, and *vice versâ*.
12. The best machine for the money.
13. The loser to pay all expenses in connexion with the trial, and to forfeit the machine shown.

We think the above includes everything that is necessary for a machine to do, but, if not, this shall be left in the hands of the referee, who shall be mutually appointed by Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson and Messrs. Forman & Sons. We scarcely understand what Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe mean by their 5th clause in their challenge,—viz., for being the first in the market, as, if they were, why did they withdraw their action for infringement of patent right, which they carried on so long against us, trying to frighten us out of our rights, and then they withdrew the action, and agreed to pay all our expenses?

To save time, we have sent Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe a copy of this letter by to-night's post.

Will you kindly insert this in your February issue? Yours, truly,

Charmouth-street, Buxton-road, NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON.

Leeds, *February 9th*, 1885.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow us one more letter in your journal on the above subject. Having received on the 10th inst. a copy of a letter from Messrs. Newsum, Wood, & Dyson, Leeds, which they say will appear in your February issue, we take the earliest opportunity of replying to the same. We are most anxious for a contest to take place on fair principles, but we most certainly decline to test the machines at Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson's, Bradford, as we have certain reasons for doing so, and we have it in writing from Messrs. Forman & Sons, Nottingham, that they will not permit a contest to take place at their works.

Our challenge of January 12th, which Messrs. Newsum have only partially acknowledged, distinctly states, that if accepted, the time and place for

testing could be arranged, and we suggest an independent place where no machine has been previously fixed, and Messrs. Newsum are to send a man to work their machine and we will send one to work ours, also we would have the working tested by a stated number of sheets, cards, tin, &c., say not less than 5,000 or 10,000.

With reference to the latter part of your correspondents' letter, in which they say that they scarcely understand what we mean by our fifth clause in our challenge, which is, "For being the first in the market," to this we can with confidence reply that ours was *the first in the market;* with regard to the latter part of our fifth clause, which is, "*and having by far the largest sale,*" we are glad to notice that they are wisely silent.

In reference to our taking action against Messrs. Newsum (after we had sold a number of machines), and then withdrawing the same, the reason was not, as they say, *to frighten them out of their rights*, but to protect and defend, *our own rights*, and the circumstances were these. Mr. Rawcliffe, the inventor of our machine, received a letter from Messrs. Newsum, asking him to go down to their works at Leeds. He did so, and found they were anxious to make arrangements for combining our invention with some of their so-called improvements, with something to the effect that they should make the machine, and call it Newsum, Wood, & Dyson's Varnishing Machine (Rawcliffe's Patent), and they were to pay us a royalty. We declined this generous offer, thinking the joke not good enough, and fully deciding to keep *our own invention* to ourselves. After this, Messrs. Newsum made one or two machines, and, thinking they had infringed on our patent, we took action against them, but afterwards found that they had not gone near enough to ours to ensure a successful trial to us; and believing, through our long experience in varnishing, that their system would not do us any harm, we considered it wise to pursue the matter no further.

Finally, it is not our policy to enter into a long controversy; and seeing that your correspondents have so far only partially acknowledged the conditions of our challenge, and wish to make arrangements and conditions of their own, we do not think it requires any further notice or comment on our part. No matter what Messrs. Newsum say to the contrary, *the thing speaks for itself; the demand for our machines, the number we sell* (having sold several since their supposed acceptance of our challenge, which appeared in your issue of December 15), also the *bonâ-fide testimonials* which we have received from various firms,—some of which are of the highest standing in the trade,—fully bear out its ackowledged merits.

Again asking you kindly to insert the above in your February issue, to follow Messrs. Newsum, Wood, & Dyson's letter, Yours truly,

Liverpool, *Feb.* 11, 1885. Brown & Rawcliffe.

Sir,—In the January issue of the Printing Times and Lithographer appears a letter from Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe, varnishing machine-makers, containing a challenge to size and varnish 10,000 sheets of paper in the quickest time. They also inform the trade that it is a well-known fact that plain papers that require varnish without sizing, are, as a rule, very expensive. I would ask your correspondents whether they are aware that there are papers in the market for varnish-work without sizing that can be bought for less than fourpence per lb.? Then why do Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe wish to waste time and money in sizing when the papermaker can save the printer that cost? As regards Messrs. Newsum, Wood, & Dyson's machines, I can speak from experience of the good, clean, and speedy work done by them, and can prove that they varnish cheap printings successfully.—Yours, truly, M. O'K.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND THE PIRATING OF BRITISH WATER-MARKS.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 6th ult., I am directed by the Board of Trade to inform you that they have caused inquiry to be made of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs with reference to the alleged importation into this country of paper manufactured in Germany, but bearing pirated English water-marks.

The Board are informed that it is the practice of the officers of Customs to examine the water-marks of all foreign paper imported into this country for the purpose of detecting any infringement of the Revenue Act, 1883, with regard to British marks. Section 2 of that Act does not impose any restriction on the importation of articles bearing a manufacturer's name only, or trade-mark only, and such goods are not liable to any question by the Customs officials in regard to British marks.

The Board are further informed that no recent instances of the pirated name and address, or name and trade-mark, of manufacturers of paper have been brought before the notice of the Customs Commissioners, but that at the same time it is impracticable for the Customs officers to determine whether water-marks on paper imported, which do not render the goods liable to detention, are pirated or not.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Allen Stoneham.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
February 5th, 1885.

[From information received from several quarters, which was fully corroborated by specimens of the paper referred to, we felt warranted in fully exposing a most injurious fraud upon English manufacturers. In our January number, page 13, the subject is referred to at length, and, although we laid not so much stress upon the importation of the paper with counterfeit water-marks into this country, as upon the sale of such paper in Germany, yet there is every reason to believe that large quantities of paper are sent over here and sold under a false representation.—. Ed. *P. T. and L.*]

UTILISATION OF WASTE CEDARWOOD.

Sir,—Our attention having been called to a paragraph in your issue of the 15th ult., relating to our "Dust of Lebanon," and knowing that your paper is justly praised for the reliability of its information, we take this opportunity of pointing out to you the error therein contained. The material sold for removing the smell of cooking is prepared from the choicest cedar, and has nothing to do with the waste lead.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully, E. Wolff & Son.

55, Great Queen-street, *February 3rd*, 1885.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. O'T. (New York).—Thanks for your kind words; we reciprocate your good wishes.

T. H. (Adelaide, South Australia).—We have passed your letter on to a leading firm of manufacturers, who will communicate with you direct.

H. B. (Winterthur, Switzerland).—We cannot afford further information than was given in the paragraph to which you refer. You had better write to the inventor at the address there given.

A. D. (Glasgow).—"The Printing Trades Diary and Desk Book for 1885," issued from our Publishing Office, gives a variety of such recipes and other technical data, to which you had better refer. To reiterate them here would take up more space than we can afford.

J. W. A.—Copyright in Sweden endures for the life of the author, and for fifty years after his death, and translations enjoy the same privilege as original works. The person to whom an author grants the right to publish his work may not publish more than one edition of it, nor more than a thousand copies in that edition, without special arrangements being made with the author. We cannot give you the address of any publisher in Stockholm.

NOTICES.

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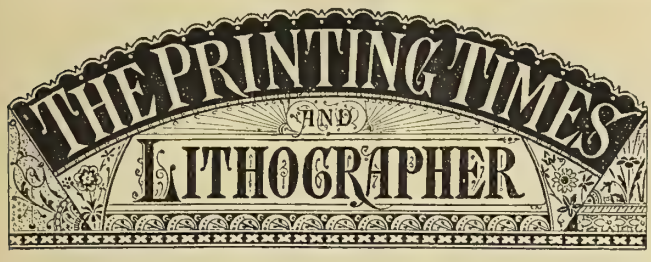

Topics of the Month.

POLITICAL excitement is generally detrimental to the interests of the Publishing Trade, and it is not surprising to find that Printers, too, have in consequence suffered materially. Indeed, during the past month trade has been abnormally quiet, and an exceptionally large number of compositors have been out of employment. Since the re-assembling of Parliament things have, however, improved somewhat; but even now business in the Metropolis is not up to the average, and reports from the Provinces point mainly in the same direction. With the dissolution of Parliament looming in the near future, there is, however, every prospect of printers deriving considerable advantage from the greatly enlarged Registers of Voters, which latter (if a General Election should be held towards the close of the year, of which there is every probability), will have to be printed much earlier than usual. Some years ago (in 1880) we pointed out, as the result of certain investigations made by us, that the annual cost of printing the Registers of Voters amounted to about £35,000. With the addition of the two million electors lately enfranchised, the above-mentioned cost of printing the Registers will probably be very nearly doubled. There is thus not wanting a silver lining to the cloud of depression that is just now hanging over the Printing trade.

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OUR readers will be gratified to learn that a bequest of £150 has been made to the Printers' Pension Corporation by Mr. Brize, who has lately died.

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WE are pleased to learn that Mr. S. Storey, M.P., the proprietor of the *Echo*, has kindly consented to place his compositors on the same footing as are those engaged on the other London dailies; he will give each of them a week's holiday every year, and pay their wages as usual during such time of leisure.

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ONE of the leading Non-Society houses in the metropolis has, we believe, just reduced its piece prices one penny per thousand all round.

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A FURTHER addition is about to be made to the proverbially small number of London dailies, *Bell's Life in London* being about to be converted from a weekly into a daily. It is noteworthy that the paper in question was the first exclusively sporting journal published in this country. *Bell's Life* was established in 1821 by Messrs. Pinnock & Maunders, the erewhile well-known publishers of educational catechisms. In 1825 the paper passed into the hands of Mr. W. T. Clements. When under the able editorship of the late Mr. V. Dowling, the journal became a great success, its circulation, even in the days when the price of each number was sevenpence, having reached about 20,000 copies.

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HAVING regard to the many improvements in photo-mechanical printing introduced by Mr. W. B. Woodbury, and to the fact that he is in ill-health and otherwise beset by difficulties, the movement that has been set on foot to present him with a substantial testimonial deserves the warm support of the Printing Trade. A committee has been formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and the following gentlemen have consented to act thereon :—Mr. James Glaisher, F.R.S., F.R.A.S. (Chairman of the Photographic Society of Great Britain), Chairman; The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; Captain W. De W. Abney, F.R.S.; Mr. Francis Bedford, 326, Camden-road; Mr. J. Thomson, F.R.G.S., 70A, Grosvenor-square; Mr. Wm. England, 7, St. James's-square; Mr. J. W. Swan, F.C.S., Lauriston, Bromley, Kent; Mr. H. P. Robinson, Tunbridge-wells; Mr. T. S. Davies, F.C.S., 199, South Lambeth-road; and Mr. W. S. Bird, Treasurer, 74, New Oxford-street. We hope that the efforts of the committee to raise such a sum of money as will lighten Mr. Woodbury's anxieties for the future may meet with a general and hearty support.

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LITHOGRAPHY, we are pleased to know, is now receiving some attention in the curriculum of the Polytechnic Young Men's Christian Institute, Regent-street. A course of twelve lectures on the subject, elucidated by practical demonstrations, is being delivered there on Tuesday evenings, by Mr. W. L. Wilson, of the firm of Cackett, Hill, & Wilson. The syllabus of the lectures is comprehensive, and, following the plan of the "Grammar of Lithography," commences with the rudimentary principles, and gradually leads the student up to the more difficult and complicated processes. Young lithographers would doubtless derive advantage from attending Mr. Wilson's lectures.

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FOREIGN firms seem to have enjoyed of late years almost a monopoly of certain Government contracts for the supply of stationery, and this has been notably the case as regards pencils. We are therefore pleased to learn that the supply of blacklead pencils to the Telegraph Department has been placed in the hands of Messrs. E. Wolff & Son, the well-known manufacturers. We believe that the firm in question were the only English makers that submitted samples, and that their pencils were selected on the ground of excellence in conjunction with price. Let us hope that the award of the present contract may betoken a new departure with our Government Departments, and that in future due regard may be had to the interests of the heavily-taxed British manufacturer, whose claims to supply Government stores should be considered paramount. Hitherto, unfortunately, the saving of a mere fraction in cost has been the one all-potent factor to which every other consideration has been sacrificed.

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THE following tenders have been accepted by the Guardians of the Islington Union: Printing—Messrs. Blacklock & Co., at 12½ per cent. below schedule prices; and Stationery—Mr. D. S. Stacy, of Upper-street, at 20 per cent. below schedule prices.

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WHEN some four years ago we reviewed in these columns Dr. Robert Dickson's pamphlet on "Who was Scotland's First Printer?" we pointed out that the only fault we had to find with his interesting work was, that it was too short. It is

therefore with extreme gratification that we learn that a greatly enlarged work from his pen is about to be issued by subscription, under the title of "Introduction of the Art of Printing into Scotland." Dr. Dickson, who has long been regarded as an authority on the subject of early Scottish-typography, had intended to write the History of Scotch Printing, from its introduction to the beginning of the seventeenth century; and with that view he had accumulated many facts and collected numerous *facsimiles* of the documents which illustrate the subject. His health having, however, unfortunately given way, he has handed over all his materials to Mr. J. P. Edmond, who will now carry to completion the undertaking in question. Mr. Edmond's name will be familiar to our readers as that of the author of a work on "The Aberdeen Printers," three parts of which have already been published, and having been thus engaged in almost the same field of typographical research, there can be little doubt as to the excellent manner in which his share of the work is likely to be carried out. The book in question is to be enriched with *facsimile* illustrations of title-pages, printers' devices, colophons, &c., and there is thus every reason to believe that it will form a valuable contribution to the history of Typography.

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Nearly fifteen years have elapsed since the first step was taken towards a Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible, a resolution to that effect having been passed on May 11, 1870, by a Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury. The actual work of revision, which began on June 22nd, 1870, has now been completed, and the revised version of the Old Testament will be published shortly after Easter. The new version is the joint property of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. It will be issued in four different sizes of type, viz., pearl, minion, small pica, and pica, and in six distinct editions. The publication of the complete revised version will mark an epoch in the history of Bible Printing.

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As a curious illustration of the system adopted for publishing English Bibles during the Reformation age, we may recall the fact that at a Privy Council held at Greenwich on April 25th, 1541, "it was agreed that Anthony Marles, of London, merchant, might sell the Bibles of the Great Bible unbound for ten shillings sterling; and bound, being trimmed with bullions, for twelve shillings sterling," which sums were about equal to £6 or £7 of modern money. Shortly afterwards Marles wrote to the Council complaining that the books remained unsold, and that he would be "undone" if the parishioners were not compelled to provide themselves with copies of the Bible for use in every parish church in the kingdom. A proclamation was thereupon issued on May 6th, 1541, imposing a fine on those who should fail to comply with the order before the 1st of November of the same year.

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Our esteemed *confrère* Herr Theod. Goebel, of Stuttgart, has undertaken to write the articles on Printing and the different Graphic and mechanical processes connected with the subject for the fourth edition of Meyer's "Conversations-Lexicon," the first part of which is announced for early publication. It is worth mentioning that the work in question is one of the most valuable of the kind in the German language.

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France has ever been the home of *éditions de luxe*, and that this branch of book production is still in as great favour as ever with our Gallic neighbours, is once more attested by the new edition of Victor Hugo's works that is now passing through the press. The cost of production of this collected edition is so large that to insure the completion of the scheme a guarantee fund has been formed of about £20,000. It is computed that the work will be completed in 200 parts, each of which is to be sold at five shillings, thus bringing up the total cost of a copy of the complete work to £50. A certain number of copies will be printed on Japanese and hand-made papers, and the price of such sets is fixed at from £200 to £400 each. The illustrations are to include 250 copper-plates and 2,500 cuts printed in the text. There is probably no other instance on record of an author's works having been issued in such a sumptuous edition during his lifetime.

M. Michaud, a printing-machine engineer, and son-in-law of M. Marinoni, the well-known Paris printing-machine builder, has been nominated a Knight of the Legion of Honour. M. Michaud has long acted as manager of M. Marinoni's establishment.

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Half a century has gone by since Mr. Thackrah, after inquiring into the effect which different trades exercise upon personal health, said that he could "scarcely find or hear of any compositor above the age of fifty." How greatly the lot of the operative printer has been ameliorated since that day will be obvious to any one who marks how frequently the maximum age given by Thackrah is exceeded in our day. We have taken the trouble of going through the obituary list appended to the annual report of the London Society of Compositors, and we find that the number of deaths during the past year has been eighty-two. Of the deceased, twenty-eight were over fifty years old, while the ages of sixteen more ranged between forty and fifty. The average age of each was over forty-five years four months. We have similarly analysed the obituary column appended to the last two half-yearly reports of the Typographical Association, from which it appears that of the sixty-five members that died during the year 1884, twenty-two were above the age of fifty, and eleven between forty and fifty, while the average age per member was over forty-two years and ten months. It will thus be seen that the average per member was higher in London than in the Provinces, which fact seems to gainsay the complaints occasionally heard as to the unsanitary state of metropolitan printing-offices. The above data are worth placing upon record as affording an interesting contribution on the subject of the hygiene of the printer's craft. As further showing how utterly inapplicable Thackrah's conclusions are to the Printing Trade of to-day we may mention that the London Society of Compositors has on its superannuation list seventy-two members above the age of fifty; indeed half the number (thirty-six) are septuagenarians; while six more are octogenarians. Who will say after this that the compositor's trade is a specially unhealthy one?

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Some sixty years ago, Charles Babbage, of calculating-machine fame, instituted an elaborate series of experiments to ascertain which combination of ink and paper were least trying to the eyes. The conclusion he arrived at was that black ink on a yellow paper was the best. A few years ago a Russian *savant* suggested the employment of white ink on a black paper as most soothing to the eyes. Neither of these departures from the traditional "black and white" appears, however, to have commended itself to the reading public. It remains to be seen whether better fortune will attend the efforts now being made by Mr. J. Minkman, a printer, of Arnheim, who is advocating the use of blue ink upon green paper, and who in support of his theory has issued a little work practically demonstrating the effect obtained by the employment of the two colours above named. The result thus obtained is certainly soothing to the eye, and augurs well for the innovation. Mr. Minkman promises to issue shortly a little work, in French, setting forth his views, and giving the opinions of publishers and others as to the substitution of green and blue for black and white. The employment of the latter colours has, however, the sanction of four centuries, which fact, having regard to the conservatism of most men, will probably prove an obstacle to the proposed innovation not easily overcome.

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Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. (Limited) have submitted to our notice a very choice series of "In Memoriam" cards which they have recently issued. The cards are remarkable for quietude in taste and feeling, while the designs are at the same time rich and appropriate. The drawing and printing are both of the highest quality, and we have no doubt the cards will find a ready sale wherever shown.

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Florette-Ivorine is the name given by Messrs. Wm. Strain & Sons to a variety of the already well-known gelatine material suitable for printing and painting upon. It has simply

a pattern printed in white upon the glossy side, to which is given the effect of embossed glass. There are at present on sale four pretty all-over patterns each of a very effective character, and well deserving the patronage of printers, who might turn the Ivorine cards to good account.

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An economical substitute for rough calf or other skins, used in bookbinding, has lately been invented and patented by Messrs. J. Walker & Co., of 96, Farringdon-street. The new material is thus produced. Vellum cloth or some other suitable fabric is coated with an adhesive substance, such as is used in making flock-paper, and before the adhesive substance becomes dry, flock is dusted upon it. The resulting fabric resembles rough calf or other leather; the effect can be varied according to the particular dye previously applied to the flock.

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Messrs. Field & Tuer have recently published about three dozen very charming examples of the engravings of Bartolozzi and other engravers of his time from 1772 to 1814. Besides works by Bartolozzi, the series embraces engravings by Robert Cooper, Thomas Cheesman, Stephano, C. Knight, Caroline Watson, Wills, Sinzenich, and Schiavonetti. These plates, some of which are now published for the first time, have been gradually acquired by Mr. Tuer during the last twenty years, and represent some of the finest work of the best engravers of the latter half of the last century, and the commencement of the present. They are no mere reprints from old and worn plates, so abominated by the fastidious collector, but are brilliant prints from plates in their best condition, and show to the greatest advantage the skill of the engraver. These impressions exhibit some of the finest bits of stipple engraving that were ever produced, as well as its admixture with line work, some of the stipple being mechanically produced, and in one instance it shows the appearance now familiar to us in some of the grain paper used in lithography.

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Whenever the history of the British Newspaper Press comes to be written, the work that will prove of the utmost value for such a compilation will be a series of the "Newspaper Press Directories," published by Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co., in the pages of which the future historian will be able to trace the development of each of the many classes of our Periodical Press. The edition of the Directory for 1885, which constitutes the fortieth annual issue, gives as usual well-classified lists of all newspapers published in the United Kingdom and the British Islands; while, in addition to the summary of the leading American and Continental newspapers, there has been added this year for the first time a list of Australian and New Zealand journals. The Directory seems to have been compiled and corrected with the same care which has been characteristic of previous issues, and in the cases in which we have tested its information, we have found it always up to date. On another page of the present issue we give a summary of the present position of the Newspaper Press, extracted from Messrs. Mitchell's work.

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Not unreasonably has the English law been described as the most technical and the most bewildering of all systems; and the Newspaper Libel Act of 1881 has lately afforded a further striking illustration of this truth. Section 3 of that Act provides that "no criminal prosecution shall be commenced against any proprietor, publisher, editor, or any person responsible for the publication of a newspaper, for any libel published therein without the written fiat or allowance of the Director of Public Prosecutions." In the recent libel action against the *World*, it may be remembered that the question arose whether this section included criminal informations, and the Court of Appeal lately decided that the fiat of the Public Prosecutor is not essential to proceedings instituted by way of criminal information. The ambiguity of the Act of Parliament which was thus brought to light, induced Mr. Macliver to put a question on the subject in Parliament. On the 23rd ult., he asked the Attorney-General whether he intended to propose any amendment in the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act, 1881, with a view to render it necessary that the fiat of the Director of Public Prosecutions should be obtained before any private person could commence criminal proceedings against newspaper proprietors, publishers, or editors, and also with a view to make reports of the proceedings of bodies having the administration of public funds privileged, when reporters of the Press were present with the sanction of such bodies. The Attorney-General, in reply, said that he was afraid some wrong inferences might be drawn from the phraseology of the question of his hon. friend. It was now the law that no criminal proceeding can be taken by a private person against a newspaper writer for libel without the sanction of the Director of Public Prosecutions, except when the Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, after full investigation, gave permission in the public interests for such prosecution. Under such circumstances he should be sorry to see the law altered. As to the publication of reports of the meetings mentioned in the question, it had been determined that there was no privilege in cases where libellous statements had been made *ex parte* against an absent person. He admitted that if opportunity offered it was worthy of consideration whether the privilege should not be extended, but he was not prepared to introduce a Bill upon the subject. This answer can hardly be considered satisfactory, for while acknowledging that reports of such proceedings as those referred to, ought to be held to be privileged, the Attorney-General, in the same breath, declines to take any action in order to remedy a wrong which presses at times hardly upon newspaper proprietors and publishers.

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Many points of more than usual interest are touched upon in the thirty-seventh annual report of the London Society of Compositors newly issued. We have already in our last issue pointed out the marked progress made by the Society during the past twelvemonth, and we need therefore only mention here briefly that the total receipts from subscriptions, &c., during that period amounted to £10,283, of which sum, after making allowance for the expenditure of the year, there remained a surplus of £2,090, thus bringing up the capital account to £14,505. The various items of expenditure are dealt with in considerable detail, and under the head of "Law and defence of scale," a number of subjects are discussed that are of interest to a wider circle than that to which the report more immediately appeals, and to these points we wish to direct the attention of our readers.

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With respect to the dispute at Messrs. Webber's, it is mentioned that shortly after the firm had acquired the business formerly carried on by Messrs. Clayton, in Bouverie-street, they dismissed the Society hands, and replaced them by cheap labour. Efforts were made in vain to induce Messrs. Webber to reconsider their decision, and the result was that the Society "succeeded not only in preventing the firm obtaining competent workmen," but they were also "able to bring sufficient influence to bear upon the customers to induce them to transfer their work to fair offices." Messrs. Webber shortly after gave up the business, and for a time the office remained unoccupied. It was subsequently taken over by Messrs. Dangerfield, and is now a Society house. In connexion with another dispute the Committee point out that one of the most difficult questions with which they have at times to deal is that of lost time in relation to overtime, and it is this very point that has led to the closing to Society hands of the office of the Civil Service Printing Company. It appears that a notice was put up in that establishment that no overtime would be paid until fifty-four hours had been worked. Subsequent negotiations between Mr. Drummond and the manager of the office bade fair to lead to a withdrawal of the above notice, when in consequence of one of the compositors who had an important job in hand coming an hour late, and thus putting the firm to considerable inconvenience, the directorate insisted upon adhering to the rule before mentioned. Apropos of the expenditure of £150 as compensation to the men formerly employed at the office of Messrs. Macintosh, it is mentioned, that when that business passed some time ago into the hands of Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., the latter firm continued the office in the original premises, and conformed in all particulars to the rules of the London trade. Subsequently circumstances arose which necessitated the transference of the work to the office in New-street-square, which,

being a Non-Society house, led to the whole of the old staff relinquishing their frames. Particulars are also given in the report concerning a number of other labour disputes, into which we need not enter here, as they have been referred to in previous issues of the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER; and for the same reason we need not recapitulate the several "closed" houses that have during the year through the exertions of the Society been opened to members.

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ECHOING views to which we have often given utterance in these columns, regret is expressed in the report that the Master Printers' Association, dissolved in 1872, has never been resuscitated, and it is added that "such a revival would be to mutual advantage." The Committee say that since the dissolution of the employers' organisation, "it has necessarily fallen to our lot to consider and adjudicate upon all questions of scale and custom that have arisen, and although representing directly the interests of the journeymen, we have never overlooked the fact that the interests of the employers are identical with our own." This latter sentiment is one that in every respect reflects credit upon the executive of the Society, and should be taken to heart by individual members.

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ONE other point dealt with in the report deserves a passing notice as affecting, in a sense, the interests of master printers as well as of operatives. Touching upon the subject of Government Printing, which, it may be remembered, has, during the past session, on one or two occasions been prominently brought under the notice of Parliament, the Committee say that the matter is one that has occupied a considerable portion of their time and attention during the past year; the prices paid for such work having afforded a "just cause of complaint" to the Society for some years past. After reviewing the questions upon the subject that have been put in Parliament, and the answers they have evoked, the Committee say:—

> We believe the time has arrived when, if we show sufficient determination, a large amount of the Government work hitherto produced unfairly can be produced according to the London scale. The importance of the matter cannot be over-estimated, for at the termination of the existing contracts the whole of the work for both Houses of Parliament will for the first time be "thrown open to public competition on an improved system," and we have, therefore, not only to do our best to obtain some of the work hitherto done unfairly, but we have also to bear in mind that unless vigorous action is taken you may lose that which at present is done by your members. Since Mr. Courtney's reply we have been in correspondence with the Controller of the Stationery Office. We are also in communication with several large master-printers, who have in each case expressed sympathy with our course of action, and who at the proper time, we believe, will be willing to assist by recommending the employers generally to co-operate with us. In all probability the question is one that will have to be fought out in Parliament, in which case it will be our duty to secure the support of honourable members on both sides of the House, our old friend, Mr. Broadhurst, having expressed his willingness to do all in his power to assist us in the matter.

Without going into further detail concerning other subjects that are discussed in the report, we may say that the document in question affords ample evidence that the affairs of the London Society of Compositors are in the hands of a trusty body of men, who are anxious to act with discretion and tact in promoting the interests of their fellow-members.

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ONLY second in importance to the Society whose report we have just discussed is the Typographical Association. In their seventy-first half yearly report which has just reached us, the executive give an account of their stewardship during the last six months of 1884, which should prove satisfactory to the members. In this case, too, the general trade depression has not exercised any material influence upon the finances or membership, both of which show a marked progress. The total number of members stands at a higher figure than it has ever stood previously, viz., 6,170. Despite the heavy expenditure on account of out-of-work relief and strike pay, the general fund shows an increase of £845, and the superannuation fund of £224 upon the corresponding figures of six months ago, the available investments under each of the two above-named heads being now £7,774 and £5,516 respectively, or together £13,290. It is pleasing to read that "no disputes of any serious character have taken place during the past half-year," and of the £335 thus expended £302 were disbursed in connexion with strikes at Manchester and Bradford initiated during the preceding half-year.

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WE have not yet reached the commencement of the spring quarter, and are already reminded of the year 1886 by the contemplation of some two dozen calendars bearing that date which have been sent to us by Messrs. Taylor Brothers, of Hunslet-road, Leeds. Some of these are very large, measuring 26 by 18 in., and the whole must represent a considerable outlay for designing, drawing, and printing, which we hope will be amply repaid by the sale they should command before the close of the year. Messrs. Taylor are not only to be congratulated upon their enterprise, but may be felicitated on the brilliancy and purity of the colouring employed upon the large variety of subjects they offer for the selection of their customers. Those of our readers who are interested may get samples of about forty different designs for a very small outlay. Besides those above alluded to, which are intended for grocers and other traders, a variety of chaste designs in office calendars are also on sale, as well as a variety of colour-printed borders for printers' use.

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HERE is a good story that may encourage advertisement canvassers, who at times meet with rebuffs from those whose patronage they solicit. Among the advertisement canvassers erewhile employed on the staff of the *Medical and Pharmaceutical Times* was a gentleman of the name of Richard Pond. In his special vocation he was *facile princeps*. When he once made up his mind to have an order for twenty-six or fifty-two insertions of an advertisement he would take no denial. Nothing could daunt, discourage, or repel him. It is related by Dr. Strauss that one day Pond walked into the shop of a chemist named Richards, for the renewal order of an advertisement. The chemist was not disposed to renew, averring that advertising did not pay in his case. Pond warmly argued the point, and would not be denied. The chemist, thus pestered, lost his temper, and told the canvasser to leave his shop, with which request the latter promptly complied. Almost immediately after he returned, however, and asked Mr. Richards for a pennyworth of Epsom salts, for which he tendered a half-crown piece in payment. Having been served and obtained his change, he made a polite bow and retired, only, however, to return directly on a similar errand, tendering another half-crown piece in payment. He repeated this no less than sixteen times running, always bent on the same errand. At last the unhappy chemist caved in. "Take your order, Pond, for mercy's sake, and begone!" he cried, in comic despair. Pond gratefully acknowledged the chemist's "kind compliance with his humble request," and then offered to re-sell to his patron, at half price, the Epsom salts he had purchased. Not the least amusing part of the story is that Pond afterwards confessed that he had borrowed the half-crowns with which he had pestered the chemist, from a friend in the neighbourhood. He had, however, carried his point, and that was all he cared for.

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WE may remind our readers that the orders of the Local Government Board prohibiting the importation of rags from France and Italy lapsed at the end of last month, and it is satisfactory to know that the Board have determined not to renew the prohibition unless there should be any reappearance of cholera on the Continent. A question upon the subject was put in the House of Commons on the 9th inst., when Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary to the Local Government Board whether he was aware that, since the prohibition on the importation of French rags had been removed, a large number of bales of rags had been imported from French ports; and whether he would take steps to see that such bales coming from foreign ports were disinfected before they were carried inland by rail, as it might be that they consisted of accumulations of rags containing cholera germs. Mr. G. Russell, in reply, said:—There is no doubt that a large number of bales of rags have been imported from French ports since our order expired on the 1st inst. We know of no instance of cholera being imported in rags, and we have allowed such a period to

elapse since the date of the last known case of cholera in Europe as would materially reduce any possible danger. It does not appear that it would be further reduced by any of the customary processes of disinfection in use at English ports.

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SOME of our German exchanges are greatly exercised over the system of giving commissions, or bribes, that obtains between German printing ink-manufacturers and machine-minders. The practice is stated to be on the increase, and Herr Goebel reproduces, in the *Journal für Buchdruckerkunst*, a letter addressed to a machine-minder by a manufacturing firm in which a commission is offered of five shillings for every hundredweight of ink, costing forty shillings, and proportionately up to ten shillings, according to the invoice price of the ink. The commission, says the writer of the letter, is to be paid quarterly, and will be sent to the private house of the person addressed. Herr Goebel comments upon the dishonesty of the practice, and upon the fact that it is the master printer, and not the ink-manufacturer, out of whose pocket the so-called bonus ultimately comes; and he suggests that employers should more steadfastly discountenance the practice by discontinuing dealings with firms that may lend themselves to the system, and by discharging *employés* that have been found guilty of receiving bribes. Another of our printing-trade contemporaries avers that a similar practice of giving and receiving bribes obtains between the representatives of typefounders and paper-manufacturers and printers' overseers. One wonders whether the system has altogether died out in this country.

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A METHOD of printing with bronze and powdered colour, different from that generally practised has been invented by Herr G. W. Seitz, of Wandsbeck, near Hamburg. The process is thus described :—The bronze or other dry colour is applied to an ordinary composition roller by the aid of a felt roller, and is brought to an even surface by the further aid of polished metal rollers ; or, as an alternative process, the bronze-covered composition roller may be passed to and fro over a polished metal surface, until the bronze coating assumes a bright and even appearance. The composition roller, covered as above, is next passed over the sheets to be bronzed, which have been previously prepared in the usual way. The impression obtained is said to be in every way superior to that resulting from the customary process, the printing being better covered with bronze, and having a more effective appearance. It is further claimed in favour of Herr Seitz's method that all floating bronze dust, so inimical to the health of the workmen, is thus obviated while there is also no waste of material.

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AN Exhibition of Typographical Journals is projected for next year. It is to be held at Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, in connexion with a proposed delegate meeting of master-printers, which is to be convened there about the same time.

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APROPOS of the question, Which kind of paper is most suitable for the printing of cut-work ? a German chemist, Dr. Dorn, points out that china clay and pipe-clay are not the only adulterants that prove detrimental to the success of good printing. He urges that all papers in the composition of which wood pulp finds employment should be avoided for cut-work, since the particles of wood in the paper will absorb the ink, to the permanent injury of its depth and gloss. The employment of rag-made paper, slightly damped and not too highly glazed, is most suitable for the production of high-class cut-work.

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THUS far the new year has not opened very promising in any of the export branches of the Paper and Stationery trades. Of Printed Books there were shipped during the past month, 8,273 cwt., valued at £80,588, against 8,437 cwt., valued at £81,766, in February, 1884. The totals for the first two months of the current year are 17,075 cwt., and £168,247 ; while the corresponding figures at the same date last year were 17,480 cwt., and £167,201. It will thus be seen that the value of our outward trade in books shows but a slight falling-off as compared with last year, while, on the other hand, both quantity and value are considerably in advance of the total for 1883.

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THAT the present wave of trade depression is making itself felt in every quarter of the globe receives singular demonstration from the falling-off which is noticeable in our exports to foreign markets. Thus, in the Stationery branch, for instance, there has been a contraction of the demand all round,—on the Continent, as well as in Australia, the United States, British North America, and the East Indies. The exports for the past month have totalled up in value to £57,861, while in the corresponding month of 1884 they represented a value of £61,855. For the past two months there has been similarly a decline from £128,585 in 1884, to £117,379 in 1885.

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RATHER quiet as has been of late the home trade in Paper, it is satisfactory to find that the shipping branch has fairly maintained its buoyancy, and that our exports of Paper compare, on the whole, favourably with the corresponding figures for last year. During the past month there were shipped to foreign ports 58,752 cwt., valued at £127,487, against 59,153 cwt., valued at £131,190, in February, 1884. A comparison of the figures for the two months shows happily a balance in favour of the present year, both in quantity and value, which have been respectively 124,331 cwt. and £261,806 in 1885, and 115,130 cwt. and £255,173 in 1884. These figures are highly gratifying, when it is borne in mind that the general export trade of the country has of late shown a marked downward tendency ; and it says much for the enterprise of British firms that, in the face of such untoward influences, they are fully able to hold their own in the world's markets.

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WHAT will be regarded by British Papermakers as an equally cheering feature is, that concurrently with an increase of our exports, there has been a decrease in the importation of foreign-made paper. It should be borne in mind that in all the following totals we have made allowance for re-exports of foreign-made paper. The imports during February have amounted to 104,655 cwt., valued at £98,891, as compared with 118,517 cwt., valued at £111,198, in the like month of last year. Still more marked is the decrease for the two months, as will be seen from the following figures :—In 1885 we have imported thus far 190,068 cwt., valued at £191,913 ; while the corresponding totals for 1884 were 226,290 cwt., valued at £218,943. In the light of these figures, it must be confessed that the business outlook in the Paper trade is not, after all, so bad as some people would have us believe.

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COMMERCIAL failures have been more numerous during February than during the corresponding month of last year, the respective totals having been 580 and 436, thus showing an increase of 144. In the Paper and Printing trades there have been recorded ten failures,—particulars of which will be found in our Gazette intelligence,—as compared with seven in February, 1884. The total number of failures for the two months compares, however, to advantage in favour of the present year, the figures being for 1885, 1,080 failures, and for 1884, 1,222 failures, thus showing a net decrease of 142. In the industries in which our readers are interested there have been thus far twenty-four failures, the corresponding figure for 1884 having been fifteen.

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BILLS OF SALE, too, have been registered in greater number during the past month than during February, 1884, the totals having been respectively 1,033 and 1,011. In the Printing and cognate trades nineteen such documents have been given, as compared with sixteen during February, 1884. On the other hand, the number of bills of sale registered during the past two months has been 2,007, while at the corresponding date last year the number was 2,212. In the Printing trade there were recorded down to the 1st inst. thirty-three, the number down to the same date last year having been thirty-four.

CHEMICAL ENGRAVING ON ZINC.*

NY design can be transformed for typographic printing, provided that the demands of photography and typography respectively are taken into account; those of photography relate more particularly to the influence of the different colours of the original upon the sensitised film, but these difficulties are daily diminishing, in consequence of the progress made in the art. Typographic difficulties arise from paper, machines, and ink, which, combined, do not always give as satisfactory results from an engraved plate as might have been expected. With opaque inks it is, indeed, impossible to obtain the graduated half-tones, which are possible with a wash. Printing-ink is of equal blackness throughout, and not transparent; it is, therefore, not by its being more or less thick, but only by the distances between the blacks and the whites that the eye appreciates the half-tones. Under these conditions the photographic reproduction of a wash would give either a uniform black surface, or merely white paper.

If these difficulties are found in the original, they must be avoided by graining the plate, but an undesirable complication may thus result; and it is preferable that the original should be executed in the first instance in a suitable manner.

In 1877, M. Gillot required that the artists whose works he reproduced should prepare their drawings in such a manner that the effects of wood-engraving would be produced. The designer having sketched the outlines of his subject upon a coated paper, passed a roulette over the surface, producing, by the crossing of the lines, a series of hollows resembling those cut by the wood-engraver. Upon this striated paper he then drew the design in crayon. The black appearing only on the lines presented the appearance of an engraving, which being photographed and Gillotyped, the wished-for plate was obtained.

Subsequently, to render some designs drawn upon discoloured or old paper more harmonious, M. Gillot found it advantageous to give the ground a slight tint. This he did by striating the whole surface, which was modified by light traversing the photographic negative. This method was principally used for reproductions of designs from the Louvre.

Lightly tinted and striated paper is now in common use. The artist manipulates it according to his taste, blocking up parts with deep black, scratching off for the white, using pencil, brush, and scraper as wanted, but rarely filling up the white background of the striæ, which always show through, except where filled up with an absolute black. At this stage the original will be found in a proper condition for typographic reproduction.

To get greater fineness the original is generally reduced when copied in the camera; but the extent of this reduction is limited, because, in printing, it is imperative to have sufficient space between the lines to prevent their being filled up with ink, in consequence of the rapidity with which the printing is done to meet the economic necessities of the day. It is, therefore, of much importance not to have the lines too fine.

Many examples have been executed from prepared paper. It will be noticed that proofs by this process look very different to the ordinary productions of the wood-engraver; in fact, an entirely new industry has been opened up by the Gillotype process. It would, however, be incorrect to say that the process has any pretension to replace first-class wood-engravings, which will always bear the more or less artistic impress of the engraver, whilst *Gillotage* is essentially a process of *fac-simile* copying, but is, nevertheless, capable of producing better work than is seen in the lower class of wood-cuts.

M. Davanne, in the *Moniteur de la Photographie*, says:—When a printing plate upon zinc is required there are several methods of obtaining it, the more simple and usual being either by the transfer of a proof pulled upon bichromatised albumenised paper, or by using bitumen applied direct upon zinc by employing a reversed negative.

To obtain a more rapid and simple result, an endeavour has been made to get a printing plate by the direct contact of the tracing itself with the zinc in the photographic printing-frame. Photogravure has already afforded one solution of this problem, since the inking of lines has become possible by the process known under the name of *Topogravure*, as worked out by M. Noé (see Printing Times and Lithographer, Dec., 1881), in which the ground consists of a stratum of bitumen hardened by the action of light. By subjecting these lines to the corrosive action of iodised water, a fine granulation is produced, capable of retaining the ink, provided it be somewhat thick. Though photogravure has many advantages, there is this drawback, that, in consequence of its requiring the plate to be perfectly polished, and the employment of skilled workmen, it is only available in large establishments. The following more practicable process was arrived at after numerous trials.

When a zinc plate is prepared with gallic acid, as in ordinary zincographic printing, it will not take fatty ink. If on a plate thus prepared beforehand a film of bitumen is put in the ordinary way, and it is afterwards exposed in a frame under a tracing, and then developed with turpentine, the lines will appear in white upon the yellow ground of the bitumen. If we now bite in with a proper mordant, we have *Photogravure*. If, on the contrary, we employ acetic acid, which has the property of removing from the plate the preparation of gallic acid, rendering it easy of inking, there is nothing further to do than take away the bitumen with benzine in order to have a plate the ground of which will refuse to take the ink, while the lines, however, will take it,—a plate, in fact, ready for lithographic printing.

Practice, however, shows that this preparation does not adhere firmly to the zinc, and that a risk is incurred of the ground peeling off under the different manipulations of the plate, and that the depreparation with acetic acid does not act merely on the open ridges, but works under the bitumen, thus increasing the width of the lines, so that the proof appears blotchy and has a want of finish. To fix the preparation we cannot resort to mechanical graining, because that would involve the double inconvenience of increasing the thickness of the bitumen film, and of keeping it so firmly fixed that there would be great difficulty incurred in washing it off at the end of the process. M. Mougel has got over this difficulty by giving the plate a slight chemical graining by acidulation with nitric acid, thus removing all trouble. The preparation adheres firmly to the plate, the depreparation is confined to the lines, and the inking and printing go on as usual.

The following are the operations necessary:—Take an ordinary smooth plate of zinc, one which does not require graining and polishing. Dip it into an acidulated bath of 3 per cent. of nitric acid, and it will assume a dull appearance; under a magnifying-glass a roughness of grain will be observed, corresponding to a feeble attack of acid.

* Continued from page 214, vol. x. (October, 1884).

After drying cover it with a preparation composed of one gallon of water to half a pound of bruised gall-nuts. Reduce this solution to about one-third by boiling; allow it to get cold, and then filter through linen. Add 1½ oz. weight of ordinary nitric acid, and 40 grains of hydrochloric acid. Leave the plate in this preparation for about five minutes, wash and dry, then sensitise the zinc plate with bitumen in the usual way. Expose in the frame under the tracing, and develop with turpentine; then deprepare the lines with a liquid acidulated with five per cent. of acetic acid. After passing through this, rub off the ground of bitumen with benzine; dry with a linen cloth. It can then be sent to the litho-printer, who will be able to make it ready for printing without any further trouble than that required for ordinary lithographic work.

These several manipulations are easy, practical, and within the reach of all; and the process is specially adapted for the use of a tracing without having recourse to photography.

Apropos of these processes, M. Vidal, editor of the *Moniteur de la Photographie*, remarks, that there is an ingenious method, which had been described to him by M. Fisch, for making up for the slowness of bitumen, by recoating the bitumen film with one of bichromatised albumen. The exposure is very short,—about a minute in the sun, and ten to fifteen minutes in the shade,—then develop with coloured water, and bite in when the plate is dry.

Another method is the process of using fatty ink, as improved by M. Fisch. The following is M. Fisch's description of his process:—I have noticed in my varied experience of photogravure, that neither bitumen, gelatine, nor any other bichromatised substance employed alone, exhibits sufficient resistance to the biting-in, and that frequently the metal is itself affected in the reserved places. To sensitise metallic surfaces the use of thin films is constantly recommended, irrespective of their nature. For a slight biting-in a thin film may be sufficient, but when it is a question of greater depth, then it is not sufficiently protective of the reserved parts of the plate. Bitumen by itself acts so slowly, that in the dull days of winter it becomes impossible to obtain even one plate in a day. In using bichromatised albumen, a solution of perchloride of iron in alcohol is used for biting purposes; this has the property of coagulating the albumen; but this film though also hardened during exposure to light does not thoroughly resist the biting-in, and the metal shows a dull, rough appearance on the surface; on the other hand, nitric acid cannot be used, because it loosens the albumen film. To overcome these difficulties and to secure at the same time a rapid exposure, I employed both bitumen and bichromatised albumen at the same time, and from my experience I have no doubt of the superiority of this method, the film resisting the strongest mordant. By means of a *tournette* of my invention, I apply to any metal plate a very thin and even film of bitumen; as soon as it is dry I cover it with another of albumen and bichromate of ammonia. This second film, which unites well with that of the dry bitumen, requires about half an hour to dry, and is exposed about a minute and a half to the sun, or five minutes in the shade; it is then developed in cold water. It will answer if the albumen film alone be modified by light and developed immediately as is usual; when the development of the albumen film is completed, and the plate dry, go on with the development of the bitumen film, which is little or not at all affected. All experimenters know how difficult it is to hit upon the proper exposure and development of a bitumen film. Sometimes a veil is left due to the plate having been insufficiently developed, arising from the fear often entertained of developing too much and weakening the work or causing the reserve to run. At other times it is too much developed, perhaps because the light may not have produced a full action, or because the bitumen dissolvant was too strong. I avoid these drawbacks by the following method:—As soon as the albumen film is developed and the plate dry, it is plunged into turpentine, which, while not attacking the insoluble albumen, only dissolves the bitumen exposed in the first development, and this development can be prolonged without a fear being entertained that the reserve will run. Thus any sort of veil is impossible upon the parts not exposed, and the biting goes on equally all over, a result otherwise difficult of attainment. It is well known that the mordant of perchloride of iron, prepared by solution in alcohol, slightly breaks the bitumen reserve when it comes in contact with it, because of the tendency which alcohol has to somewhat dissolve bitumen; but in the present case alcohol only serves to harden the superposed film or reserve of albumen, and not being in immediate contact with the bitumen film underneath, the latter cannot be weakened. I also use as a mordant, a mercurial solution, which, besides the property that mercurial salts possess of coagulating albumen, has also that of hollowing or biting more strongly and regularly, not only in the larger open spaces, like the perchloride of iron, but in the shape of a channel, which is a great advantage in retaining the ink and avoiding doubles, whether grey or white, in the centre. Thus, in a short time a plate can be produced ready for copperplate printing without any retouching. I can also by this method replace bitumen by resinous solutions of wax, or mixtures composed of bitumen, resin, wax or other matters resisting the acids or corroding agents better than the bitumen usually employed.

Doubtless the above process will lead to some new and as yet unforeseen application, and it is therefore worthy the attention of all interested in the subject of new engraving processes.

CRUIKSHANK AND CARICATURE.

Part I.

THE history of England,—applying the words in their larger and truer sense, not to the careers of its rulers, but to the varying conditions of its people, the phases of opinion that have animated them, and their progress in the peaceful rather than the warlike arts,—during the past hundred years has been illustrated as the history of no other country can boast. We shall send down to posterity a perfectly truthful reflex of every social characteristic which has distinguished us; a picture, complete in every detail, of all our ways of living, our modes of thought, and their every outcome in deed, word, and action. This mirror will be provided by the productions of our Caricaturists, as disseminated and perpetuated by the Printing-press. It is now, as we have said, about a century since caricature proper took its rise. In the year 1782 Gillray commenced that series of plates which gives us so clear and complete an idea of what manner of men our immediate ancestors were. He was followed by Cruikshank, who showed us how our fathers and grandfathers presented themselves to a contemporary observer. After these came Doyle and Browne, Leech and Tenniel, Du Maurier, C. Keene, Proctor, and other caricaturists of to-day, who will hand down to our posterity a mental and moral, as well as an outward and a physical, likeness of ourselves.

The careers and the productions of such of these men as have already passed over to the majority may be regarded in various lights. We may consider the men as artists, as historians,—of the pencil, not of the pen,—as social reformers, as politicians and leaders. Such a review of the province and of the uses of caricature has, to some extent, been already written; and the fact is an evidence of the many-sided aspects of the art. To treat the subject in this light would, however, be out of place in a journal which is concerned with the Graphic arts only in their technological bearings and developments. We are called upon, nevertheless, to record that of him who was, in certain respects, the most distinguished of all the names mentioned—George Cruikshank,—a new memoir has recentlybeen compiled. It is entitled, "The Life of George Cruikshank, inTwo Epochs," and it is written by the late Mr. Blanchard Jerrold. The book extends to two volumes, or about 600 pages, and is profusely illustrated. Messrs. Chatto & Windus are the publishers. It is a singularly fair, impartial, and full presentment of a very remarkable and decidedly instructive career; one from which we may all learn lessons, derive encouragement, and, be it said with all due respect, take warning.

Cruikshank was brought up in "the coarse and dangerous school of obscurity." He was the son of a struggling Scotch artist,—a satirical, grotesque etcher. His first pencilling is dated 1799, and it was executed in his seventh year. "It may be said that his baby fingers played with the graving tool. While a boy, he illustrated children's penny books for the children's publisher, James Wallis, as well as comic valentines and Twelfth-night Characters for Chappell, the then publisher of 'London Cries,' Knight, Baldwin, and others."

George was born on the 27th September, 1792. During his infancy, the family lived at 117, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square. "It was a busy establishment. Isaac Cruikshank worked at his etchings on copper, while his wife coloured the plates, pressing her two boys into the service at a very early age." Among the customers of the family was a publisher named Roach, who dwelt in Vinegar-yard, Drury-lane. For him were etched various theatrical portraits and scenes, which brought George into contact with the elder Kean, and perhaps gave him that bias towards theatrical display which manifested itself during his long life.

After the death of his father, George and Robert, two of his brothers, kept on for some time the house in Dorset-street, working together with their mother and sister. "They had the command of the whole field of caricature, supplying nearly all those coloured etchings on copper, on the subjects of the day, which drew crowds about the print-sellers' windows." The Cruikshank *atelier* was on the second floor. "It was a strange work-room, decorated with the most incongruous ornaments. An undergraduate's cap (the spoil of a town-and-gown riot) upon a human skull, with a pipe between the teeth, a sou'wester from Margate, boxing-gloves, foils, masks, and weapons of all kinds, proclaimed the wild tastes of the two artists, who generally invited their guests to a bout with the gloves."

To this strange studio came "rough old Ackermann,"—who, by the way, did so much for Lithography in England, —Fores, of Piccadilly, and "Johnny Fairburn," of the Broadway, Ludgate-hill, with plentiful commissions for both brothers. "When Robert was in want of money and expected Johnny, he placed an empty purse upon the mantelpiece, marked 'unfurnished,' and the good old printseller would take it up and replenish it." The family afterwards removed to King-street, Holborn. Robert, whom we may here dismiss, got married and established himself in St. James's-place, St. James's-street, as a fashionable artist, carrying on at the same time his work as a caricaturist and illustrator. He was commissioned by George Hibbert to execute a set of etchings for the Roxburghe Club, at his own price, from one of Boccaccio's tales in the "Decameron." Sixty copies were printed, and the plates were destroyed. This gives us a glimpse of the Bibliomania then prevalent. George, on parting with his brother, went to live with his mother and sister at Claremont-square, Pentonville. On his marriage, he removed only a few doors away, and at Nos. 22 & 23, Amwell-street, he remained during the thirty most brilliant years of his life.

Having in some degree emancipated himself from "the bibulous boon companions" of his youth, George fell into a system of hard work. He breakfasted at eight, smoked a pipe, and went to work at nine. When biting-up plates he would smoke more in the course of the morning, "to drive away the fumes of the acid." At twelve he lunched, after which he resumed work and continued till three, when he dined. "After dinner he sat, with a jug of porter before him, enjoying his pipe, and talking with any friend who dropped in. His visitors were many. At five he drank tea, and then worked again from six o'clock till nine, when supper concluded the labour of the day and was the preliminary to pipes and grog."

We need not say much about the early sketches of one who was destined to become so famous. Fortunately, in 1868, a connoisseur and critic of the greatest eminence, —Mr. George William Reid, of the British Museum Print-room,—compiled a descriptive catalogue of Cruikshank's works, which gives all necessary information on the subject. These works in their day kept crowds at the print-shop windows. Thackeray refers, in 1840, to "Knight's, in Sweeting's Alley; Fairburn's, in a court off Ludgate Hill; Hone's in Fleet Street,—bright, enchanted palaces, which George Cruikshank used to people with grinning, fantastical imps, and merry, harmless, sprites." "There used to be a crowd round the window, in those days, of grinning, good-natured mechanics, who spelt the songs and spoke them out for the benefit of the company, and who received the points of humour with a general sympathising roar." Cruikshank reached his apogee about 1822. As an artist his activity was prodigious. His works comprise about 5,000 subjects, ranging from childish drawings illustrating halfpenny sheets, to finished historical scenes and the ambitious conceptions of a fine imagination. He began to make his mark in 1813 as a satirical illustrator in the *Meteor*. In 1819, he became acquainted with William Hone, who observed his peculiar ability and determined to exercise it. He accordingly commenced the publication of cheap political pamphlets, in which the literature was below par and the main reliance was upon the telling points of the woodcuts. The first of these was the "Political House that Jack Built," with thirteen engravings after designs by Cruikshank. Upwards of 100,000 copies were sold, and "all the world laughed." Other works done about the time of Queen Caroline's trial enjoyed an extraordinary popularity and commanded an immense circulation. "Of some as many as a quarter of a million copies were sold. Some ran into the thirteenth edition."

Proposed Monument to War Correspondents.—Mr. Henry Vizetelly, the well-known publisher and brother of the *Graphic* artist who is supposed to have been killed with Hicks Pasha, has suggested that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of raising a monument on the Thames Embankment, at the junction of Whitefriars and Blackfriars, to the newspaper war correspondents whose lives have been sacrificed in the performance of their duty. Mr. Vizetelly says that besides his brother, Mr. O'Donovan, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Herbert, and three *Times* correspondents—including Colonel Pemberton and Mr. Frank Power—have fallen.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER VIII.—The Parliamentary Reporter.

ANY distinguished men have been employed in the "Gallery," including Lord Chancellor Campbell, Charles Dickens, and the late Mr. Delane, editor of the *Times;* and several editors of leading "dailies" have testified to the value of the training received there. Mr. Wemyss Reid, for instance, says that he found his Parliamentary reporting of inestimable value in teaching him the forms of the House, &c. As a rule, the number of candidates for employment in the Gallery is large; but we believe that the competition for places is not now so keen. When the Reporters' Gallery was enlarged in 1880, no fewer than three reporters on a daily in the North declined the offer of a Parliamentary reportership. The reasons for their refusal were that living in London was too expensive, and that the engagement was for the session only.

The Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons seems to have been the refuge of many unfortunate men of genius, as well as the training school of men eminent in literature and journalism. "Fifty-two years ago," says Mr. W. Hodgson, of the *Fifeshire Journal*, "a trifling but singular spectacle might have been witnessed in the streets of Belfast. It was that of a gentleman, proceeding from the door-step of an hotel to the edge of the street, and there casting up a half-crown piece into the air, at the same time uttering, "Heads, London; tails, anywhere else!" The coin on the causeway showed heads and London, whatever was the meaning of it. There was a kind of maniacal laugh at the result—a sort of chuckling smile, as when something apart from us adjudicates puzzling issues. The gentleman hastily retraced his steps to the hotel, hurriedly shook some one's hands, walked as if conscious of a new enterprise down the street, and then disappeared."

The hero of this incident was James Withers, who was ruined by speculating in bank stock. How he got to London on thirty pence, Mr. Hodgson could never learn; but four days after his arrival he sat side by side with Charles Dickens in the "Gallery," reporting for the *Morning Chronicle*. According to Mr. Hodgson, James Withers got employment because of being able to write shorthand, when without it he might have gone idle; and that minor accomplishment fixed his fate for his remaining years. On the other hand, Allan Cunningham had not the slightest knowledge of shorthand when he entered the "Gallery." Like many of his countrymen, he left Scotland for London in consequence of an assurance that work was plentiful and fame certain. After being idle for weeks, with no prospect of employment, he turned to his trade. His wages were twenty-five shillings a week, which were afterwards increased to thirty-two on account of his skill as a workman. The work of a stonemason, was however, not suited to his tastes. He sought more congenial employment, and was at last successful in finding it. Calling upon Roche, the editor of the *Day*, with whom he had had correspondence when in Scotland, he was offered a permanent situation as a reporter as soon as the Parliamentary session began. What the duties required of him were, Cunningham says, he could form no opinion, but as he concluded that Roche knew he was qualified to fulfil them, he was easy on that point. That Cunningham, who knew nothing of shorthand, and had never learned grammar in his life, should undertake the heavy and responsible duties of a Parliamentary reporter, is almost beyond the belief of his biographer, who explains, however, that reporting had not then attained its present high state of efficiency.

In our day neither Withers nor Cunningham would stand the slightest chance of securing admission into the "Gallery." Dr. Johnson used to ridicule the pretension of verbatim reporting. A person being mentioned who, it was said, could take down in shorthand the speeches in Parliament with perfect exactness, the doctor insisted, "Sir, it is impossible. I remember one Angel," he added, "who came to me to write for him a preface or dedication to a book upon shorthand, and he professed to write as fast as a man could speak. In order to try him, I took down a book and read while he wrote, and I favoured him, for I read more deliberately than usual. I had proceeded but a very little way when he begged I would desist, for he could not follow me." *Nous avons changé tout cela.*

As the public interest in partisan politics is waning, less space is now given to the reports of Parliament, the *Times* being the only paper which reports the proceedings at length; but so long as Parliament sits, there will be work of some kind for Parliamentary reporters. Their salaries range from four guineas to seven guineas, and the engagement is usually for the Parliamentary session only; but some of the reporters supplement their salaries by writing letters for country papers, and others act as private secretaries. Their total income, therefore, must in some cases be considerable; but large as it is, it was exceeded by that of the "Gallery" men fifty years ago. Writing of Charles Dickens as a journalist, Mr. Charles Kent says:—

> During the three sessions in which he worked for the *Mirror of Parliament*—that is, in 1832, in 1833, and in 1834—he earned by his pencil an average of fifteen guineas a week. Parliamentary reporting, it should be borne specially in mind, was about that time at its very acme. It was so in effect, for, as nearly as possible, three lustres—from 1830 to 1844 or 1845. The galleries of the Lords and Commons were packed within that interval by men of exceptional capacity, and for the most part even, it should be said, of ripe scholarship. Yet, suddenly thrown as he was, by virtue of his extraordinary skill as a shorthand writer, into their midst while he was yet a beardless youth, who had scarcely any book-learning at all, Charles Dickens held his ground from the very outset with the best and ablest of his surroundings. He did so almost equally by right of his astonishing readiness and of his irrepressible vivacity. How it was, that, in common with the more skilled of his associates, he was enabled to earn upon an average fifteen guineas a week all through the session while enrolled upon the staff of the *Mirror of Parliament* may be readily explained. It arose out of the system which prevailed in the carrying out of that copious and splendid record of the debates in both Houses. The sixteen or seventeen picked reporters upon that staff were worked in guinea turns of three-quarters of an hour each. Everything, even to the little parenthetic interruptions, being recorded in the first person, the strain, the stress, the whirling wear and tear upon the stenographers thus engaged was, by necessity, excessive. It was so excessive, indeed, that only those who were very rarely qualified to sustain it were enabled to bear the brunt of it without succumbing. Those rarest few, among whom Charles Dickens, in spite of his youth, took his place from the commencement with unfaltering zeal and unconquerable energy, on field nights took turn after turn in bewilderingly rapid sequence; insomuch that during the hottest time of the discussions they found themselves—these exceptional few—enabled to earn within the week twenty, or even as much as five-and-twenty, guineas.

It appears from the "Diary of an Old Man" that Dickens was also employed on the *True Sun;* for Mr. J. Payne Collier says:—"Mr. John Barrow, who is engaged on the *Times*, where there is no vacancy, told me that he has a clever nephew named Charles Dickens, who has been employed, I believe, on the *True Sun*, and for whom he is anxious to obtain a situation on the *Morning Chronicle*. Barrow

wants me to give him a letter to the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*. . . . . I asked him how he had been employed before he had connected himself with the *True Sun*. He told me that he had assisted Warren, the blacking man, in the conduct of his extensive business, and, among other things, had written puff verses for him. Mr. Collier quotes a little further on one of these verses :—

> I pitied the dove, for my bosom was tender,
> I pitied the sigh that she gave to the wind ;
> But I ne'er shall forget the superlative splendour
> Of Warren's Jet Blacking, the pride of mankind.

Dickens, of course, got the situation." He became a Parliamentary reporter when only eighteen years of age, and was noted for the conciseness of his reports, and the judicious, though somewhat ruthless, style with which he cut down verbiage. Out of ninety reporters in the House, he was acknowledged to be the best. "To the wholesome training of severe newspaper work, when I was a very young man, I constantly refer my success," he said to the New York editors, when he last took leave of them. "It opened to him," remarks Mr. Forster, "a wide and varied range of experience, which his wonderful observation, exact as it was humorous, made entirely his own."

The present method of reporting the debates is well known. Some two hundred journalists have the right of admission into the "Gallery." A few are summary writers, but the majority are shorthand-writers who write according to the requirements of the papers which they represent. They are mostly men of wide knowledge, and are well suited for their work. With few exceptions, they have been trained in the country, where they have gained that knowledge of Parliamentary men and of political questions which cannot be gained in London. We differ from Mr. Gladstone when he says that Parliamentary reporting is not a work of high art or fine art ; reporting *is* an art, and excellence in it is as difficult to attain as excellence in any other art ; and although the reporters of the last twenty years may not have distinguished themselves in literature as greatly as did some of their predecessors, it is not because their abilities are smaller, but because they have turned them into other channels more lucrative than book-making. Many of them act as "London Correspondents," or contribute paragraphs to "London Letters"; for it is utterly impossible for one man, however extensive his acquaintance among literary men, artists, politicians, and religious leaders, to write his letter without assistance. We could name one London letter which costs £60 a week; but it is the work of men in every department of art, science, literature, religion, and politics. Its contributors include members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, and even noblemen. Of the "London Letters" supplied to *weekly* papers the less said the better. One of the best-informed Press men we know once tried to secure clients for an *original* letter, but the answers to his offer were so few that the project had to be abandoned. He could not understand the cause of the non-success of his scheme until it was explained that in some cases the "London Letter" was written by advertising agents in exchange for space for the insertion of business announcements. The proprietors of country papers sanctioning this system are, as a rule, too uneducated themselves to see the harm done by adopting it. If they employed a better class of reporters, printed a paper free from typographical errors, inserted more original matter, fewer long-winded reports of speeches which no one reads but the speakers themselves, the circulation of their papers would be immensely increased.

Those who desire to know more of the mysteries of Parliamentary Reporting should read the Report of the House of Commons Committee, which sat in 1878, and before which nearly all who were qualified to speak on the subject gave evidence; but we cannot close this chapter without a reference to the late head of the *Times* staff. We refer to Mr. Charles Ross, who died in December, 1884, at the age of 84. Entering the reporters' gallery on the very day of George III.'s death, in 1820, he remained in constant attendance, with a short interval, until 1883. His active career as a journalist extended, therefore, to the extraordinary length of sixty-three years. He was held in the highest respect, not only by his *confrères*, but by Members of Parliament, with whom his duties brought him into frequent contact. He was a man of remarkable activity, shrewdness, and humour, and retained his faculties almost to the last. He was, however, of a conservative turn of mind, and did not believe in verbatim reporting except in the case of men of the highest position. He thought that for ordinary speakers the best report was an intelligent summary prepared without much regard to the language or style of the speaker.

Bibliography of Printing.

Wessely (J. E.). Anleitung zur Kenntniss und zum Sammeln der Werke des Kunstdruckes. Mit zwei Tafeln Monogramme. Leipzig : 1876 8vo. pp. viii. 338.

Treats on wood-engraving, copperplate-engraving, lithography, paper and paper-marks ; gives information about the quality and value of prints, rules for making collections, &c., and is altogether a very useful book.

——— Zur Geschichte des Farbendruckes. (In Westermann's "Illustr. Monatshefte," April, 1880, No. 283, Braunschweig.) pp. 11, with illustrations.

W[est] (W.). Fifty Years' Recollections of an Old Bookseller ; consisting of Anecdotes, Characteristic Sketches, and Original Traits and Eccentricities of Authors, Artists, Actors, Books, Booksellers, and of the Periodical Press for the last Half Century, with appropriate selections ; and an unlimited Retrospect, including some extraordinary circumstances relative to the Letters of Junius, and a chain of corroborative evidence respecting their Author. Cork : 1835. 8vo.

——— Three hundred and fifty Years' Retrospection of an Old Bookseller ; containing an account of the Origin and Progress of Printing, Type Founding, and Engraving, in their various branches ; also the Origin of the earliest Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Reviews, Periodical Essays and Newspapers ; with Biographical Anecdotes and Portraits. Cork : 1835. 8vo. pp. 200.

It is curious to see a bookseller adopt the absurd plan of noting the contents of the second half of his book by a fresh title. Here we have title-page as above and prospectus, or two leaves, inserted between pp. 100 and 101. There are eight plates, including portraits of the Author, his "Literary Laboratory," the Politician, Chris. Brown, Francis Grose, John Dunton, John Nichols, Edward Cave, and William Bowyer. It is an extremely curious and amusing work, and deserves more attention than it has received.

Westen (Petersen). Historisk efterreding om Bogtrykerkonsten. Odense : 1873. 8vo. pp. iv. 50.

Westermann's Holzschnitt-Illustrations-Katalog. Zum Gebrauche für Buchhändler und Buchdrucker. Enthaltend 2,557 Nummern. Braunschweig : 1865. 4to. pp. xvi. 336.

——— Erster Nachtrag. Enthaltend No. 2558–2854. Braunschweig : 1866. 4to. pp. 337–396. 4 leaves.

——— Zweiter Nachtrag. Enthaltend No. 2855–3174. Braunschweig : 1867. 4to. pp. 397–444. 3 leaves.

——— Dritter Nachtrag. Enthaltend No. 3175–3424. Braunschweig : 1870. 4to. pp. 445 504. 4 leaves.

——— Vierter [Nachtrag. Enthaltend No. 3425–4115. Braunschweig : 1874. 4to. pp. 505–636. 6 leaves.

——— Fünfter Nachtrag. Enthaltend No. 4116–4592. Braunschweig : 1879. 4to. pp. 637–728. 4 leaves.

——— Sechster Nachtrag. Enthaltend No. 4593–5063. Braunschweig : 1882. 4to. pp. 729–824. 5 leaves.

Westermann (G.). Namen und Sachregister von Westermann's Holzschnitt-Illustrations-Katalog. Nachweisung über die in demselben abgedruckten 3174 Holzschnitte. Braunschweig : 1868. 8vo. pp. 40.

Westfehling (J.). Gutenberg. Eine Biographie, zusammengestellt und nach verschiedenen Quellen bearbeitet. Winterthur: 1878. 4to. pp. 8. Not for sale.

This biographical sketch was drawn up by J. Westfehling, a master-printer at Winterthur, in Switzerland, and dedicated by him to his employés on the occasion of the completion of the 25th year of his trade-membership. It has been very elegantly printed.

Westreenen van Tiellandt (W. H. J. Baron van). 1. Iets over de afbeeldingen van Laurens Jansz. Koster door Baron van Westreenen van Tiellandt. 's Gravenhage: 1847. 8vo. and 12mo. pp. 16.

Reprinted from the "Journal de Tyd."

——— 2. Bewijzen voor de echtheid en gelijkenis der oude afbeeldingen van Koster: Haarlem: 1847. 4to. and 8vo.

——— 3. De zoogenaamde "Bewijzen voor de echtheid en gelijkenis der oude afbeeldingen van Koster," wederlegd door den Baron van Westreenen van Tiellandt. 's Gravenhage: 1848. 8vo. pp. 10.

——— Jets over Stereotypen. Haarlem: 1801. 8vo. Reprinted from the "Algemeene Konst. en Letterbode" von 16 October, 1801. No. 42.

——— Korte schets van den voortgang der Boekdrukkunst in Nederland, in de xv^e^ en haare verdere volmaaking in de 16^e^ en 17^e^ eeuw. 's Gravenhage en Amsterdam: 1829. 8vo. pp. 37.

Entirely superseded by later researches.

——— Nasporingen nopens de invoering der boekdrukkunst. 's Gravenhage: 1828. In the "Konst. en Letterbode," No. 53, 1828.

——— Rapport sur les recherches relatives à l'invention de l'Imprimerie Stéréotype. La Haye: 1866. 8vo. With plates.

——— Verslag der Naspooringen omtrent de oorsprongkelijke uitvinding en het vroegste Gebruik der Stereotypische Drukwijze: —gedaan, op uitnoodiging van het Gouvernement. 's Gravenhage: 1833. 8vo. pp. 61 and 4 plates, in French and Dutch.

The author claims the priority of the invention of Stereotype for the Rev. Jean Muller, pastor, of Leyden, whose son, William Muller, printed from plates of types soldered together in movable pages, several Bibles and Testaments in Syriac, Dutch, and English, between 1708 and 1716. In 1716, Van der Mey took casts of pages in plaster of Paris, and made plates.

——— Verhandeling over de Uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst; in Holland oorspronkelijk uitgedacht, te Straatsburg verbeterd en te Mentz voltooid. 's Hage: 1809. 8vo. pp. 184.

Wetstein (H. F.). Letterproef van de Gieterij van Hendrik Floris Wetstein tot Amsterdam. [n.d.]

A demy sheet, in the Enschedé collection. The founts are shown in four columns. There are two titling founts, six Greek (text to collonel), fifteen roman, fifteen italic (both from text to diamond), four blacks, two music, one arabic, and three others. There is nothing to show the date of publication, but it has been ascertained that H. F. Wetstein succeeded to this foundry in 1743.

Wetstein (R.). Versameling van een Party curieuse Letteren in allerlei Soorten. Alle bij een Vergaderd, en nagelaten op de Drukkery van Wylen de Heer Rudolph Wetstein. Amsterdam: 1743. 4to.

Isaac and John Enschedé purchased the whole of this Printing-office and Foundry, which formed the foundation of the celebrated Haarlem Foundry.

Wetstein (R. & H. F.). Anno 1740. Épreuve des caractères de la Nouvelle Fonderie de R. & H. F. Wetstein à Amsterdam, et que l'on trouve à vendre chez eux. No. 1.

A half-sheet of Royal, in the Enschedé collection. The types are displayed in double column, and include all the sizes of roman and italic from "Augustyn" to "Diamant," with a Brevier Greek. The founts are beautifully cut, especially the Diamond, which has small caps, accents, signs, &c. As the names differ somewhat from those subsequently adopted they are copied here:—

Augustyn		Brevier
Mediaan		Collonel
Dessendiaan		Nomparel
Garmond		Robyn
Galjart	both same body	Diamant
Grote Brevier		

Wetten en verordeningen nopens den boekhandel en de drukpers in Nederland. 's Gravenhage: 1834. 8vo.

Wetter (Johann). Beantwortung der Frage: In welchem Jahre ist die Buchdruckerkunst erfunden worden, und wann ist das Säcularfest der Erfindung zu feiern? Mainz: 1837. 8vo. pp. 48.

An argument to the effect that typography was invented by John Gutenberg at Strasbourg, about the year 1450, and that the proper date for the quarcentenary celebration should be 1850. It was held, however, in 1840.

——— Conrad Henlif oder Henekis, Buchdrucker und Buchhändler zu Mainz, der Geschäftsgenosse Peter Schoeffer's. Mainz: 1851. 8vo. pp. 15.

An unimportant little tract, wretchedly printed, in a blue tissue paper wrapper.

——— Kritische Geschichte der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst durch Johann Gutenberg zu Mainz, begleitet mit einer, vorhin noch nie angestellten, genauen Prüfung und gänzlichen Beseitigung der von Schöpflin und seinen Anhängern verfochtenen Ansprüche der Stadt Strassburg, und einer neuen Untersuchung der Ansprüche der Stadt Harlem, und vollständigen Widerlegung ihrer Verfechter Junius, Meerman, Koning, Dibdin, Ottley, und Ebert. Mainz: 1836. 8vo. pp. xvi. 806. Atlas of 13 plates of facsimiles in folio.

A valuable work, in which many of the documents relating to the invention of printing through Gutenberg are reproduced in the original text. The plates [Tafeln] to this work are valuable, and it may be useful to state some of their contents for the benefit of those who are interested in comparative typography. The facsimiles include:—Inscription on the St. Christopher image of 1423, belonging to Earl Spencer; the Calendar of John de Gamundia, of 1439; Image of Indulgence, belonging to Weigel, of Leipsic; Ars Moriendi; Donatus in the King's Library, Paris; Copy printed from a column composed of movable wooden types, threaded by lines, being an imitation of the supposed first essays of Gutenberg; Copy printed from types cast in leaden matrices; copy printed from type cast in matrices of copper; Donatus of 1451; written Psalter of 1498; Specimen by Pfister; the Indulgences; Calendar, 1457; 36-line Bible; Biblia Pauperum; Fust and Schœffer's Psalter; 42-line Bible; and Specimens by the Brothers of Common Life, 1474, W. Caxton, T. Martens, Therhoernen, T. Rood, Valdener, Ketelare & Leempt, G. Leede, Sweinheim und Pannartz, Gering, Crantz & Friburger, Colard Mansion, Nicolas Jenson, and J. de Spira. These are all facsimiled in Lithography. The titles and notes are in German, French, and English.

Wheatley (Henry Benjamin), F.S.A. The History and Art of Bookbinding. An interesting lecture, with illustrations, printed in the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, April 16, 1880.

Subsequently reprinted, with the title:—

——— Bookbinding considered as a Fine Art, Mechanical Art, and Manufacture. A Paper read before the Society of Arts, on Wednesday, April 14, 1880, George Bullen, Esq., F.S.A., in the chair, and reprinted from the Journal of the Society. By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. 1882. 8vo. pp. iv. 28. 11 plates.

Although slight in parts, this compilation is worthy of notice, as being, perhaps, the only general account of the history of Bookbinding in the English language. The engravings of ancient and famous bookbindings are valuable. The list of the temporary exhibition of bindings, got up for the occasion, is also well worthy of preservation. In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Wheatley's paper, Mr. George Bullen, Mr. Cornelius Walford, Mr. Henry Bradshaw, Mr. B. Quaritch, and others spoke, and their views on the subject are very curious and amusing.

OPEN CONTRACTS FOR PRINTING.

As usual at this period of the year, a number of Parochial and other Printing and Stationery contracts are being offered for competition. We append particulars concerning some fifteen of them. The date given at the beginning of each of the following paragraphs denotes the last day on which tenders will be received.

March 16.—Tenders are invited by the Bermondsey Vestry for the supply of Printing and Stationery for one year. Forms of tender to be obtained at the Town-hall, Bermondsey.——The Guardians of St. Marylebone invite tenders for the supply of Printing and Stationery. Forms of tender can be obtained of Mr. J. Bedford, at the offices, Northumberland-street, Marylebone-road.

March 17.—The Guardians of the Wandsworth and Clapham Union invite tenders for the supply of Printing and Stationery. Forms of tender to be obtained of Mr. F. H. Taylor, at the offices, New Wandsworth. ——The Guardians of the Staines Union invite tenders for the supply of Printing and Stationery for one year. Forms of tender to be obtained of Mr. J. A. Engall, at the offices at Staines.

March 18.—Tenders are invited for the supply of Printing and Stationery to the West Ham Union, for six months. Forms of tender to be obtained of Mr. F. Hilleary, at the offices, Union-road, Leytonstone.——The Guardians of the Greenwich Union invite tenders for the supply of Printing and Stationery for twelve months. Forms of tender to be obtained of Mr. S. Saw, at the Union House, Greenwich.——Tenders are invited for the supply of Stationery to the Woolwich Union for six months. Forms of tender to be obtained of T. Cutter, at the Workhouse, Plumstead.

March 19.—The Guardians of the Lewisham Union invite tenders for the supply of Printing, Stationery, &c. Forms of tender to be obtained of Mr. C. H. Mott.——Tenders are invited for the supply of Printing and Stationery to the Strand Union. Mr. C. F. Dorrell, of 6, Bow-street, Covent-garden, will supply forms of tender.——The Guardians of St. George's Union, Hanover-square, invite tenders for the supply of Printing and Stationery for eighteen months. Forms of tender to be obtained of Mr. T. Worlock, at 60, South Audley-street,

Grosvenor-square.——Tenders are invited for the supply of Printing to the Fulham Union. Forms of tender to be obtained of Mr. T. A. March, at the offices, Fulham Palace-road, Hammersmith.

March 20.—Tenders are invited by the Guardians of the St. Pancras Union for the supply of Printing and Stationery for twelve months. Forms of tender to be obtained of Mr. T. E. Gibb, at the Vestry-hall, Pancras-road.

March 23.—The Board of Management of the Central London School District invite tenders for the supply of School and Account Books and Stationery, and for the execution of Printing for one year, from the 25th inst. Forms of tender can be obtained of Mr. G. E. East, the clerk, at 10, Basinghall-street, City.

March 26.—Tenders are invited for the supply of Printing and Stationery to the Seamen's Hospital Society for twelve months. Forms of Tender to be obtained of Mr. W. T. Evans, at the office of the Society, Greenwich.

April 2.—Tenders are invited by the Controller of the Stationery Office, for Printing certain forms, &c., for the public service in Ireland. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Storey's-gate, London, and at the office in Upper Merion-street, Dublin.

PREPARATION FOR ACIDULATING LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

TWO Frenchmen, MM. Chevalier and Langlumé, some years ago, described a method for acidulating stones, a process which has in its time given excellent results, and has been long practised in France. At present, it appears to be nearly forgotten, yet perhaps it is as well that it should not be altogether lost sight of; and although its use is not likely to become very general, some useful hints may be gleaned from it by the young lithographer. We, therefore, append the following *résumé* of the process from a recent number of *L'Imprimerie* :—

Put 1,500 parts of hydrochloric acid into a vessel, add a sufficient quantity of powdered chalk or whiting to absorb the acid. When saturated until there is an excess of chalk, filter out the solution of calcium chloride from the overplus of carbonate of lime or chalk, and then pass 1,500 parts of water through the filter to remove all the soluble salt. Dissolve in the liquid thus obtained, which contains the first solution and the water used in washing, 350 parts of well-cleaned white gum arabic ; when dissolved, add 90 parts of pure hydrochloric acid, thoroughly mix, and pour into quite clean and well-corked bottles.

When required for use, pour a little into a glass, and with a badger's-hair brush the stone can be acidulated all over with as much ease as if it were being gummed. The following are claimed to be the advantages of this preparation :—

1. An amount of certainty which is not secured by the acid mixtures now in daily use, prepared, so to speak, by a rule-of-thumb system.

2. The solution being applied with a brush, the entire stone is uniformly prepared. The acid, not being saturated till just before it is applied, acts effectively all over.

3. The solution can be applied to large and small stones with the same ease.

4. It is not necessary that the stone should be turned, and flushed with water : an unpleasant operation, and which is detrimental to the preservation of the designs.

5. It dispenses with the recoating of the stone with gum, the latter substance forming part of the mixture.

6. The strongest as well as the faintest tints show equally well when the stone has been thus carefully acidulated.

7. The solution can be spread with the greatest ease upon the stone, even by an unskilled workman.

8. The prepared stone remains constantly moist, which is due to the large quantity of deliquescent salt contained in the mixture. This salt penetrates the stone, and thus insures for a considerable time the required humidity. This property is a great advantage, for it is well known that a stone drying too quickly is difficult to ink and gives much trouble to the printer who is forced to use a stiffer ink.

The preparation in question is an excellent one, as has been proved by experience ; but many lithographers find the process somewhat complicated. The following simpler formula may be used on pressing occasions. To one part of muriatic (hydrochloric) acid add twenty of gum water ; or to 120 parts of gum add thirty of muriatic acid, and twenty-eight of water.

As to whether a brush should be used in spreading this preparation on a stone having designs on it, the writer says that, in the case of delicate work, flooding is preferable.

PARIS FASHIONS IN FANCY STATIONERY.

THE stationers' shops in Paris are rich in fancy papers, envelopes, and menus. Crocodile skin, morocco, parchment, papyrus, linen, silk, are all imitated in the tissue of the paper. The address is printed at the head of letter-paper in all types, all styles, all colours. Some paper is surrounded with a polychrome border imitating Tunbridge Wells wood mosaic ; there are paper and envelopes with borders imitating the flower-pattern of blue and white china ; while purses, pocket-books, photograph frames, and whole sets of writing-materials are made in an enamel imitating blue and white china.

In photograph frames there is no end to the variety. All kinds of leather frames are relieved with applications of nickel, silver, and gilt bronze, either all round the frame or at one corner only ; the designs being flowers, arabesques, or reproductions of old clasps and locksmith's work. A novelty is a beaten or *martelé* oxydised silver frame, with, in the centre in high relief, the front of a vast Dolly Varden bonnet, which projects from the frame, leaving simply a hole large enough to admit the photograph of the face.

In menu cards, the great novelties are etchings. There are whole series of etched menus, a series of Parisiennes, a series of clowns, a series of cooks, a series of monkeys, &c. In the top left-hand corner figures a charming little mezzotint or dry-point. In another series, the menu is framed on three sides by vignettes rising one above another.

There are also innumerable humorous series of etched menus and invitation-cards. For instance, an etching, about two inches square, of a lady and gentleman sitting side by side, and then in the text, "Monsieur X., est prié de faire attention à sa voisine" ; an etching of a man in a pigeon-tailed coat sprawling on the floor by the side of her chair, and in the text, "Monsieur X. est prié de ne pas s'asseoir à côté de sa chaise." The text may be as varied as the drawing, and each guest sometimes is provided with a different card and a different menu.

There are Japanese menus, menus illuminated in the style of old manuscripts and printed on parchment, menus imitating a facsimile of old and tattered papyrus, menus printed on silk, on satin, and on all varieties of paper, ancient and modern.

In hunting invitations the etchers once more come to the fore, and design all sorts of venatical and rustic scenes. These fancy menus and invitation-cards are employed sparingly by the higher classes, who prefer simplicity. Certainly it is easier to remain within the limits of good taste in simplicity than in fancy novelty. An engraving of their château in one corner of the invitation-card is the utmost that some of the aristocracy admit.

A charming invitation-card is that of the Comte and Comtesse de Pourtalès. It is a double sheet of hand-made note-paper. At the head of the first sheet is an etching representing a dinner-table laid in an elegant Louis XV. dining-room, with the candles and lustres all lighted. Beneath is the invitation : "Monsieur le Comte et Madame la Comtesse Roger de Pourtalès prient M. —— de leur faire l'honneur de venir dîner le —— à 7½ hres." &c.

A horrible menu card is one decorated with a sepia sketch of a feudal castle standing upon a waxwork rock, in which is placed an oval fragment of looking-glass, while on the rock are gummed bits of real moss and bits of flint and white sand to imitate snow and frost,—a horrible application of the art of the valentine-maker to the accessories of the dinner-table. This specimen of bad taste is as abominable as the imitation photographs of actresses, horses, and jockeys which are occasionally seen printed in the corner of pocket-handkerchiefs.

The Paper Trade.

DISCOUNTS IN THE PAPER TRADE.

THE traditional "two and a half per cent. one month," which used to be the regular quotation in the Paper trade, has become one of the curiosities of the past. Some few mills, it is true, still cling to this relic of bygone times, but the vast majority vary their discount with the purchaser. We may see in the multitude and complexity of the deductions now allowed the struggle which the Trade has made to keep up even a semblance of usual prices. The times have, however, been too hard for them, and, being first mulcted in excessive discounts, they then lower their prices, after which, perhaps, the discounts rise again, and so on.

The seller of paper at the present day always makes his concession in the discount on the statement. "Threepence, five off," is changed, by persuasion, into "threepence six and a quarter, to threepence seven and a half." These extra discounts do not affect the value of the paper. They are a premium paid for doing business. The purchaser does not say, "This paper is not worth the price quoted"; he says, "You must allow me so-and-so-much off if I take it."

This, to our mind, is a bad system of doing business, and helps to breed unwholesome competition. Discounts have grown to preposterous dimensions. Even a half per cent. has, in many instances, destroyed a generous business connexion, and a general method of haggling and beating down has been introduced, especially in those classes of paper in which there is most competition, that has utterly changed the good old style of transacting business.

Some of our readers, while admitting all this, will doubtless say that, in the face of keen competition and over-production, the change was inevitable. For our part, we think that the evil has arisen, not so much from the state of trade itself, as from the action of some of those who have entered upon this particular business. A multitude of small traders have crept into the wholesale stationery branch, and have been unwisely countenanced by the great firms. Eager to get business, such persons have introduced the system of supplying the consumer at something like mill prices. The insignificant profit they thus make is likely to be, in many cases, ere long swallowed up in bankruptcy. But what then? The mischief is done, and legitimate traders have to suffer the consequences.

THE OPENING OF LONDON BRANCH HOUSES.

A NOTEWORTHY tendency observable among paper-makers at the present day is the opening of offices in London. So long as wholesale business only is carried on in them, no one will grumble at the proceeding; more especially as it tends to eradicate one of the growing evils of our industry,—viz., the paper agent.

There is unfortunately, however, sufficient evidence to show that, however innocent and laudable the intention may be, many of these offices are liable to develop, first into warehouses, and afterwards, by degrees, to supply indiscriminately every one who can give references with his order.

The primary object of opening a branch in London, is, of course, to be able to dispense with the services of the paper agent. That functionary, though regarded as a necessary evil in many cases, is always got rid of when possible. But he has his revenge. Rejected at home, he proffers himself to paper-makers abroad, and in its own vernacular circularises the whole Continent. Furnished with samples by foreign mills, he hastens to submit them to wholesale stationers, publishers, and newspaper-proprietors. In justice to the wholesale selling trade it must be said, that most of them take greater pleasure in dealing with home-made paper than with the productions of foreign mills. But aggrieved, and justly so, by the proceedings of not a few large paper-mills, and harassed by small houses, who make no difficulty in trafficking with the foreign material, they have now largely embarked in the business, and we suppose that there is not a single wholesale stationer in London of any magnitude who has not on hand a stock of German papers.

Meanwhile, the Continental papermaker, after a short experience of the value of the paper agent's services, generally determines to work the agency on his own account. Accordingly he fixes some relation in an office in London, and deputes to him the sale of his paper at *bonâ-fide* prices. His new representative, ignorant of all trade regulations, mixes up business even more thoroughly than his English rival, and with the utmost impartiality sells to every one alike, making no distinction between the terms allowed to stationers and to consumers.

Who can wonder that under such circumstances the Paper trade is in an unsatisfactory state, and that there is apparently little prospect of its early improvement!

LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR SUPPLIES.

MOST of our London newspapers, excepting the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Daily Chronicle*, are printed on paper made in Sweden and Germany. A few years ago they were all fully supplied from Lancashire, and some do even now get part of their material from papermakers in that county. But by far the greater portion of the news used comes from abroad. The *Standard* has for a number of years depended mainly upon Swedish and German supplies, and, to speak fairly, its sheet has nearly always presented a favourable contrast to that of most of its contemporaries.

Five years ago the publishers of most newspapers were paying at least threepence-halfpenny a pound for the paper supplied to them. Now twopence and seven-eighths, and twopence-halfpenny, less a discount, is considered a fair figure. The *Morning Post*, however, even since the reduction of its price to a penny, has been always distinguished for the excellence of its sheet.

The paper used by the evening journals is mostly of inferior substance. The *Globe* used to be noted for good paper, but of late its web has been of inferior quality as compared with what it used to be.

The *Times* has always maintained its character for high-class paper, which latter is made by Mr. McMurray, of Wandsworth. More expensive paper is employed for the *Times* than for any other newspaper in the world. The *Daily Chronicle* possesses paper-mills at Sittingbourne, where is made also the paper for *Lloyd's Weekly*. At Dartford are situated the mills of the *Daily Telegraph*, which boast three paper-machines 100 inches wide. The mills give employment to two hundred people. The production of this mill would average about 100 tons a week.

The paper supply of a newspaper is a matter of such high importance, that every journal makes it a rule never to depend wholly upon a single paper-mill. The publishers keep always two, and sometimes three, makers upon their books. The reason for this is not far to seek. It would be the ruin of a newspaper to stop or delay publication. One or other of these it would be obliged to do if its paper were not forthcoming at the proper time. Supposing a publisher were dealing for his entire supply with one mill only, a breakdown in the mill's machinery might close the works for weeks, and thus place their customers in a position of great difficulty. Each mill, when making for a newspaper, must always be in advance, and keep stock on hand to provide for emergencies.

PAPER PENCIL-CASES.

IT is not generally known that the jet-like pencil-cases, so extensively sold in London, are made solely from paper. There is a large factory in America devoted exclusively to their manufacture. A specially-made paper is used, cut into long strips and treated with an acid. It is thus converted into celluloid, in which state the material is highly explosive. Some secret processes follow, and camphor plays an important part in the manufacture. The mixture is finally coloured and moulded.

Some years ago, when this discovery was in its infancy, a large number of celluloid ornaments were made resembling coral, ivory, or jet. These articles became very popular at first, but speedily lost ground by having acquired a reputation for exploding in the most unaccountable and unexpected manner.

CELEBRATED MAKES OF PAPER.

"WHATMAN'S."

IT is hardly necessary for us to remark at any length upon what is, no doubt, the most famous sheet of paper in the world, for its qualities are well understood and appreciated by every one. We allude to the Bank of England note. The paper of which it is composed has been always made at Laverstoke, in Hampshire, by Messrs. Portal. Beyond the circumstances attending its use, there is nothing very remarkable in the paper. Its qualities have been systematically lauded by a great many writers knowing little of the subject, and its strength commented upon as something extraordinary and distinctive; but we have often seen paper of less weight with greater tenacity.

Two notes are made in each mould, and are registered by a self-acting apparatus, which marks every dip of the frame into the vat. It will be noticed that in each note there is one cut edge, and three edges with the natural border. In the Bank of England there is to be seen a note beyond the ordinary size, and which required a special mould for its production. Its representative value is a million sterling, and the official, when showing it, is very careful to keep one corner of the monstrosity in his hand all the time, although its advantage to a larcenist would be very questionable indeed.

Whatman's old mill, now occupied by Messrs. W. & R. Balston, has sixteen vats, and is consequently the largest of the kind in Great Britain. The paper made by Messrs. Balston still preserves the characteristics by which it originally won its way to distinction. It is now as expensive as ever. The makers employ no travellers, and do not advertise. They sell their paper by sheer reputation. They have their regular customers, and will supply no others. This firm is, with perhaps the exception of Messrs. Portal, the most independent papermaking house in the world. The extraordinary and invariable excellence of their productions has secured them a celebrity which extends over every country that has any pretence to civilisation.

In the manufacture of artists' paper, Messrs. Balston stand unique and unapproachable. The huge sizes of double Elephant, Antiquarian, &c., which astonish and puzzle people, as to the way in which they are made, are emphatically their specialties. It would of course be impossible for one man to lift or even hold the immense mould which forms such sheets, so the mould is swung on chains, and two men, one at each end, give it the necessary motions. Not only a natural talent, but long training is required to make a good vatman. The work is very hard, and, as the workman is necessarily drenched from neck to foot, rheumatism and kindred complaints are certain to afflict him in his old age.

There are no secrets worth calling secrets in the manufacture of Messrs. Whatman's unrivalled papers. Their perfection is the combined result of long and patient experience, natural conditions, and an utmost and persistent attention to details. The whole mill, with the men in it, is one well-organised machine. The most skilful workmen, the very best of materials and implements, with a methodical and measured system of working, so as to keep the fibres in the best possible condition during their different processes,—these and nothing else constitute the secrets in the manufacture of Messrs. Balston's papers.

We have noticed that one or two writers on papermaking have expressed an opinion, that the vat system of production will soon be driven out by the improved processes that have been brought into use in connexion with the Fourdrinier machine. These writers must have been ignorant of the qualities of paper. At any rate, the statement is erroneous. So far from the vat mills dying out, there would at the present time be more put in operation were it possible to find operatives to work them.

MESSRS. EVANS & OWEN, of Cardiff, are going to make further extensions and improvements in their works. It seems singular that of two mills making nearly the same papers, one should be able to spend money in enlargements, and the other, by reason of bad trade, be obliged to give up business. It is but two or three years since Messrs. Evans & Owen took the Soyland Mills, in Yorkshire. Mr. Reed deserves some credit for his share in the advancement of this important firm.

PAPER TRADE GOSSIP.

IF, as it is alleged, the Mitscherlich question is finally decided, another terror will be added to the amply sufficient stock now agitating the minds of papermakers in this country. Mr. Behrends and his hundred and eighty backers, we will be bound, are already preparing their acid-towers, their boilers, and the other additional plant required for an embarkation into Mr. Mitscherlich's ill-fated processes, and we may prepare ourselves for another and fresh inundation of foreign papers. If we judge legal actions in Germany, however, by the standard of our own, we may still comfort ourselves with the hope, slight and transitory perhaps, that the Professor will yet find some loop-hole of escape, some grounds of disputation, whereby he may reverse all the previous decisions against him, and rejoice the heart of every papermaker in Great Britain. The question of his patents is an intricate one, and if, as we understand, although on the main principle of his invention the Court pronounced against him, it decided in his favour several minor points, he may still possess sufficient to guard his rights, and keep the manufacture of paper according to his system down to its present level. It is to be hoped that this is the case. Our readers will be aware that beautiful paper may, without any great technical skill, be produced by wood fibre, or cellulose obtained by the acid process, and of the cheapness of such process we have had sufficient testimony to satisfy any one. What the consequences would be, therefore, of this process being set free without let or hindrance to every paper-maker in all Germany, can be better imagined than described.

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THE Society workmen at the mills of Messrs. T. H. Saunders & Co. have gone back to their occupation. We are informed that the heads of their organisation disapproved of the proceedings taken by the men, and threatened to withdraw all support unless they immediately returned to work. The management of the Society have shown good sense by declining to support the men in the ill-advised step they took.

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AS an instance of the fallacy of many theories concerning the non-infectious nature of rags, we may cite the spread of small-pox at Malling, the origin of which, it is stated, has been traced to a local paper-mill. At Messrs. Joynson & Sons' mill all materials are scrupulously disinfected before being touched by the workpeople. This should be done by every mill using rags, the process is neither troublesome nor expensive.

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WE have on a former occasion called attention to the large increase that has taken place in the employment of old-style papers made in Holland, and have expressed our surprise that so remunerative a branch of trade as this should be allowed to remain entirely in the hands of foreign makers. It is not the *substance* of the paper that sells, but its *appearance*. The materials used for its composition are inferior, and the whole style of the sheet might very easily be imitated on a machine, with the exercise of a little ingenuity. For books, note and envelope paper, programmes, menu cards, circulars, &c., this paper has a large and rapidly-increasing sale; and, now that trade is bad, it is astonishing that, in order to print a book in the style of a hundred and fifty years ago, printers should still be obliged to go across the seas to get the necessary paper.

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MESSRS. T. H. SAUNDERS & CO., we are informed, intend to make alterations and improvements in their Phœnix Mills, near Dartford. New beaters are to be ordered, and parts of the mill are to be put under repair.

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MESSRS. SPALDING & HODGE are now working a new 100-inch machine just put in by Messrs. Geo. &. W. Bertram.

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WE are in receipt of a sheet of paper water-marked "Tower Royal," which is made in Germany. The paper with this designation was originally made by Mr. G. F. Busbridge, at Malling.

English Jottings.

"Fort Minster, M.P.," is the title of the last new volume added to Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith's "Bristol Library." The book, which is described as a "Westminster Mystery," is from the pen of Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P. It is published at the price of one shilling, by Mr. Arrowsmith, 11, Quay-street, Bristol.

We have received from Mr. James Jones, steam printer, &c., of Bank-street, Wrexham, some excellent specimens of four-sheet posters printed in colours. The display, register, harmony of colours, and press-work, are all of a high order, and mark Mr. Jones's office as one exceptionally well furnished to produce high-class poster work.

A portrait of General Earle was given in the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette* of the 14th ult. It was reproduced from the *Graphic*. The impression was taken direct from the electrotype, which was inserted in the stereo-plate by means of a process just invented and patented by Mr. T. P. Ritzema, who is employed on the above-named journal.

Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, M.P., will not offer himself as a candidate for re-election for the borough of Gravesend at the next general election. It is stated that he will contest one of the new metropolitan boroughs; but in the opinion of those best able to judge this will not be the case, it being intended to request him to contest one of the Kent divisions.

All the Difference.—A Californian editor recently telegraphed to friends in a neighbouring town:—"Cannot be down till Thursday—foreman drunk." He went down on Thursday, and was astonished by the hilarious manner in which his friends received him. It came out that the telegram, when received, read, "Cannot come down till Thursday forenoon—drunk."

Release of Mr. Edmund Yates.—On the 10th inst. Mr. Edmund Yates was discharged from Holloway Gaol, under a special warrant to that effect signed by the Home Secretary. The action of the Secretary of State has, it is stated, been taken upon the advice of the Medical Inspector of the Home Office, who reported that continued confinement would be injurious to Mr. Yates's health.

"Depression of Trade."—We are pleased to learn that a new issue has already been called for of Mr. David Harris's "Depression of Trade, and National Progress and Prosperity, viewed in the light of Statistics." We referred to the pamphlet at some length in our last issue, and are pleased to find that it is finding, as it deserves, a large circle of readers. Messrs. Dunn & Wright, of 100, West George-street, Glasgow, are the publishers.

Apropos of the recently-issued work of the Rev. T. Mozley, "Reminiscences chiefly of Towns, Villages, and Schools," a correspondent writes to the *Academy* to point out that Henry Mozley, the printer and bookseller of Gainsborough, was not the first of the name, or probably of the race, who was a bookseller. There exists a rare little volume entitled "Quaestio Quodlibetica, or a Discourse whether it may be Lawfull to take use for Money." London: Printed for Humphrey Moseley, and are to be sold at his Shop at the Prince's Armes, in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1653.

The Stationers' Company.—At a court of the Stationers' Company held on the 3rd inst., the Master (Mr. Charles Layton) in the chair, Mr. Guildford B. Richardson and Mr. Robert F. Cooke were elected members of the court of the company. The Court then proceeded to elect the following candidates to the pensions of £24 per annum bequeathed by the late Mr. James Figgins:—R. A. Kirkaldy, C. H. Law, J. Osborne, and W. J. Beeson. The ages of the four successful candidates were respectively 63, 67, 80, and 80 years. The pensions are payable half-yearly, in March and September.

The new buildings in Essex-street, Strand, erected for Messrs. Seeley & Co., of Fleet-street, the well-known publishers, have been completed. They present an attractive architectural exterior, and comprise four lofty stories, besides dormers. The building, up to the second floor, is faced with Portland stone, ornamented at the angles and between the windows with red tiles in varied patterns. The elevation is enriched with elaborate carving and sculpture on the entablatures. Within pediments above the second-floor windows are allegorical figures, whilst other parts of the frontage are filled in with devices emblematic of literature, science, music, and the arts.

London School Board Expenditure on Books and Stationery.—According to the new budget of the London School Board, the estimated expenditure for educating each child attending a Board School was in 1883–84, £2. 17s., while for 1884–85 it will be £2. 17s. 1d., and for 1885–86, £3. 3s. 10d. Of the above totals the following sums rank as expenditure on account of books and stationery for each of the three years respectively, 3s. 2d., 3s., and 3s. 1d. It will thus be seen that no portion of the greatly increased expenditure now so widely complained of is due to the outlay on stationery and books.

Typos in search of a field of emigration should read the "Popular Handbook to New Zealand," by Mr. Arthur Clayden, F.R.C.I., just published by Messrs. Wyman & Sons. The author points out how well the colony in question is adapted to absorb the surplus labour of the mother country. The industries of New Zealand, the rates of wages paid, the climate, the openings available for persons of small means, and a host of other subjects are discussed at considerable length, and as the author writes from personal experience, having been a resident in the colony for several years, we need hardly add that the whole of the information given is of a thoroughly practical nature, and such as is often looked for in vain in books of greater pretension.

"Killing two Birds with one Stone."—A religious contemporary, the *Protestant Standard*, publishes in its columns a sovereign specific, "how to assist in dethroning priestcraft." The recipe is for its readers to assist in forming agencies for the sale of the paper, and otherwise to promote its circulation by every means in their power, and also to procure advertisements, "the lowest price for which is four shillings per inch." Thus will the ingenious editor be enabled to "send forth continuously the finest of wheat as an effectual counter charm against the ritualistic chaff." Apropos of the above, *Truth* says that it is wonderful how easily the most religious and unworldly individuals contrive to blend a little of the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove.

Shorthand Writers' Association.—Under the title of "Stenographic Gleanings for 1884," a lecture was delivered by Mr. A. Parker before this Association, on the 23rd ult., the president (Mr. T. J. Woods) occupying the chair. The lecturer, who is the librarian of the Association, gave some interesting details as to the state of the library, the number of shorthand works purchased during the past year, and the present number of books on the shelves.——The nineteenth annual dinner of the members of the Association was held on the 28th ult., in the Queen's Salon of the Holborn Restaurant; Mr. T. J. Woods in the chair. There was a fairly good attendance, amongst those present being: Sir R. Temple, M.P., K.C.S.I., Mr. Needell, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Parker, Mr. Pocknell, Mr. Kitson, Dr. Lemprière, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Bevan, Mr. Fairbourn, Mr. Sparkholl, Mr. A. Allen, and others. A good selection of music was given during the evening.

Social Reunion.—The annual *réunion* of the compositors of the *Liverpool Daily Post* was held on the 7th ult. Over fifty sat down to dinner, presided over by Mr. E. R. Russell, editor of the *Daily Post*. There were also present Mr. A. G. Jeans, manager; Mr. Hugh Farrie, assistant editor; Mr. D. Cumming, chief reporter; Mr. J. Gregson, chief overseer (who occupied the vice-chair); Mr. Pygott, day overseer, Mr. France, &c. The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, that of "Our Employers" was given by Mr. Robson, and responded to by Mr. Russell and Mr. Jeans. Mr. Russell, in the course of his speech, alluded to the improved position of the *Daily Post*, which was now regarded as one of the leading provincial newspapers of England. The toast of "The Overseers" was acknowledged by Mr. Gregson, who congratulated those present on the friendly feeling which for many years had subsisted between employer and employed. A number of other toasts followed.

Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers.—A dinner in connexion with the Belfast branch of the above society was lately given in the Albert Hotel, about sixty persons being present. After dinner, Mr. James Fraser and Mr. W. B. Goyer were voted to the chair and vice-chair respectively. During the subsequent proceedings an interesting programme was gone through, in which the following gentlemen took part:—Messrs. Davis, Farquharson, Parker, Robertson, J. Fraser, jun., Heininger, Quinn, Cuming, Palmer, Tracey, and Peake. The toast of "The Amalgamated Society" was responded to by Mr. G. D. Kelley, the general secretary, who gave a short account of the working of the society, its difficulties and prospects. "The Belfast Branch" was next proposed by Mr. G. D. Kelley, and responded to in appropriate terms by Mr. W. B. Goyer. The concluding toast, "Our Employers and Visiting Friends," was replied to by Mr. Michael Fraser. A pleasant evening was brought to a close by the company singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Dinner to Employes.—In celebration of the marriage of Mr. W. Jaffray, one of the proprietors of the *Birmingham Post*, of Skilts, Warwickshire, to Miss Mabel Scott, daughter of the late Sir Francis Scott, Bart., of Great Barr, a dinner was given on the 7th ult., by Mr. Jaffray, at the Grand Hotel, to the whole of the staff and *employés* of the *Birmingham Daily Post* and *Mail*, numbering about 200. Mr. Jaffray presided, having Mr. W. Jaffray at his right hand; and he was supported by, among others, Mr. Bunce, Mr. S. Timmins, Mr. A. Feeney, Mr. H. J. Jennings, Mr A. Cay, Dr. Freeman, &c. The toast of "Long Life and Happiness to the Bride and Bridegroom" was proposed by Mr. Bunce. Mr. W. Jaffray made a graceful reply. Among the subsequent toasts that of "The Chairman" was very warmly welcomed, and evoked from Mr. Jaffray,—in proposing the toast of "The Companionship of the *Post* and *Mail*,"—an interesting retrospect of Birmingham journalism, and some valuable advice to the younger men connected with its various departments. During the evening a variety of vocal and instrumental performances was given.

Newspaper Press Fund.—The annual general meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund was held on the 28th ult., at the rooms of the Association, 55, Strand. There was a very numerous attendance of

members. Mr. Hyde Clarke, treasurer of the Association, occupied the chair. The report for the past year was presented. It stated that the roll now included 317 members resident in London, and 132 in the country, total 449, of whom 150 are life members. During the year twenty-five grants had been made to members and relatives of deceased members, amounting to £700, and twenty-one grants in cases of non-members, of £108. The receipts for the past year were £2,898, and the expenditure, including the investment of £1,000, £2,377, leaving a balance in hand of £521. The chairman said that their invested capital had reached to close upon £1,600, which was a guarantee of the steady progress and solid foundation and stability of the fund, showing that its operations would not in future be dependent upon the contributions of its members. Dr. W. Howard Russell had consented to preside at their next annual dinner. The committee were carefully considering a proposal for the establishment of a provident fund. The report was adopted unanimously.

Newspaper Statistics.—From the "Newspaper Press Directory" for 1885, we extract the following on the present position of the Newspaper Press :—There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,052 newspapers, distributed as follows :—

England—London	405	
Provinces	1,202	
		1,607
Wales		79
Scotland		184
Ireland		161
Isles		21

Of these there are—

132	Daily Papers published in	England
5	Ditto	Wales
20	Ditto	Scotland
15	Ditto	Ireland
1	Ditto	British Isles.

On reference to the first edition of this useful Directory for the year 1846 we find the following interesting facts: viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these fourteen were issued daily,—viz., twelve in England and two in Ireland; but in 1885 there are now established and circulated 2,052 papers, of which no less than 173 are issued daily, showing that the Press of the country has nearly quadrupled during the last thirty-nine years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable; the daily issue standing at 173, against fourteen in 1846. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,298, of which 335 are of a decidedly religious character.

The Cure of Writer's Cramp.—Dr. de Watteville, the physician in charge of the electro-therapeutical department of St. Mary's Hospital, contributes to the *British Medical Journal* a remarkable account of a new cure of this obstinate disease, which will be good news to the large number of literary men and women, clerks, musicians, &c., who are afflicted with it. He declares that writer's cramp, or scrivener's palsy, has hitherto defied the most strenuous efforts of therapeutics. The pharmacopœia has been ransacked in the search for a suitable drug wherewith to combat the symptoms, but in vain. Variously-shaped pens and supports for the hand and arm, electrical and hydropathic applications, and even protracted rest, have generally proved useless in severe cases. At last, however, a system, which is described as a peculiar combination of *massage* and gymnastics, has been brought into operation with remarkable success by a German, Herr Julius Wolff. This gentleman, having gained a considerable reputation in his own country, was in 1881 called to Paris by Professor Charcot, and in two or three weeks had cured two inveterate cases of writer's cramp. These cures, with others previously effected in Germany, made a considerable impression in the medical world, and when, a few months ago, Herr Wolff came to settle in London, his arrival was regarded with interest by many of our principal physicians. Dr. de Watteville gives minute particulars of some of the cases in which the new treatment has succeeded in enabling sufferers from this most distressing affection to write clearly and without pain, thus confirming the observations made by the eminent Professors Billroth, in Vienna, Nussbaum, in Munich, and others. The *massage* consists of rubbing, kneading, stretching, and beating of the fingers and the several muscles of the hand and arm. There are gymnastic exercises, both active and passive; and, most important of all, there are graduated exercises in writing, with a view of calling into play a new set of muscles in lieu of those injured by the cramp. The writer concludes by mentioning the case of a gentleman sent by him to Herr Wolff. Here the disease was of seventeen years' duration, and yet in less than a fortnight the patient was able to write for several hours a day, with almost normal rapidity and firmness.

Examination Humours.—The Examiner for the London School Board Scholarships sends to the *Journal of Education* the following notes of answers : 1. By what right does the Queen sit on the throne? —(*a*) Because Prince Albert married her, and she was the daughter of the late king and granddaughter of Rollo, the sea-king. (*b*) She was the only daughter of Edward VI., who was her father, son of Edward V. (*c*) She won a great battle. 2. Explain the meaning of *the Executive*, *Manhood Suffrage*, and *Protective Duties*.—The Executive was the man who was appointed to the duty of hanging a person, or otherwise executing him. Manhood suffrage is the state of suffering to which all mankind are born. The Protective Duty was the duty of a man to protect another person from receiving harm of any kind. 3. Cromwell was the brother of Lord Wolseley. Prince Rupert was a celebrated experimental chemist. Thomas Wyatt was the man who helped to invent locomotive engines. Washington invented steam engines; he was a great philosopher. Warren Hastings was a Viking; he landed in England and tried to take it, but was defeated. Lord Nelson was a brave man who fought in the battle of Waterloo. Washington fought with Nelson in the battle of Waterloo, and took his place when he was killed. Nelson's last words were, "Do not throw me overboard unless the king wishes to." Lord Palmerston lived in the reign of William I., and was the chief of the feudal system. 4. An alderman is (*a*) a man who keeps turtles; (*b*) a man who cuts down alders; (*c*) a man who feeds on the people. A Conservative is a man who looks down on Liberals; a Liberal is a man who spends the people's money freely. Mr. Gladstone is a Liberal and head of the House of Commons; Lord Beaconsfield is a Conservative and head of the House of Lords. An antiquary is an enemy of fishes (Latin *anti*, against, and *aqua*, water). 5. Explain "All the world's a stage."—The world is a flat surface like a stage for people to walk on. The seasons are caused by the sun going round the moon. 6. Explain "The child is father of the man."—(*a*) The law is such that the father can't do nothing to his own boy. (*b*) Every one knows, or nearly every one, that Adam is our common parent, but he couldn't have been such if he had not been a child first, though we're not told so in the Bible. 7. An essay on "Your favourite author."—I cannot say which I like best out of Shakespere or Longfellow; "As You Like It" enchants me, but "Excelsior" is supreme.

Legal Jottings.

Actions for Libel.—There has been quite a crop of libel cases during the past month. The first of them was the action of Legge *v.* Graham and Others, heard before Baron Pollock and a special jury. It was an action to recover damages for an alleged libel, which was published in the *St. Stephen's Review* in March last; and the defendants pleaded privilege, and also that the statements made were true. Mr. E. Clarke, Q.C., Mr. M. Williams, and Mr. Bray were for the plaintiff; Mr. C. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Wilberforce, for the defendant Graham; and Mr. Grantham, Q.C., and Mr. Griffin for the other defendants. In the opening speech it was stated that in the early part of 1884 the defendant, Mr Graham, published a novel called "Fair Helen: a True Tale," and took means to get it noticed in *Life*, which was then edited by the plaintiff. The latter wrote a severe review of the book, describing it as "perfectly unique for extravagance of idea and bad taste," and concluding by saying, "We rise from its perusal with a disagreeable taste in the mouth." Having ascertained that the plaintiff was the author of this review, Mr. Graham wrote, "I have to request you to write a full and ample apology in the first number of *Life* for your impertinent article on 'Fair Helen.' If not I shall be obliged to take forcible measures with you at once on my return to town next Tuesday. I should regret it, and you would regret it still more." The course that the plaintiff took was to print this letter in *Life*, and to append this note :—"Mr. Graham's friends ought to look after him and put pen and ink out of his reach, or he will be doing himself an injury one of these days." Thereupon, what was now complained of as a libel was published in the *St. Stephen's Review*. Baron Pollock interposed by suggesting that some arrangement should be come to, and after a time his lordship's suggestion was acted upon. Mr. Russell said that the letter complained of had been written under great irritation, but he felt that its terms were such as could not be justified. It had been arranged, therefore, that a sum should be paid to the plaintiff to cover his costs, that there should be no verdict, but that a juror should be withdrawn. Mr. Clarke, in the course of his remarks, said that £250 would be paid to the plaintiff for damages and costs.—— The case of Harding *v.* Goodlake, being an action for libel against the *Times*, came on in the Queen's Bench Division, on the 19th ult. The defendant paid £5 into Court. Mr. Woodgate was for the plaintiff, and the Attorney-General and Mr. L. Smith, Q.C., for the defendant. The plaintiff had been in business in Tottenham-court-road as a china and glass dealer. In the autumn of 1882 she was convicted of obtaining money by false pretences. The *Times* reported the sentence as follows: —"The Recorder, in passing sentence, observed that he had reason to believe from information supplied to him that the prisoner had at one time carried on a genuine trade, and that being so he would only sentence her to six weeks' imprisonment." The fact was that the sentence was for six days only, and as this dated from the commencement of the session she was at once discharged. The plaintiff's own account of what took place was that the Recorder said that he had

examined her books, and if the jury had seen them they would not have convicted her. He had no power to undo what was done, but he could send her home. The days she had been in custody would suffice, and he would give her a sentence that would release her at once, and she was thereupon discharged. Evidence was given for the defence to show how the blunder occurred and that there had been no malice. A correction, too, of the misstatement had been inserted in the paper. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £20 beyond the sum paid into court, and his lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs. ——The action for libel, Currell *v.* Levy and another, was heard in the Queen's Bench Division on the 4th and 5th inst. The libel was contained in a paragraph in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 2, 1884, stating, on the authority of a Retford correspondent, that a consignment of dead and broken-down horses had been consigned to Hertford, where they were to be made into pies for the London market. The plaintiff, as the only horse-slaughterer in Hertford, alleged that the paragraph referred to him and that he had suffered in reputation in consequence. Mr. R. B. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. R. A. M'Call were for the plaintiff; Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Montagu Williams for the defendants. A large number of witnesses from Hertford were called, who deposed to having understood the libel to refer to the plaintiff. For the defence two or three witnesses were called who had heard the remark which was the foundation of the paragraph made by the drover to the police-constable at Retford, and who proved that, so far as the drover's statement went, the paragraph was substantially true. Mr. Justice Hawkins summed up, asking the jury whether they thought the language used such that any one who knew Mr. Currell, and knew that he only carried on the business of a horse-slaughterer, would read it as an imputation on him that he himself made horses into pies, and himself sold them for the London market. As to damages, his Lordship told the jury that in assessing these they had a right to ask whether any damage had really been done or whether the alleged damage amounted to anything more than mere "chaff," which would have worn off in a very short time. The jury, after a very short deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £10 damages. Mr. Justice Hawkins refused to enter judgment until the defendants had given notice whether they intended to move upon a point of law which had been raised in the course of the trial.

Does a Verbal Agreement need Corroboration?—Bauer *v.* Nelson.—The plaintiff in this case, which was heard in the Lord Mayor's Court, sought to recover a sum of £15. 15s. for six months' fees in lieu of notice, as bookkeeper and accountant. The defendants were sued as executors of the estate of the late Mr. Nelson, who carried on the business of an advertising agent. Mr. Moyses was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Boxall for the defendants. It appeared that for the past fifteen years the plaintiff had supervised the defendants' books, as an accountant, receiving thirty guineas per annum, payable half-yearly. He had sent his clerks to do the usual work, but they were not allowed to do it. The contract between the plaintiff and the deceased was verbal. For the defence, Mr. Boxall submitted, amongst other things, that the claim being for personal service, it ceased upon the death of the deceased, and that a verbal agreement with a deceased person needed corroboration before it could be accepted. The case, however, was left to the jury, who found for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed.

Entitled to Notice.—Allen *v.* Lee.—This was an action brought in the City of London Court by Mr. Francis W. Allen, a lithographic writer, to recover £2. 10s. for being wrongfully dismissed from the service of the defendant, Mr. G. T. Lee, of 30, Budge-row, Cannon-street. The plaintiff said he had been in the employ of the defendant for about two years and nine months at a weekly salary of £2. 10s., and he had been dismissed without notice. For the defence, misconduct was pleaded. The defendant was called, and said he gave the plaintiff notice in consequence of his playing cards and doing work on his own account during his (witness's) time. He called two apprentices in support of his allegation. Mr. Commissioner Kerr gave judgment for the plaintiff.

Prosecution under the Factory Acts.—At the Mansion-House, on the 16th ult., Messrs. Denyer & Harwar, machine-rulers, of Carter-lane and New-street, Doctors' Commons, were summoned before Alderman Sir Robert Carden, M.P., for infringements of the Factory Act in neglecting to limewash their workshop, and in respect of the employment of Jane Esther Hill, a girl under the age of fourteen. One of the partners who attended admitted the infringement, and expressed regret. Sir Robert Carden imposed a mitigated penalty of 10s. for the neglect to whitewash, and 20s. for the employment of the child, together with 4s. costs.

A Disgrace to the Craft.—At the Mold Petty Sessions, on the 16th ult., Elijah Hassall was charged with stealing a quantity of type belonging to Messrs. Beresford & Co., of Mold, by whom he had been employed as printer. Mr. Beresford gave evidence supporting the charge. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

Colonial Jottings.

The proprietors of the *Melbourne Age* have ordered two of Hoe's web-printing machines.

"Harding's New Zealand Almanac and Year Book for 1885" is, as usual, well compiled, and replete with information on Colonial matters. The present is the sixth annual issue, and contains over 350 pages, thus being the largest local almanac ever issued. The printing is creditable to Mr. R. Coupland Harding, of Napier, New Zealand, who is both printer and publisher of the work.

The New Zealand Press.—According to Mr. Clayden, every city, town, or village in New Zealand has its newspaper, and the telegraph is in universal use. The enterprise of the New Zealand Press is relatively fully abreast of that in any part of the world. The *New Zealand Herald*, *Canterbury Times*, *Otago Witness*, *Timaru Herald*, *Wellington Post*, *Canterbury Press*, and a dozen other papers that one might name, are deserving of honourable mention. A considerable number of the members of the House of Representatives are newspaper owners or editors.

The Printing Trade of New Zealand.—From the "Popular Handbook to New Zealand," by Mr. Arthur Clayden, F.R.C.I., just published by Messrs. Wyman & Sons, we gather the following interesting particulars concerning the Printing and Paper Trades in that colony. There are in New Zealand 106 printing-offices, and the approximate value of the land and buildings devoted to this industry is £99,449; while the machinery and plant represent a further sum of £129,717. The number of hands employed is 1,779. There is only one paper-mill in the colony, which gives employment to ten persons.

Press Telegrams in New Zealand.—The following are the rates charged in New Zealand for the transmission of press telegrams from any one station to another:—Between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., for the first 10 words or fraction thereof, 6d.; for every additional word, ½d. Between the hours of 5 p.m. and 11 p.m., for every 100 words or fraction of 100 words, 6d. Between the hours of 11 p.m. and midnight, for every 100 words or fraction of 100 words, 8d. After midnight, if kept open by special arrangement, for every 100 words, or fraction thereof, 1s. On Sundays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., and 5 p.m. and 5.30 p.m., for every 100 words or fraction thereof, 8d. After 5.30 p.m., if kept open by special arrangement of Press Association, for every 100 words or fraction of 100 words, 1s. Special concessions are, however, made during the session of Parliament, and on arrival of the San Francisco mail.

American Jottings.

The *Princeton Review* has ceased to exist after a career of more than sixty years.

Mr. Hugh O'Brien, the new Mayor of Boston, commenced life as a printer. He is now editor of the *Shipping and Commercial List*.

The *American Bookseller* has been sold by the American News Company to Mr. N. R. Monachesi, who has been connected with the paper for many years.

Newspaper Postage.—There is a strong movement in Congress to reduce newspaper postage from two cents to one cent per pound. There are now before Congress four bills to abolish newspaper postage altogether.

Reduction of Compositors' Wages.—Mr. Frank Tousey, publisher of the *Arm Chair*, *Brookside Library*, &c., of New York, has reduced the wages of his compositors five cents per 1,000 ems. The Union printers thereupon went on strike.

The Winter number of the *Printers' Bulletin*, issued by the Boston Type-foundry, of 104, Milk-street, Boston, figures a number of different sizes of their Mural and Façade Series. Both founts can be used together, and form a symmetrical combination.

American Books published during 1884.—The American book production for the past year shows a total of 4,088 works, which is an increase of 607 over the books of 1883. The past year was more noteworthy for new editions and cheap reprints than for original works.

Green Paper.—In one of our "Topics of the Month" in the present issue, we make reference to the proposal to substitute green paper for white, which has lately been made by a Dutch printer. Since that paragraph was written, we have seen it stated that, partly "to ascertain whether the assertion of that scientist who declared that everything should be printed on green paper is as represented," and partly to give it a distinctive appearance, the West Grove (Chester county, Pa.) *Independent* is to be printed on green paper.

The United States Government Printing Office.—The Public Printer has transmitted to the Senate his report for the fiscal

year ended June 30, 1884. The report says that the printing by order of the Senate has cost $149,143, against $64,464, and the House printing $276,333, against $175,267 for the previous year. The *Record*, for the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, comprised 7,508 pages. It is recommended that speeches held for revision be required to be filed with the Public Printer within five days after adjournment. An appropriation of $2,675,000 is asked for the coming fiscal year, against $3,014,000, the estimate for the current fiscal year. This decrease in the estimate, the report says, is due to improved press facilities, to the introduction of modern machinery, and to the application of better business principles to the management of the office.

The Typothetæ Dinner.—The annual dinner of the Typothetæ of New York, in commemoration of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, took place at the Hoffman House on the 17th of January. Among those present were H. O. Houghton, A. D. F. Randolph, Douglas Taylor, W. H. Parsons, president of the Paper Dealers' Association, Peter C. Baker, Whitelaw Reid, Richard M. Hoe, Theodore M. De Vinne, Martin B. Brown, Howard Lockwood, James A. Rogers, W. C. Rogers, Fletcher W. Harper, jun., J. J. Little, John Medole, John Polhemus, J. C. Rankin, jun., Horace White, and James Colby. In response to the toast, "Publishers: we know them by their works; they know us through their faith," Mr. H. O. Houghton said that publishers of the present day had not much faith. If they had, there would be more books. In this country more than in any other there was a call for books. Publishers should show their faith and produce them. M. A. D. F. Randolph took up the cudgel for the "Authors," and bestowed a good-humoured drubbing on all their enemies—publishers, printers, and others.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

Good Profits.—The directors of the Buda-Pesth Joint Stock Printing Company have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. out of the profits made during the past year.

Book-Production of Germany.—During the past year there were published in Germany 15,607 books, pamphlets, &c., showing an increase of 800 as compared with the previous year.

One of the Oldest Printing-offices existing in Germany is that of Herr F. P. Datterer, at Freising, in Bavaria, which, it is said, was established 390 years ago. The name of its founder is, however, unknown.

As indicative of the rate of wages paid in St. Petersburg, we may mention that a Russian firm is advertising in one of our foreign exchanges for three machine-minders capable of producing high-class cut-work, and is offering £3 a week wages, in addition to travelling expenses.

The printing-office of the Grande Imprimerie at Paris was lately offered for sale by auction. The price asked by the auctioneer was £20,000, but the concern was ultimately sold for £10,000 to M. Lalou, the political editor of the paper *La France*. The extent of the establishment may be gathered from the fact that about a dozen daily papers have been printed at the office. The nominal capital of the company that formerly owned the establishment (now in liquidation) was £400,000.

The new issue of the Newspaper Catalogue shows that the German Post-office receives subscriptions for 9,027 newspapers, of which number 6,000 are published in the German language, 898 in English, 167 in Danish, 1,090 in French, 164 each in Italian and Dutch, 85 in Polish, 67 in Norwegian, 142 in Swedish, 46 in Spanish, 25 in Hungarian, 54 in Russian, and the remainder in other dialects. Of the German newspapers, 1 appears twenty-four times a week, 3 appear nineteen times, 3 eighteen times, 23 thirteen times, 43 twelve times, 1 eleven times, 111 seven times, and 847 newspapers are issued six times a week.

Exhibition of Graphic Productions.—One of the most comprehensive private collections illustrative of the rise and progress of the Graphic Arts is that of Dr. von Weissenbach, of Altenburg, comprising as it does some 25,000 items. It is divided into classes as follows:—1. Miniatures and initials from the hands of the early illuminators and rubricators. 2. Printed title-pages, initials, printers' marks, head and tail pieces, &c. 3. Incunabula, wood-engravings, and specimen prints of other cognate processes. 4. Copperplate prints. 5. Lithographs; and 6. Productions by the aid of Photo-chemistry. Each section is systematically classified and arranged, both chronologically and topographically. A portion of this unique collection was exhibited last month at Leipsic, and elicited general interest in typographic circles.

The Printing Trade in Spain.—The second conference of Spanish operative printers has lately been held at Valencia. The most important points submitted for consideration were the proposals submitted by the central committee of introducing a uniform scale of prices for the whole of Spain (to be based upon the tariff in force at Madrid), and a working-day of nine hours. Considerable opposition was, however, manifested to these proposals, and it was, therefore, proposed to agitate the question in the different towns, and to bring it up again at the next conference, to be held at Seville. It was, on the other hand, agreed to organise a system of travelling relief, to be paid alike to native printers and to foreigners duly accredited to printing societies.

We have received from Messrs. Trübner a copy of a newly-started illustrated monthly bearing the title of the *Universum*. The most remarkable feature about the journal is that the chief illustrations are photo-collographic prints, and this is probably the first magazine that has almost exclusively employed that process for its pictorial element. Paintings, drawings, old prints, and photographs, from nature, have all been utilised as originals, from which these mechanically-produced photos have been taken. As examples of the principles of lithography applied to the printing of light-produced pictures, and their applicability to popular instruction and amusement, the six full-page plates given in the first number leave little to be desired. This magazine should find a large number of patrons among German-reading people, and it will probably not be long before enterprising publishers of other nationalities will follow the path indicated by the *Universum*.

New Journals & Press Changes

A new weekly has been started under the title of the *Lady*, a journal for gentlewomen. The first number is very interesting, and promises well for the success of the venture. In addition to illustrations inserted in the text, there is a chromo-lithographic fashion supplement. The new journal is issued at the price of sixpence, and is printed and published by Mr. W. R. Blenkinsop, at 12, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

Under the title of *Sunday Bits*, a new penny weekly was started on the 6th inst. Its contents are made up of some original matter and cuttings. It is printed and published by Messrs. Dale, Reynolds, & Co., 24, Wellington-street, Strand.

The *Raven* is the title of a new "social, topical, and literary" monthly journal, issued at the price of twopence. It is printed at the Ballantyne Press, Chandos-street. Ths editorial office is at 3, Throgmorton-avenue.

A new weekly trade journal has been started under the title of *Timber*. The price is threepence. It is printed by Messrs. A. Kingdon & Co., and published at 15, Crosby Hall-chambers, Bishopsgate-street.

Jack and Jill is the title of a new illustrated weekly, for boys and girls, started on the 7th inst. It is printed at the Camden Press, High-street, CamdenTown, and published by Mr. W. Lay, at 153, Fleet-street.

The *Belper and Alfreton Chronicle* is the title of a newspaper started by Messrs. Bewley & Roe, of Derby.

A new weekly has been started under the title of the *Telephone*.

Mr. Cameron, proprietor of the *Oban Times*, has started the *Highland Magazine*, a high-class periodical of Celtic and general literature. It is issued at the price of sixpence.

The first number of the *Quarterly Musical Review*, edited by Dr. Henry Hiles, has been issued.

A new weekly paper has appeared, entitled *News from Australia*. Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, of St. Bride-street, are the publishers.

A new commercial and financial Magazine, the *City Quarterly*, which promises to be specially interesting, is to appear early in April.

Messrs. Evans & Co., 145, Fleet-street, have issued the first number of the *British, Foreign, and Colonial Postal Guide*, at the price of one penny.

The *American Eagle* is the title of a new paper devoted to the interests of the American Exhibition to be held next year in London. Messrs. Judd & Co., of St. Andrew's-hill, are the printers. The editorial office is at No. 7, Poultry.

The first number has been issued of the *Reciter's Magazine*, price sevenpence, which professes to be a monthly journal of elocutionary literature. Mr. K. L. Munden, of 76, Blackfriars-road, is the publisher.

The *Scottish Law Review* has been started by Messrs. William Hodge & Co., 123, Hope-street, Glasgow.

The first number has been issued of a new journal bearing the title of *Parallax*. It is edited by Mr. John Hampden, the valiant champion of the theory that the earth is a circular plane.

It is proposed to establish a special weekly edition of the *Financial News*, which is to contain a complete and concise summary of the monetary and general news of the week.

It is intended to start a weekly newspaper in Glasgow, to be devoted to the dissemination of Catholic principles. The capital to be raised is £10,000, in shares of £1 each. The Glasgow Publishing Company is being formed to carry out the project.

Mr. H. E. Jerrard is to become manager of the *Christian Chronicle* and the *Daisy Family Story Paper*.

A Saturday edition of the *Age* is now issued weekly, in addition to the Sunday one. Messrs. Bradley & Co., of 12 & 13, Fetter-lane, are the publishers.

Land and Water is now published at threepence, instead of sixpence as heretofore.

The *Medical Chronicle*, hitherto published by Mr. J. E. Cornish, Manchester, will in future be published by Mr. John Heywood.

It is announced that the *Racing Times* and the *Family of Fiction*, which are the property of the Crown Publishing Company, Limited, now being wound up, are to be continued.

The London offices of the *New York Herald* have been removed from 46, Fleet-street, to Nos. 33, 34, & 35, Cornhill. The *Herald* sends every day to New York, by the Bennett-Mackay cables, a London letter about current political, social, and journalistic events.

Trade Changes.

Messrs. Hunt & Sons, bill-posters, have taken premises at 52, London-wall.

Mr. P. James has retired from the firm of J. Dicks & Co., printers and lithographers, of Nottingham.

Mr. A. Provan, jun., has retired from the stationery firm carried on under the title of A. Provan, jun.

Mr. W. Burghope has retired from the firm of Burghope & Strange, manufacturing stationers and printers, of Burnley.

Mr. Thomas Baker, theological bookseller, has removed from his old house, 20, Goswell-road, to his West-end premises, 1, Soho-square.

Mr. H. Solomon continues the business of advertising agent, formerly carried on under the title of H. Solomon & Co., at 38, Fleet-street.

Messrs. A. Ritchie & Son, fancy box manufacturers, of 66, Candleriggs, Glasgow, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. A. Ritchie under the old style.

Messrs. Hart & De Frere, trading as the International Christmas Card Company, of Hanover-street, Liverpool, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. H. de Frere.

Messrs. Ch. Lorilleux & Co., of 16, Rue Suger, Paris, inform us that their agency for Great Britain and Ireland has been confided to Mr. Charles Geard, and that Mr. Charles Mayer has ceased to be their representative.

We are informed that Dr. Parker, who has hitherto been his own publisher, has sold the copyrights of his works to his printers, Messrs. Hazell, Watson, & Viney (Limited), of London and Aylesbury, and that Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton are to be the publishers.

Mr. Joseph P. Taylor, of the firm of Clay, Son, & Taylor, has retired, at the request of his medical advisers, and the business both at Bread-street-hill, and at Bungay, will be carried on as usual by Mr. Richard Clay and Mr. C. J. Clay, M.A., under the style of Richard Clay & Sons.

Mr. Gardiner, printer and stationer, of the *Times* office, at Goole, Yorkshire, has taken into partnership Mr. Robert Hudson (late of the firm of Messrs. Fall & Hudson, commercial printers and lithographers, Ripon). In future the business will be carried on under the style of H. T. Gardiner & Co., as steam printers, lithographers, stationers, &c.

Mr. Henry Stevens, the well-known American and antiquarian bookseller, informs us that he has entered in partnership with his son, Mr. Henry N. Stevens, and that the business heretofore carried on by him at 4, Trafalgar-square and (under the name of his son) at 115, St. Martin's-lane, will henceforth be conducted at both the above-mentioned addresses under the name and style of Henry Stevens & Son.

Letters Patent.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following :—

151.—Johnson, J. H. A communication from J. A. Meyrueis, Paris. Manufacture of paper. Jan. 1.

246.—Daw, T. G., and H., Sevenoaks. Apparatus for producing stereotype matrices. Jan. 1.

1,449.—Thompson, W. P. A communication from J. C. Zachos, of New York. Type-writers adapted to print a particular code of signs for writing and other purposes.

2,312.—Brookes, A. G. A communication from E. Kunkler, of St. Gall, and J. Brunner, of Kussnacht, both in Switzerland. Preparation of surfaces for printing or etching by the aid of photography. Jan. 29.

3,447.—Moseley, C., Manchester. Surfaces of stereotypes employed in typographic printing. Feb. 16.

3,461.—Carlyle, W. A., Birmingham. Metal Rollers for wall-paper printing, embossing, calendering, and the like. Feb. 18.

3,531.—Honywood, T., Horsham, Sussex. Nature-printing. Feb. 18.

3,749.—Wilson, G. A., Broad-green, near Liverpool. Rotary printing-machines. Feb. 22.

3,808.—Wirth, F. A communication from L. Rosenthal, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Manufacture of artificial stones, especially artificial lithographic-stones, and other similar bodies. Feb. 23.

4,160.—Hilder, C. F., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and J. A. Cotterell, near Rothbury, Northumberland. Apparatus for forming moulds or matrices for stereotype-plates. Feb. 29.

4,556.—Daw, T. G. and H., Sevenoaks. Type-writers. Jan. 1.

5,060.—Bosshardt, F. A communication from H. Carliez, Deville-les-Rouen, France. Machinery for impressing designs on printing and embossing-rollers. March 18.

6,106.—Cliff, G., Holbeck, Leeds. Damping-apparatus for lithographic printing-machines. April 8.

7,071.—Stewart, J. A., Dundee. Printing sack-lengths or sacks, covers, and similar articles. May 1.

7,163.—Bond, H., Latchford (Warrington), Cheshire. Rotary printing-machines. May 3.

13,577.—Haddan, H. J. A communication from H. P. Graves, of the United States. Apparatus for setting and obtaining impressions from types. Oct. 14.

Specifications Published during the Month.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

2,981.—Woodbury, W. B. Producing printing-blocks by photography	4d.
3,865.—James, T. Obtaining typographical impressions from photo-relief surfaces	2d.
4,153.—Barrett, A. Compound for the finishing of printing-rollers, &c.	2d.
4,497.—Davis, B. W. Printing machinery	6d.
4,554.—Imray, J. Printing in colours	6d.
4,594.—Brown, J. Obtaining printing-surfaces by photography	4d.
4,628.—Henderson, A. C. Printing designs on strips of paper, &c., for embroidery work	6d.
4,704.—Lyle, J. G. Newspaper-rack	4d.
4,854.—Cundall, R. Cylinder printing-machines	8d.
5,169.—Wilson, G. A. Rotary web-printing machines, &c.	6d.
5,377.—Mehner, G. H. Cylinder paper-machines	6d.
5,386.—Wilson, G. A. Rotary folding-apparatus	6d.
5,474.—Brandon, R. H. Type-writers	6d.
5,679.—Ransomi, J. S. Type-markers	6d.
5,738.—Munier, C. J. A. Printing telegraphic apparatus	8d.
5,795.—Titchener, O. Type-casting machines	6d.
5,958.—Lake, W. R. Printing and registering-tickets	6d.
6,581.—Daw, T. G. and H. Type-writing machines, &c.	6d.
11,670.—Mergenthaler, O. Producing stereotype matrices, &c.	8d.
14,181.—Allen, W., and C. Wolfe. Inking apparatus for blocking and printing-presses	6d.

Printing and other Companies.

SINCE our February list was compiled there have been formed seven new Companies connected with the Paper and Printing industries. Several of them are noteworthy by reason of the large share capital for which they invite subscriptions ; the amount being in two instances £100,000 each, and in two others £50,000 each. It has been often complained of late that there is no profitable outlet for money ; but whether under these circumstances investments such as those in question will commend themselves to the public is an open question. Four of the companies, whose names are given below, have been established to launch new ventures. The total nominal capital of the following companies is £340,000. As against the seven companies newly formed, there are three that have entered upon the closing stage of their career. Their names and other particulars are given below.

Webb, Evans, & Co. (Limited).—This is the conversion to a company of the business of printer, stationer, publisher, &c., formerly carried on by Mr. Thomas Evans, at Union-court, Castle-street, Liverpool. It was registered on the 21st ult., with a capital of £100,000 in £5 shares. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are :—Mrs. J. M. Evans, Newsham-park, Liverpool ; F. A. Rockliff, Formley ; Robt. Rockliff, Wavertree, stationer ; B. Kennedey, Formley, printer ; G. Loxham, Tranmere, printer ; J. W. Evans, Walton, compositor ; and J. Lawson, Seaforth, lithographer. Messrs. F. A. and Robt. Rockliff are appointed directors.

Esparto Company (Limited).—Upon terms of an agreement of the 2nd ult. this company proposes to purchase from Mr. W. D. Macpherson, of 155, Fenchurch-street, certain concessions, granted by the French Government to the Marquis de Montebelle and others, of land in the province of Constantine, Algiers, and comprising altogether nearly 200,000 acres, with the right to work such lands for the purpose of raising esparto grass therefrom. The company was registered on the 16th ult., with a capital of £100,000 in £10 shares, to carry on the business of esparto and paper material merchants, at home and abroad. The purchase consideration is £80,000, payable £5,000 in cash, £5,000 in debentures, and £70,000 in fully-paid shares. The subscribers, who are each entered for a single share, are J. B. Fryer, C.E., Wembley, near Harrow ; T. Rose

Fletcher, 17, Laurence Pountney-lane, engineer; John Leslie, 110, Cannon-street, commission agent; F. B. Houghton, 60, Albion-street, Stoke Newington, merchant; T. Early, 49, Newington Butts, accountant; Wm. Weller, 34, Ellesmere-road, North Bow, commercial traveller; and F. Wakefield, Breakspear-road, Brockley, merchant.

THE "FINANCIAL NEWS" (LIMITED).—This company has been formed with a capital of £50,000, divided into as many shares, to purchase the *Financial News*, which has been in existence for over a year. At the present time the paper is printed by contract, but it is proposed to purchase, as soon as possible, complete plant, type, presses, and premises adapted to the increasing business. The only contract entered into is one dated March 5, 1885, between the Union Publishing Company (Limited), of the one part, and Mr. Frederick William Curtis of the other part, as trustee of the company, for the purchase of the paper.

ANGLO-CANADIAN MUSIC PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—In the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada, this company proposes to trade as printers and publishers of music, books, &c. It was registered on the 7th inst., with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares. The following music publishers are entered as first subscribers:—*Charles Boosey, 295, Regent-street, 400 shares; *T. P. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street, 200; *S. L. Cocks, 6, New Burlington-street, 200; *E. Ashdown, 19, Hanover-square, 200; *E. S. Enoch, 19, Holles-street, 200; C. T. Boosey, 295, Regent-street, 50; Arthur Boosey, 295, Regent-street, 50; S. L. Cocks, jr., 6, New Burlington-street, 100; R. M. Cocks, 6, New Burlington-street, 100. The number of ordinary directors is not to be less than three, nor more than seven; the necessary qualification being the holding of 200 shares or £200 stock. The first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk. Unless otherwise determined by the company in general meeting, the remuneration of the board will be at the rate of £2. 2s. for each director for every meeting of the board at which he is present.

CHAPPELL & CO. (LIMITED).—This is the conversion into a company of the business of printers, manufacturing stationers, and lithographers, hitherto carried on by Mr. F. Tamblyn, trading as Chappell & Co., at 13, Garlick-hill. It was registered on the 12th ult., with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares. The following are the first subscribers, who have each taken one share:—W. H. Chappell, printer, 13, Garlick-hill; S. G. Hinton, 4 and 5, Grocers'-hall-court; Walter Felton, 119, High-street, Poplar, insurance agent; F. W. Breed, South Holland-house, Westbourne-park; Rowland Evans, Filton, Gloucestershire, manufacturer's agent; L. Hinton, Town-hall, Poplar, rate collector; and Philip Bennett Hooff, 31, Fenchurch-street, merchant. The number and names of the first directors will be determined by the subscribers, who act *ad interim;* the necessary qualification is the holding of shares to the nominal value of £100.

TIMES ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—On the 18th ult. this company was registered with a capital of £10,000, in £5 shares, to trade as printers, publishers, auctioneers, &c. The company will adopt an agreement of the 8th December, between Mr. Charles Dunlop, of 4, Motley Avenue, Finsbury, and Mr. George William Sayle, of 12, Nicholas-lane. The subscribers, who are each entered for one share, are:—F. G. Perkins, 62, Gracechurch-street, accountant; A. P. Honeyman, Kirkcaldy, solicitor; Louis Freeman, 12, Nicholas-lane, secretary to a company; G. W. Sayle, 195, Aldersgate-street; F. E. Lee Smith, Sydenham, Kent; F. G. Toller, 16, Mark-lane, shipping agent; and S. Banning, 35, Bucklersbury, accountant. The number of ordinary directors is not to be less than three, nor more than twelve; the subscribers are to appoint the first, and may act *ad interim*. After the first year, the remuneration of the board will be a minimum allowance of £200 per annum, and a further sum of £100 for each 1 per cent. dividend over 5 per cent. per annum.

CITY AND COUNTIES PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 23rd ult., with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to carry on the publication of journals, newspapers, or periodical papers; also to establish, conduct, and carry on the business of machine, letterpress, copperplate, lithographic, and other printers, advertisement agents, newsvendors, purchasers and sellers of copyrights. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—William Peake, 1, Dudley-place, Paddington, tobacconist; William Alfred Purcell, 5, Warwick-street; Frederick Mason, 32, Queen Victoria-street, journalist; S. Turner, 52, Court Hill-road, Lewisham, clerk; H. A. Gardom, Stafford House, Wanstead, broker's cleak; L. E. Lumley, Woodside, Adelaide-road, Surbiton, broker's clerk; and W. J. Mills, 79, Graylands-road, Peckham, journalist.

PERRY & CO. (LIMITED).—The tenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company, 36, Lancaster-street, Birmingham, on Tuesday, the 24th ult., when the annual report was presented and adopted. It appears that the net profits of the year 1884, after writing of a fixed percentage for depreciation of leaseholds, buildings, plant, fixtures, and goodwill, and after providing for current expenses, managers' salaries, solicitors', auditors', and directors' fees, amount to £24,376. 3s. 8d., to which must be added the balance carried forward from last year's profit and loss account, £304. 3s. 5d., making a total of £24,680. 7s. 1d. After deducting the usual payments as shown on the profit and loss account, amounting to £10,606. 15s. 9d., there remains an available balance of £14,073. 11s. 4d., with which the directors recommended to deal as follows:—To pay on the preference shares a dividend of 2½ per cent., free of income-tax, making 5 per cent. for the year. This will absorb £2,259; and to pay on the ordinary shares a dividend of 7 per cent. for the six months, free of income-tax, making, with the interim dividend paid, a total of 10 per cent. for the year, and absorbing £8,435. 7s. It was further resolved to carry to the reserve fund £3,000 (raising it to a total of £38,500); and to carry forward to the profit and loss account of next year the sum of £379. The report further stated that the second series (£1,000) of the 1880 issue of debentures, and the third series (£500) of the "Holborn Viaduct Premises" debentures have been paid off during the past year, in accordance with the terms of issue. The directors have been in negotiation with Scott's Trustees for the purchase of the freehold of the company's leasehold property, situated in Lancaster, Brickiln, and Staniforth-streets, and the consent of the Charity Commissioners having been obtained, they hope to complete the purchase within the current year.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY (LIMITED).—In the thirty-first half yearly report of this company, which carries on business at 17, Balloon-street, Corporation-street, Manchester, the directors report a continued and steady increase in the amount of business done, both at the Central works, and the Newcastle Branch. The net profit realised, after making special allowance for depreciation of fixed stock, enables them to recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum on share capital, and the apportionment of £182. 10s. 6d. each to capital, labour, and trade; £500 to special depreciation of buildings; and the balance to be carried forward. A comparison of the amount of business done during the last five half-years shows the following results:—For the half-year ended December 30, 1882, £16,270; while during the first half of 1883, the business done amounted to £16,004; and during the second half to £17,585. The figures for the first half of 1884 were £17,274, and for the second half £19,907.

"HERTFORDSHIRE STANDARD" NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—A resolution has been passed in favour of the voluntary winding-up of this company, which was formed in January, 1877, for the purpose of acquiring the *St. Albans Reporter* and of printing and publishing a Conservative newspaper under the title of the *Hertfordshire Standard*. The nominal capital was £2,000, divided into as many shares. Mr. A. Clark, of St. Albans, has been appointed liquidator.

LONDON NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—A resolution has been passed in favour of the voluntary winding-up of this company. Mr. H. J. Pratt, of 10, Old Jury-chambers, has been appointed liquidator.

CROWN PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An order was made on the 28th ult., by Mr. Justice Pearson for winding-up this company on two creditors' petitions, subject to the production of an affidavit of service on the company, which was not represented. The petitioning creditors were Messrs. Fourdrinier, Hunt, & Co., stationers, &c., of Ludgate-square, and Mr. T. Thornicroft, of 75, Iverson-road, West Hampstead. The company was formed on the 31st of August, 1883, with a capital of £50,000, divided into £5 shares. In the original prospectus it was stated that "each director may receive £100 per annum for remuneration, and the board will also be entitled to divide 5 per cent. on excess of dividend beyond 10 per cent. per annum." Another illustration that the golden dreams of promoters are not always realised.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

ARTISTIC AND LITERARY CORRESPONDENCE AND UNIVERSAL COMPENDIUM OF THE PRESS, Catherine-street.

BROOKES & THOMPSON, printers and stationers, St. Bride's-st., London-circus.

CORBY & CO., vellum-binders and account-book-manufacturers, Queen Victoria-street.

DILKS, J., & CO., printers, Nottingham.

HAYMAN & EDWARDS, newspaper-proprietors, Barnstaple.

BILLS OF SALE RECENTLY FILED.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

BARDO, F., stationer, St. Leonard's, Lullington-rd., Anerley, to H. L. Sack. Feb. 9.....£850

BARTLETT, T., bill-poster, 1, Forth-lane, and stables in Corporation-st., Newcastle, to F. Levinson. Feb. 7.....£80

BAXTER, E., printer, 7, Whetstone-pk., Lincoln's Inn-fields, and 106, Milkwood-rd., Herne-hill, to J. C. Rowney. Feb. 9.....£69

CLARKE, J., printer, 79, Kimberley-rd., Peckham, to Alliance Advance Company. Feb. 12.....£42

DE WINTER, E., stationer and printer, 43, Horton-rd., Richmond-rd., Hackney, to M. Harris. Feb. 3.....£30

FRANKS, H., stationer, &c., 9, Chelmsford-ter., High-rd., Willesden Green, to Union Deposit Bank. Feb. 5.....£30

GARTSIDE, W. E., printer, 6, Back Mount, Chorley, Lancashire, to S. Gartside. Feb. 3.....£38

GASCOINE, A., designer and wood engraver, 7, Carleton-rd., Tufnell-pk., Holloway, and 112, Fleet-st., to W. Capes. Feb. 7.....£265

KING, W. M., & wife, stationer, &c., 48, King's-rd., St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to T. King. Feb. 4.....£430

LOCKE, E., printer, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, to F. E. Radford and another. Feb. 23.....£31 and indem.

MITCHELL, W., draughtsman, lithographer, &c., 224, The Grove, Hammersmith, and 18, Sandland-st., Bedford-row, to Consolidated Credit Corporation. Feb. 17.....£100

NICHOLSON, T. W., printer and lithographer, The Poplars, Buckhurst-hill, and City, to T. G. Nicholson. Feb. 24.....£110

PEARSON, G., engraver and literary publishers' agent, 2, Campbell-st., Elswick, Newcastle, to W. G. Nicoll. Feb. 5.....£30

STANDRING, D., paper bag-manufacturer and printer, 32, Dale-st., and 225, Blackburn-rd., Accrington, to J. Whittaker. Feb. 20.....£250
STEPHENSON, G., stationer, &c., 15 and 16, High-st., Gosforth, Northumberland, to F. Levinson. Feb. 28.....£48
TAYLOR, C., stationer, Chislehurst, to Imperial Deposit Bank. Feb. 13. £30
TURNER, F., & wife, printer, 85, Fitzwilliam-st., Sheffield, to B. Harris. Feb. 14.....£30
WATLING, J., & wife, law stationer, 25, Kenmure-rd., Hackney, to London and County Advance Company. Feb. 4.....£50
YOUNG, M. L., wife of R. B. YOUNG, bookbinder and machine-ruler, 41, Leicester-st., and 42, Chancery-lane, both Bolton, to J. Hall and another. Feb. 14.....£60

Renewal of Registration of Bill of Sale.

READ, S., paper-manufacturer, Prendergast Paper Mills, Prendergast, near Haverfordwest, Pembroke, to J. J. Read. Orig. B.S. filed April 19, 1875; re-registered, Feb. 10, 1880, and Feb. 16, 1885; amount, £1,300. (Re-registered by order on terms.)

Satisfactions.

SOMERS, L. J., wholesale stationer and dealer, 33, Alvington-cresc., Shacklewell-lane, Kingsland, to A. A. Moore. B.S. filed April 17, 1883; satisfied, Feb. 12, 1885; amount, £100.
STANDRING, D., paper bag-manufacturer and printer, 225, Blackburn-rd., and 32, Dale-st., Accrington, to J. Stevenson. B.S. filed Jan. 8, 1884; abs. sale. (By deed dated Feb. 14 and filed Feb. 19, 1885, such of the property comprised in the above B.S. which has not otherwise been disposed of is re-assigned by J. Stevenson to D. Standring.)

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

BODGER, A., bookseller, 10, James-st., Harrogate, Yorkshire. Feb. 28. Exam., C.C., York.
CHECKLEY, E., fancy stationer, 45, Clifton-hill, St. John's Wood, late 62, Baker-st. Jan. 13. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Adjudicated, Feb. 11.
EVERARD, E., bookseller, West Teignmouth, Devonshire. Feb. 9. Exam., C.C., Exeter.
HERZOG, C., 62, Hatton-garden, & C. WAYTE, Castle House, Epsom Common, Epsom, music-publishers, trading as C. HERZOG & CO., 62, Hatton-garden. Feb. 11. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, March 20, at 11.
MILLWARD, J., waste paper-merchant, trading as A. COWELL & CO., 10, College-lane, Liverpool, and as the ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER MATERIAL COMPANY, 29, Ranelagh-st., Liverpool. Jan. 16. Exam., C.C., Liverpool. Adjudicated, Feb. 6.
PERRATON, F. H., bookbinder, trading as F. PERRATON & CO., 28, Kirby-st., Hatton-garden, and 4, Fortnam-rd., Upper Holloway. Feb. 25. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, March 26, at 11.30.
RIDGWAY, T. G., newspaper-proprietor, &c., trading as RIDGWAY & SONS, 2, Waterloo-pl., and as RIDGWAY BROS., 2, Waterloo-pl. and 28, Royal Exchange. Feb. 12. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, March 19, at 11.
WHITEMAN, S., bookseller, 1, York-buildings, Hastings. Jan. 9. Exam., C.C., Hastings. Adjudicated, Feb. 13.
WHITING, T. W., lithographer, 28, Cursitor-st., Chancery-lane. Feb. 18. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court.

Compositions or Schemes Sanctioned by Court.

GOLBOURN, S., printer, 66, Whitcomb-st., Leicester-sq., and 18, Oberskin-rd., New Wandsworth. Feb. 6. Composition of 10s. in the pound, payable within 21 days, secured. F. Nicholls, accountant, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, to be trustee. Receiving order rescinded.
TAYLOR, W., printer and newspaper proprietor, Bridlington and Bridlington-quay. Feb. 10. The official receiver to realise the estate by public auction or private contract, and to distribute the surplus rateably amongst the creditors. Receiving order rescinded.

Dividend.

AXTON, J., stationer, London-rd., Enfield. First and final dividend of 7s. 3d., at the official receiver's, 28, St. Swithin's-lane.

Trustees Appointed.

CATTELL, A. S., engraver, &c., trading as A. S. CATTELL & CO., Bear-alley, Farringdon-st., and St. Ann's-rd., Stamford-hill, late Cowland-ter., Church-rd., Islington. Tr., J. H. Pratt, accountant, 10, Old Jewry-chambers, Feb. 3.
ROBERTSON, W., paper-manufacturer, Greek-st., Soho, and Queen-st., both London, and Rock Paper Mills, Stockport. Tr., P. M. Evans, 2, Gresham-buildings, Jan. 28.

Applications for Discharge.

MAYER, J. O. Von N., The Terrace, Camden-sq., and C. GREGORY, Cathcart-rd., West Brompton, printers, trading as KRONHEIM & CO., Bangor House, Shoe-lane.
RALPH, J., stationer, trading as J. RALPH & CO., Little Britain and George-lane, Lewisham. London Bankruptcy Court.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

Dividends.

HARRISON, J. J. (Bkt.), stationer, Coatham, Yorkshire. Dividend of 2s., at the official receiver's, Middlesbrough.
POWELL, W. T. (Liq.), printer, trading as WILLIAM POWELL, Hackney-rd. Second dividend of 1s. 5d., between 11 and 2, at J. J. Steer's, trustee, Weaver's Hall, Basinghall-street.

Trust Deed Granted.

WALKER, W., bookseller and stationer, 36, Bridge-st., Aberdeen. Claims with J. Miller, C.A., 71, Queen-st., Glasgow.

Obituary.

CARRUTHERS.—Mr. Walter Carruthers, of the *Inverness Courier*, died on the 20th ult., at his residence, Gordonville, Inverness. Mr. Carruthers, who had reached his fifty-sixth year, was a son of the late Dr. Robert Carruthers, and, like his father, he adopted journalism as his profession. His early journalistic career was in connexion with the London press, and he was for a time in the Gallery of the House of Commons. About 1854 he returned to Inverness, and joined his father in conducting the literary part of the *Courier*.

COLLINGS.—Mr. H. Collings, of the firm of H. Collings & Co., printers and proprietors of the *Herts and Essex Observer*, died on the 23rd ult., at Bishop Stortford.

HAGHE.—We regret to announce the death, on the 9th inst., at his residence, 103, Stockwell-road, of Mr. Louis Haghe. The deceased was born at Tournay, in Belgium, on the 17th March, 1806, so that he was in his seventy-ninth year. He was intended originally for the profession of architect, but subsequently he devoted himself to water-colour painting and lithography. In 1823 Mr. Haghe came to England, and some time after he became acquainted with Mr. W. Day, the father of the gentleman who constituted the later firm of Day & Son. Mr. Day, who had just opened his printing-establishment, was not slow to appreciate Mr. Haghe's abilities, and ultimately a partnership was formed, the title of the firm being Day & Haghe. Mr. Day died in 1845, when Mr. Haghe withdrew from the firm. He subsequently devoted himself more to water-colour painting. His best-known work was the "Hôtel de Ville de Courtray," purchased by Mr. Vernon, but his studies generally of Flemish interiors were models of excellent and accurate workmanship. Mr. Haghe acquired wide fame as a lithographer. Besides reproducing the designs of others, he published works of his own, illustrative of the archæology of his native country, and its picturesque towns and scenery. In 1847 the deceased was nominated a member of the Belgian Academy and of the Academy of Antwerp, and received the knighthood of the Order of Leopold I. His lithographic works gained him the gold medal at Paris in 1834, and he was awarded a second-class medal for water-colour painting at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. The Manchester Academy also awarded him the Haywood gold medal. For many years Mr. Haghe was Vice-President of the Institute of Painters in Water-colours; and on the death of Mr. Henry Warren was unanimously elected to succeed to him as President. Failing health compelled him about a year ago to resign this office, in which he was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Linton. On his retirement Mr. Haghe accepted the title of Honorary President, offered him as a mark of the general respect in which he was held by the members.

HINKS.—The death is announced of Mr. John Hinks, of Tudor House, Harbourne-road, Birmingham, the principal partner in the pen-making firm of Hinks & Wells. Mr. Hinks was seventy-five years of age.

M'LACHLAN.—The death is recorded of Mr. Charles M. M'Lachlan, an American journalist. Deceased, who was born in the year 1806, was in his youth a fellow-reporter with Charles Dickens on the London *Morning Chronicle*. In 1848 he went to the United States, and joined the staff of the *Evening Express*. For many years he published the New York *Programme*, and was also a contributor to the *Sunday Mercury*. Of recent years Mr. M'Lachlan was connected with *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper*.

PIPER.—Mr. William Piper, who for many years was in the employment of the *Field* and *Queen* newspapers, died suddenly on the 25th ult. The deceased was formerly a member of the firm of Piper, Stevenson, & Spence, booksellers, in Paternoster-row, whose business was purchased about twenty years ago by Messrs. Kent & Co.

SADLIER.—Mr. Denis Sadlier, who died in New York on the 4th ult., was the oldest Catholic publisher in the United States. The house which he founded, and of which he was the senior partner, has been in existence for nearly fifty years. He was born at Cashel, Ireland, in 1817, and went to New York when about twelve years of age.

SHELDRAKE.—We have to announce the death of Mr. W. Sheldrake, of the firm of Sheldrake, Sons, & Co., printers and proprietors of the *Aldershot and Sandhurst Military Gazette*.

SWEET.—Mr. Henry Sweet, law publisher and bookseller, of 3, Chancery-lane, died lately, in his seventy-eighth year. The business is continued by deceased's two sons, Messrs. Herbert and Edward, under the title of H. Sweet & Sons.

THE will (dated May 4th, 1881) of Mr. Francis Rivington, formerly of St. Paul's-churchyard, and of Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, but late of Eastbourne, who died on the 7th ult., was proved on the 28th ult., by Mrs. Frances Rivington, the widow, and Charles Robert Rivington, the nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £61,000. The testator bequeaths his household furniture, plate, pictures, books, and effects, and £500 to his wife; he also bequeaths to her, for life, the dividends of his English stock of the Stationers' Company and £500 per annum; £3,000 to his son Charles; £2,000, upon trust, for his grandson, Henry James Rivington; £3,000, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Louisa Vaux, in addition to the settlement made on her at her marriage; £5,000, upon trust, for his daughter Harriet; £100 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice; and legacies to nieces, god-daughter, and executor. The residue of his property he leaves to all his children (except his said son and daughters), to be divided between them in equal portions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER.

RIVAL VARNISHING MACHINES.

SIR,—We shall take it as a great favour if you will kindly insert this letter in your March issue. After reading Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe's reply to our last letter, we cannot let it pass by without giving them another chance to fulfil their challenge; and as they are wishful to have the machines tested by some independent house, we will take them on that point, so that there can be no further excuse; and as they seem afraid to name any house, we will name one or two, viz., Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Derby; Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, London; and Mr. W. Whitehead, London. We are ready to send a machine of ours, and Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe shall send one of theirs to any of the above firms. Neither we nor Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe shall go near nor give any further instructions, otherwise than by circular, and it shall be left in the hands of the firm which is chosen to try the machines to give their verdict publicly on the merits of the machines. The loser is to pay all expenses, and pay the price of the machine which is pronounced the best.

We cannot understand Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe's remarks as to being the first in the market, their patent being dated April, 1881, and we received our first order from Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson on March 14, 1881, and in our defence, in the action entered against us, we proved to the patentee that he was not the first by a long way; but even if he had been, that has nothing to do with the quality of the machine. Then, again, the firm seem anxious to know who has the largest sale of machines, and to give them an idea, we may say that we have supplied seven machines since this correspondence commenced, and if they doubt our statement, we are prepared to give the names of the several persons to the Editor.

With reference to the action which they took against us, we may say that after we had supplied the first machine we made for Messrs. Armitage & Ibbetson, our Mr. Newsum was at their works when Mr. Rawcliffe called and informed Mr. Ibbetson that they must cease working the varnishing-machine supplied by us, as it was an infringement on his patent. Mr. Ibbetson went into the room at the time and consulted with Mr. Newsum on this matter; then Mr. Newsum asked Mr. Ibbetson to allow Mr. Rawcliffe to see the machine, and say whether it was an infringement or not. Mr. Ibbetson agreed to this, and Mr. Newsum and Mr. Rawcliffe went and examined the machine together. Mr. Rawcliffe was very much taken up with our patent taking-off apparatus, and wished to know if it could be applied to their machine, and he told our Mr. Newsum that our first attempt was as good as his after he had spent £700 in it. Mr. Rawcliffe also said he was not an engineer himself, and had to get the machines made by somebody else, and Mr. Newsum invited him to come down to Leeds to our works. Mr. Rawcliffe then stated he would say no more about infringement. Mr. Newsum brought up the subject as regards making the machines, and promised to write to Mr. Rawcliffe. This we did on October 30, 1882, and invited him over, and agreed to pay his railway fares, and see what terms we could come to as regards making his machines. He came over and expressed himself highly pleased at our suggestions, and said it was very gentlemanly on our part, and that he would consult his co-partners and write us the result. We paid him his expenses, and he bid us good day. As for our offering to pay him a royalty, this is false; we never did. Instead of his writing us, we received a threatening letter from his solicitors on November 8, 1882, of which we took no notice. He then took further action, and when he found that he was likely to lose his case, and also found his patent right of no value, he was wishful to come to terms; but we declined to come to any with him. He finally withdrew his action, and had to pay the costs. This was no joke. As regards the testimonials, we do not think much about them, as we have been asked by two of the firms that have got Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe's machines, and who have given him testimonials, if we would exchange their machines for ours. This speaks for itself, without testimonials, and we are prepared to give the names of these two firms to the Editor. This is the third time we have accepted your correspondents' challenge, and if they do not accept this, then their challenge is worthless. To save time we have sent Messrs. Brown & Rawcliffe a copy of this letter.—Yours truly, NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON.

Charmouth-street, Brixton-road, Leeds,
March 9, 1885.

Answers to Correspondents.

APPRENTICE, Chester.—The fault you complain of in the cracking of the surface of Scotch retransfer-paper is most likely due to the quality of the flour which is found to vary greatly, as used for the above purpose. Try the pastry flour, usually sold in cloth bags. On the other hand, the paper may be too absorbent, and suck the water from the composition. We have sometimes thinly coated the paper with plain flour paste before coating with the transfer mixture.

J. L.—As you are connected with the photographic as well as the litho business, the instructions in the "Grammar of Lithography," to be obtained from our Publishing office for 5s. 4d., post-free, ought to be sufficient to put you on the high road to success. Each worker seems to hit upon a special method of working. Of course, there is a great deal of information on the subject spread over the photographic and other periodical literature of the last twenty years, our own Journal included, but your best course is to take the simplest method and try to work it out. After that, you will be able to appreciate any further hints you may receive from reading, &c.

W. G., Brighton.—Without wishing to damp the ardour of your *employé*, we must say that there is little to praise in the sample of anastatic reproduction beyond what naturally belongs to first attempts. As a process we hardly think that the anastatic is likely to pay for the time that must necessarily be spent upon it in order to attain a fair degree of success. In the hands of a worker whom we know, it seems to be pretty successfully carried out, but we cannot say that it proves remunerative even to him. His great point is to apply a new addition of greasy matter to the print (whose age seems to be immaterial) in such a manner as to leave it quite uninjured. How he does it is kept secret.

NOTICES.

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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

Topics of the Month.

QUESTIONS of a political nature are just now uppermost in the thoughts of every one, and business is naturally suffering in consequence. Happily the Printing Trade has not been thus far materially affected by the political excitement; indeed, so far as the daily and evening papers are concerned, they have rather been benefited by the eagerness evinced on every hand for the latest news. On the other hand, political agitation is not conducive to ordinary publishing enterprise; and we find, as a matter of fact, that the number of new books put in hand by publishers is smaller than usual for the time of year. In the Provinces the trade partakes largely of a hand-to-mouth character, and the same remark holds good of Scotland. Although the Printing Trade as a whole would suffer less from an outbreak of war than many other branches of national industry, still there can be no doubt that it too would be injuriously affected in some of its branches. There is, however, nothing dispiriting in the immediate business outlook.

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Our readers will be interested to learn that the directors of Cassell & Co. (Limited) have been able to declare a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, at their recently-held annual general meeting, besides carrying forward £4,500 to the reserve fund. The available net profit on the year's working amounts to £40,800. Of this sum the income-tax absorbed £1,000, and the providence funds £900.

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At a Court of the Stationers' Company, held on the 7th inst., Mr. C. Layton, master, in the chair, Mr. H. Stanley was admitted to the freedom by servitude, and three apprentices were bound for seven years to members of the Company. Mr. A. W. Gardner-Woolloton and Mr. R. E. Adlard have been elected renter-wardens of the Company.

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We hear that Messrs. Dean & Son, the well-known publishers of juvenile books, intend to bring out shortly a weekly paper printed in chromo-lithography. This will, we believe, be the first coloured-picture paper ever issued.

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Unobtrusive in its working, the Manchester and Salford Association of Master Printers continues to exercise a beneficent influence upon the local Printing trade. The annual meeting of the Association was held on the 23rd ult., Mr. Thomas Sowler in the chair. After the transaction of the routine business, it was moved by Mr. Collins, seconded by Mr. Snape, and resolved,—"That this Association place at the disposal of the Council of the Technical School the sum of £6 for three prizes, to be awarded as follows to apprentices attending the Printing class,—viz., first prize, £3; second prize, £2; third prize, £1." Mr. Sowler was re-appointed president of the Association; Mr. Collins, treasurer; and Mr. Harry Rawson, hon. secretary.

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Last month we gave particulars concerning a large number of open Printing Contracts. We now append the names, in alphabetical order, of the different firms whose several tenders have been accepted:—Messrs. Ash & Co., 42, Southwark-street—Printing and Stationery for the Central London School District. Educational Supply Association, 42A, Holborn-viaduct—School Stationery.——Mr. Berryman, Blackheath-road—Printing and Stationery for the Guardians of the Greenwich Union.——Mr. A. Churchman, King-street, Hammersmith—Printing for the Board of Works for the Fulham District. Messrs. Hudson & Kearns, 83, Southwark-street—Stationery.——Messrs. W. Collins, Sons, & Co.—Slate Pencils for the London School Board. Mr. J. Faber—Lead Pencils.——Mr. H. Mitchener—Printing and Stationery for three years for the Hampstead Vestry, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. off the prices mentioned in schedules.——Messrs. Penfold & Farmer, Upper-street, Islington—Printing and Stationery for the Hornsey Local Boad.——Messrs. Penny & Hull, Leman-street—Printing and Stationery for the Guardians of the Mile End Old Town Union.——Mr. Pickering—Printing for the Guardians of the Gravesend Union.——Messrs. Roberts, Hackney-road—Printing and Stationery for the Hackney Guardians.——Messrs. Shaw & Sparkes, Dockhead—Printing and Stationery for the Woolwich Local Board, the Bermondsey Vestry, and the Guardians of St. Olave's Union.——Messrs. J. Smith & Co., 52, Long-acre—Printing and Stationery for the Guardians of St. Marylebone Union.——Mr. Thomas, Hart-street—Printing and Stationery for the Strand Guardians.——Mr. Willoughby, Deptford Lower-road—Printing and Stationery for the Rotherhithe Vestry, at 50 per cent. below schedule prices.

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In our March issue we drew attention to the forthcoming work on the "Introduction of the Art of Printing into Scotland," by Mr. Robert Dickson, F.S.A. Scot. We may add to our previous notice that the impression will be limited to five hundred ordinary copies, and fifty impressions on large paper. Messrs. J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark, of 54, Queen-street, Aberdeen, are the publishers.

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Many of our readers will be interested in the announcement that, if sufficient subscribers can be obtained, it is intended to reproduce during the present year, by means of photo-lithography, the Mazarin Bible, a copy of which, it may be remembered, was purchased by Mr. Quaritch, at the recent sale of the Syston Park Library, for £3,900. The present reproduction will be from the copy preserved in the Bibliotheca Lindesiana, which the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres has kindly placed at disposal for that purpose. The work will consist of two volumes, containing altogether 1,282 pages; it will be rubricated throughout, and some of the initial letters will be illuminated. An introduction, to be contributed by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, F.R.S.L., will contain a careful statement of the history and bibliography of this famous Bible, and of the circumstances under which it was produced. The price per copy is fixed at ten guineas, and the issue will be limited to subscribers. Mr. A. Brothers, of 14, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, will be the publisher. Let us hope that a sufficient number of subscribers may soon come forward to insure the success of the proposed undertaking.

HAVING been himself at one time connected with the Craft, the Rev. D. A. Doudney, D.D., vicar of St. Luke's, Bedminster, has long evinced an active interest in the Printers' Pension Corporation, and at the invitation of some of the friends of that institution, he preached a sermon on behalf of the Trade Charities, on the 9th inst., in the Church of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street. Towards the close of the sermon, the preacher gave some interesting particulars showing the development of the Newspaper Press and the growth of the Printing industry, making at the same time some incidental allusions to his own former connexion with the art. The collection, which amounted to £37. 17s. 6d., included £5 from Dr. Doudney, £5 from Messrs. Spicer, and £1. 10s. 6d. from the inmates of the Printers' Almshouses. The churchwardens, one of whom is Mr. Judd, the well-known printer, hope to augment the above amount by contributions from friends who were unable to be present. We would direct the attention of those of our readers desirous of reading the sermon, to the *City Press* of the 11th inst., which contains a capital report, extending to about a column in length.

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WHY the editor of a newspaper should be less qualified to fill the office of Justice of the Peace than any other person is one of those problems that only the legal mind of the Lord Chancellor can solve. That high functionary continues to set his face steadfastly against the appointment of any newspaper editor to the bench of Magistrates. At the meeting of the Halifax Town Council on the 1st inst., a letter was read from the Lord Chancellor in reply to a memorial signed by the local Council and the bench of Magistrates, asking that Mr. Alfred Ramsden, ex-Mayor and proprietor of the *Halifax Courier*, should be placed on the Commission of Peace. His Lordship refused to accede to the memorial, on the ground that an important duty of provincial newspapers must be to criticise the proceedings of local magistrates, and that if it were common for the editors and proprietors of these papers to be magistrates themselves, there would be great danger of their attaining an undue share of influence in disputed matters. The assumption expressed in the concluding words seems to us altogether uncalled for, and is in our opinion entirely devoid of foundation.

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SO we have not yet heard the last of the apparently almost interminable case relating to the Vere Foster drawing-books. The dispute, it may be remembered, arose in 1876. After a long litigation, the Irish Courts decided that Mr. Foster was entitled to the lithographic stones which were used for the examples of water-colour painting in the drawing-books. In case they were not all delivered, it was ordered that an inquiry should be made—first, to ascertain specifically the lithographic stones that had been withheld; second, what damage was sustained up to the date of the amended writ; third, what further damage the plaintiffs had sustained. It is now alleged by the plaintiffs that lithographic stones containing designs for fifty books had been given up, and that stones containing designs for thirty-five books forming a series known to the trade as "Vere Foster's Drawing Copy-books" had not been given up. The fifty books, it is stated, were uncoloured, and the less valuable; the thirty-five were coloured, and the most valuable, representing one-half of the money-producing value of the series. Between 1878 and 1883 the plaintiffs' firm had sold over a million copies of the imperfect set, the profit on them being on the average over £2 per thousand, and as compensation for the loss by reason of the series being imperfect they claim £1,000. In compensation for reproducing stones in place of those detained they claim £1,005. The defence is that the stones have been worn out. We believe that five Queen's counsel will be engaged in arguing the case before the Courts. In view of this latter fact an early settlement of the dispute is not to be anticipated.

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EMIGRATION is still regarded by many as the one panacea for the prevailing over-supply of labour. In the face of this it is a noteworthy fact that during the past year the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom showed a marked decline, being actually 303,901, or 93,256 less than in the preceding twelvemonth. It may be fairly inferred from this, that labour has not of late found a more remunerative market abroad than at home. Among the emigrants that left our shores last year were 202 printers, as compared with 224 in 1883 and 106 in 1882. Of the 202 printers that sought a new home abroad, 138 went to Australia, 46 to the United States, 7 to British North America, and the remaining 11 to various other places.

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DESPITE all the pressure that is brought to bear upon the Stationery Office to reduce its outlay on account of printing, &c., the Estimates under this head show year by year a marked increase. For the financial year which opened on the 1st inst., the estimated expenditure of the Stationery Office is computed at £562,097, being an increase of £20,897 upon the corresponding estimate for 1884–85. In accordance with our annual custom we append particulars of the principal items which go to make up this sum. They are as follows:—Printing for public departments, £176,000, which figure shows an increase of £17,000 upon the total for the preceding year; paper for public departments, £126,000; printing and paper for the Houses of Parliament, £80,000; and printing and paper for Stationery Office publications, £26,000. Three other items are entered under the head of expenditure on account of public departments, viz., parchments, £11,500; binding, £46,000; and small stores, £56,000. The only other entry worth particularising is that of salaries and wages for the staff of the Stationery Office, which absorb £21,993.

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CONSIDERABLE as is the amount asked by the Stationery Office on account of printing, &c., it does, however, by no means represent the total national expenditure to be incurred under this head, for there is a large number of departments that look after their own supplies of printing and stationery. The British Museum, for instance, spends some £37,000 in the printing and binding of catalogues, the purchase of books, &c. An equal amount is spent by the Irish Education Department in the printing of school-books. The Post Office disburses £157,000 in the fabrication of postage-stamps, newspaper wrappers, post-cards, &c., while the expenditure on account of stationery by the Post Office Savings Bank Department absorbs a further sum of £15,200. Without setting out in detail the many other items of expenditure incurred by the different Government Departments, we may say that the total amounts to about £270,000, which added to the Stationery Office Vote of £562,097 shows that the national outlay on account of Printing and Paper represents a gross total of, in round figures, £832,000, which sum will doubtless be still further swelled by Supplementary Estimates. In other words, the British Government spends in connexion with the trades in which our readers are interested a sum equal to about one-half of the national revenue of Switzerland!

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WHILE the Government expenditure on Printing represents thus over three quarters of a million sterling, it should be borne in mind that some portion of the outlay finds its way back again into the national exchequer, through the sale of Blue-books and other Stationery Office publications. The estimated receipts under this one head are computed at £30,000, while the advertisements and sale of the *London Gazette* will yield about £28,000. The sale of "waste" is estimated to realise £10,000, and other similar sources of income are expected to bring up the total receipts of the Stationery Office to £108,250. The sale of British Museum publications, maps, &c., represents probably some £10,000; while the receipts from the sale of school-books published by the Education Department in Ireland is expected to yield a further sum of £32,500. The sale of Government publications, &c., represents thus a gross total of, in round figures, £150,000.

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ADDISON says, in one of his famous essays, that the great art in writing advertisements is the finding out a proper method to catch the reader's eye, without which, he adds, "a good thing may pass over unobserved." Among the novel means employed in his day to effect this object he mentions the use of "little cuts of figures." Since Addison wrote his essay on Advertisements, "cuts and figures" have been pressed into the service of advertisers to an extent little dreamed of in the year 1710, when the above words were first penned. The latest develop-

ment in the art of effective advertising has been just brought under our notice by Mr. A. Reid, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He rightly describes his system as one of "Transformation Advertisements." His process, which has been patented, consists in printing over any desired illustration, produced in the ordinary manner, a second illustration in non-permanent ink, so that it can be washed off with water, thus effecting the transformation claimed. The process is also applicable to letterpress advertisements pure and simple. What will specially recommend this method to the attention of the Trade is that it can be operated by printers and lithographers themselves, it being adapted alike for letterpress and lithographic work. The application of Mr. Reid's patent to tradesmen's circulars and similar ephemeral literature would doubtless be the means of securing for such announcements more attention and a longer existence than fall generally to their share. The invention is one of great promise, and might be usefully turned to account for a variety of other purposes.

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Messrs. Chas. Troedel & Co., of Melbourne, Australia, send us samples of the latest calendars issued by them, illustrating the Four Seasons by appropriate vignettes of boating, cricket, football, and hunting, on Japanese fans, backed up by flowers. The designing, drawing, and printing, are all very well carried out, and reflect much credit on the firm producing the work.

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Attention may opportunely be directed to the fact that the present month commemorates the Centenary of the first step taken by the London compositors to obtain the consent of the master-printers to a uniform scale of piece prices. On April 6, 1785, the journeymen submitted to the masters eight propositions intended to form the basis of a scale for regulating the price of compositors' labour. Five of these were ultimately agreed to, and the other three rejected. Although in individual cases payment by the piece had previously obtained, there is reason to believe that prior to 1785 the practice was the exception rather than the rule. The prices paid at the time in question were :—For English type fourpence per 1,000 ; for Long Primer threepence-halfpenny ; and for Brevier threepence-farthing. In Scotland, at the same period, for the composition of Brevier type twopence-halfpenny was paid, and for English type fourpence per 1,000. The scale agreed to by the master-printers in 1785 fixed the price per 1,000 from English to Brevier at fourpence-halfpenny, and at fivepence for works in foreign languages and dictionaries. This scale remained in force until the year 1793 when various minor modifications were made, while a further considerable increase was granted in 1800.

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Without following up the various and important modifications which the London compositors' piece scale has undergone during the present century, it cannot fail to interest our readers if we adduce some data showing the wages paid to compositors a century ago. In 1774 compositors employed on the establishment received twenty shillings a week ; in 1785 from twenty-one to twenty-seven shillings ; in 1793, thirty shillings ; and in 1805, thirty-three shillings. It should be remembered in connexion with these rates of payment that the working hours were at the same time very much longer than they are to-day. The apparently great advance in the rate of wages that took place between the years 1785 and 1805 will be explained when we mention that the price of bread had during the period in question advanced from sevenpence-three-farthings to one shilling and sevenpence-halfpenny a quartern, meat having similarly risen from threepence-halfpenny to sevenpence-halfpenny per pound ; and every other necessary in equal proportion.

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Having thus alluded to the piece prices and 'stab wages of a century ago, it only remains to make a reference to the news-scale of that period. Before the year 1785 the pay of compositors employed on daily newspapers was, for full hands twenty-seven shillings, and for supernumeraries thirteen shillings a week. The galley was paid two shillings and twopence, or at the rate of fivepence per 1,000, and the remuneration for over-time was sixpence per hour. On weekly papers compositors were paid twenty-four shillings per week. Some months after the advance in piece prices before referred to had been granted, an increase of pay was conceded to news hands ; those engaged on daily papers received thirty-one shillings and sixpence, and supernumeraries fifteen shillings per week ; while the price per galley was raised to two shillings and sixpence. Some of the compositors employed on weeklies and bi-weeklies received at the same time an advance of three shillings per week. A further advance was obtained by the news compositors in 1793, when the wages of a full hand on a morning paper were increased to thirty-six shillings per week ; those of supernumeraries to seventeen shillings ; the price per galley being simultaneously raised to two shillings and tenpence. Those engaged on evening papers received—a full hand, thirty-four shillings, and supernumeraries sixteen shillings, while two shillings and eightpence was paid per galley. In 1801 another advance was obtained by the news compositors, although proportionately less than that granted to the book-hands. Full hands on a morning paper were to receive in future two pounds, supernumeraries nineteen shillings, and the price per galley was to be three shillings and twopence. The pay on evening papers was :—full hands thirty-seven shillings, supernumeraries seventeen shillings, and the price per galley was two shillings and tenpence. We have been at some pains in compiling the above data, believing them to be but little known, and of exceptional interest at the present time, since the current month commemorates, as before mentioned, the centenary of the initiation of the movement that had for its object the adoption of a uniform scale of piece prices, which has by degrees developed into the complex and elaborate London Scale now in force.

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Two or three points connected with Illustrated Literature were touched upon by Sir R. Temple, when presiding at the annual meeting of the Worcester School of Art. He said that Illustrative art afforded great encouragement to rising artists, who had a vista of profitable employment opening out before them. Photography also had greatly affected the national taste. It was indeed a most charming art, and should be pursued as an art. A man to be a good photographer ought to be an artist. Some phographers did understand the principles of art, whilst others were content with learning the mechanical part of the work, and produced photographs which were commonplace and vulgar in the last degree. Chromo-lithography was a most important and charming art. It could be beautifully carried out if only adequate expense were allowed, but unfortunately a certain sort of effect could be produced in a cheap and, he must add, nasty manner. Crude and imperfect colours were produced that had the worst possible effect, and many of the chromo-lithographs to be met with had a degrading influence upon the taste of the nation. Our wood-engraving was on the whole extremely good, but it was, nevertheless, a well-ascertained fact that we were fast being outstripped by our American cousins. He did not say that the work of the Americans was quite satisfactory, because they never seemed to master the artistic principle, especially light and shade, but as regarded *technique* in wood-engraving they at present held the first place in the world. Art appeared to be largely employed nowadays in advertising, and some of the pictorial advertisements one saw were undoubtedly designed by artists of the first rank. However, such advertisements were often executed in an inferior manner. That was much to be regretted. Many of the otherwise charming Christmas illustrations, too, were very defective in respect to colour. They were designed, of course, by some of the first artists of the day, but the execution left in many much to be desired. There is doubtless much truth in the above criticism of Sir R. Temple.

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Among the Colonial markets for British Printing plant, Paper, and Stationery, India has long occupied a foremost position, and it is a satisfactory feature to find that the demand shows year by year a considerable development. Thus, during the year 1884 the imports into British India of Printing and Lithographic materials represented a value of £40,986, whereas the corresponding figure for 1880 was only £13,099. The value of printed Books and Maps imported amounted to £156,876 ; that of Paper to £374,913, and that of Stationery

to £165,074. The above figures show that the value of Printing and Stationery materials imported into British India last year was £737,849, which total does not, we believe, include the value of printing machinery. There has, however, to be added a further sum of £213,401, as representing the value of Government Stores connected with Print and Paper imported into India, which gives a gross total of £951,250, or not far short of a million sterling, the major portion of which, as a matter of course, finds its way into the hands of British firms connected with the Printing industries.

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We may point out in this connexion that the imports of Paper into India, although they show an increase as compared with the preceding twelvemonth, are less by about £100,000 than they were in the years 1881 and 1882 respectively. It is also a noteworthy fact that trade in printing papers was restricted last year, while the demand for writing papers showed on the other hand a counterbalancing increase. The lessened inquiry for British printing paper is doubtless attributable to the fact that the manufacture of such paper is being developed in India. Indeed, the Titagarh Paper Mills, near Calcutta, are now supplying the paper for one of the leading dailies in Calcutta. At Poona, too, a company for the manufacture of paper is being floated by natives, which may be taken as another indication of the industrial enterprise that is characteristic of Western India.

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Every now and again complaints are made in different quarters as to the cheeseparing policy adopted in some of the Government Departments. As bearing upon this subject, we may mention that at a recent meeting of the Library Association the following resolution was unanimously carried :—"The Library Association beg to represent to the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office the undesirability of issuing the volumes of Calendars of State Papers in the unsuitable binding which has been adopted in the case of the last volume just issued ; and to point out that the new binding is not only not uniform with the old, but is inferior to it in character and appearance, and that the half-binding in cloth and paper is a very undesirable economy from the purchaser's point of view." The matter here complained of is presumably the outcome of the pressure which Parliament has repeatedly brought to bear upon the Stationery Office, to reduce the expenditure on paper and print.

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"Penny horrors" and such like publications have, it is well known, much to answer for in respect to crime among the juvenile classes of the poorer districts of our towns, but it is not a matter of common knowledge that such publications are responsible for a high death-rate, and an increase of disease. Dr. James Weaver, however, in a lecture on "The Literature of Health," lately delivered at Longton, stated that such was the case, and proved his supposition by arguing that the reading of literature of this class produces an unhealthy excitement, and then depression. A continuance of this process reduces the vitality of the system, and paves the way for the invasion of disease. With one other of the lecturer's remarks all will be prepared to agree—that it is the duty of every one to try and eliminate the evil influence of literature in its effect upon the moral and physical health of mankind.

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Difficult as it may seem to introduce anything novel in the shape of a newspaper, a Berlin publisher, Herr O. Nier, may fairly claim to have done so. He has established a paper, under the title of *German Opinion*, which will be welcomed by all afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*. Any and every correspondent is to be allowed to enunciate his views in the columns of the paper, provided he undertakes the legal responsibility for the opinions advanced, and pays at the rate of about one penny for every six lines of print. Contributors are in return to receive premium coupons, entitling them to participate in certain drawings for prizes. The subscription terms of the new journal are six shillings per annum. The publisher may be congratulated upon having provided a medium of publicity for the race of poetasters and amateur authors whose great ambition is to see themselves in print, and who will probably be willing enough to pay for that privilege.

By reason of the paste used for sticking together the different sheets, it is found that paper matrices, or moulds, are frequently injured by mice. Risks of this nature can, according to Dr. Raimann, be obviated by mixing with the paste some bitter substance, picric acid being especially recommended for the purpose. Mice will never touch paste that has been thus treated.

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In sympathy with the general downward movement in our outward trade, the export of Printed Books during the past month shows a falling-off as compared with March of last year, the actual figures being 8,715 cwt., valued at £80,782, in 1885, against 9,817 cwt., valued at £94,275, in 1884. A comparison of the figures for the first three months of the year is less unsatisfactory, showing a total export this year of 25,790 cwt., valued at £249,029, against 27,297 cwt., valued at £261,476, last year.

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Orders for Stationery from colonial and foreign markets have shown somewhat more elasticity during the past month, and this has been notably the case as regards Australia and the British East Indies. The aggregate value of the exports shows in consequence an advance upon the corresponding figure for last year, the respective totals having been £68,394 and £66,754. The outward trade done during the first quarter of the year does not, on the other hand, come up to that of the first three months of 1884, the total for the latter period having been £195,339, and for the quarter just closed £185,773.

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While complaints are rife on every hand as to the unsatisfactory state of the Paper Trade, it is a noteworthy phenomenon that our exports of Paper continue to show month by month a steady increase. Thus, during March there were shipped to foreign and colonial ports 71,927 cwt., valued at £152,334, as compared with 66,099 cwt., valued at £140,853, during the corresponding month of last year. Equally marked is the increase that has taken place in our exports of Paper during the first quarter of the year, the totals for 1885 being 196,258 cwt., valued at £414,140 ; and for 1884, 181,229 cwt., valued at £396,026. These figures seem certainly at variance with the widely entertained opinion that British papermakers are losing ground in the world's markets.

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What is equally notable and gratifying is that the imports of foreign-made Paper show a downward tendency, as will be obvious from the following figures. The imports for March (after making allowance for the re-export of foreign paper) amounted to 118,281 cwt., valued at £107,068 ; while in the corresponding month of last year the imports were 125,730 cwt., valued at £115,897. A proportionate falling off is noticeable in the imports for the three months, the total for the current year being 309,249 cwt., valued at £298,681, as compared with 352,020 cwt., valued at £334,840, in the like period of 1884. If these statistics are to be believed, the business out-look is not so bad as is sometimes averred.

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During the five weeks ended on the 4th inst. there have been recorded 643 commercial failures, as compared with 527 in the corresponding period of last year. In the trades in which our readers are interested there have been eight failures as reported in detail in our "Gazette" intelligence. The number of bankruptcies gazetted during the first quarter of the year was 1,723, while in the like period of last year the number was 1,749. The Printing and cognate trades are represented in the current year's total by thirty-two firms, against eighteen at the same date last year.

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Almost identical has been the number of Bills of Sale registered during March and during the same month of last year, the actual figures having been 1,186 and 1,192 respectively. On another page we give particulars concerning fifteen Bills of Sale given by printers, &c. The total of such documents filed during the past three months has been 3,193, in 1885, and 3,404 in 1884 ; the present year's total including forty-eight Bills of Sale given by printers and stationers, against forty-six a twelvemonth ago.

CRUIKSHANK AND CARICATURE.

Part II.

ETWEEN 1820 and 1830 Cruikshank was the pictorial chronicler and satirist of the time. The miscellaneous work he threw off was marvellous; besides which were the "Life in London" and the "Life in Paris." Above all, it is to this epoch that may be traced the origin of pictorial journalism. The circumstances are peculiar. Cruikshank was applied to by Dowling, the editor of *Bell's Life in London*, for leave to reproduce some of the etchings in certain of his works. A qualified permission was obtained, whereupon, Mr. Claremont, the proprietor, to the astonishment of the artist, appropriated nearly the whole of the designs in the works in question. When remonstrated with, he declined to stay the sale of the paper; but it was deemed better to suffer the wrong than to enter into litigation. These illustrations appeared in *Bell's Life in London* under the heading of "The Gallery of Comicalities," and were afterwards published separately by Claremont. Large profits were realised, but Cruikshank would not accept a single farthing. The designs were copied by an ordinary wood-engraver for the etchings. Claremont, finding the thing a profitable venture, continued the publication, and employed Kenny Meadows and others to furnish new designs. The whole was a great success, and distinctly created the popular taste for pictorial journalism. *Bell's Life in London* originally appeared, in 1824, as *Pierce Egan's Life in London and Sporting Gazette.* Egan had been the sporting contributor to the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the success of his "Tom and Jerry" so roused the jealousy of the *Dispatch* people that they dismissed him. He started a paper on his own account. In 1827, he sold it to a Mr. Bell, who placed his name at the heading where Egan's had stood. As the success of Egan's "Tom and Jerry" was chiefly owing to Cruikshank's illustrations, he may be said to have indirectly created the journal which rewarded him by unceremoniously transferring his drawings to its columns, and thus, as we have said, to have inaugurated the pictorial journalism of England.*

We must pass over a lot of pot-boiling work done about this time for various publishers, among them Bentley, with whom Cruikshank had a quarrel. In 1841, he started a periodical on his own account. His friend, Laman Blanchard, then one of the most popular essayists and political writers of the day, undertook the editorship. The magazine was called the *Omnibus*. Some of the very best sketches ever drawn by Cruikshank were put into this periodical; but it did not pay, even with all its wit and humour. After about twelve months, he had become reconciled to another *littérateur* with whom he had quarrelled—for he was much given to quarrelling—Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, who was about to start *Ainsworth's Magazine.* He joined the new venture, and the *Omnibus* became extinct.

In 1835, Tilt, the publisher, of Fleet-street, started the *Comic Almanack*, and engaged George Cruikshank to illustrate it. For nineteen years this annual—which became a humorous and satirical commentary on passing events—was issued, giving Cruikshank a regular income and "work on which he might reckon with certainty in estimating his very fluctuating resources." Some of his happiest bits of etching are contained in these nineteen volumes, and in them he displayed his versatility and the perennial vigour and vivacity of his genius. *Punch's Almanack* ultimately superseded it, and though Cruikshank was pressed by Mark Lemon to draw for it on his own terms he peremptorily declined. Thus left in the lurch, he started his "Table Book," with Gilbert à Beckett as editor, and Bradbury & Evans as printers and publishers. This includes two of his most powerful and perfect etchings,—"The Triumph of Cupid" and "The Folly of Crime." He worked about this time with great care and deliberation. "He thought out his subject well before beginning to realise his conception. He made, to begin with, a careful design upon paper, trying doubtful points on the margin of the paper. The design was heightened by vigorous touches of colour. Then a careful tracing was made, and laid, pencil-side down, upon the steel plate. This was carried to the printer, who having placed it between damp paper and passed it through the press, returned it, the blacklead outline distinctly appearing upon the etching ground. And then the work was straightforward to the artist's firm hand. The firmness and fineness of his touch are as conspicuous in his wood drawings as in his etchings."

Before parting with his plates he had India proofs of the etchings, which being "before letters" made them the more valuable. He also insisted upon the engraver supplying him with a proof of his drawings on wood when completed. In this way he formed a choice and valuable collection of his own work.

In 1848, Cruikshank's character underwent an entire change. Hitherto he had been "eminently a convivial man," and the full meaning of these words is hardly realised in the present generation. Dickens speaks of him "smelling of tobacco, beer, and saw-dust," the latter emanating from the pot-houses he was wont to frequent. We pass by some of the traits which his impartial biographer records, but it is fair to say that he was always upright, generous, and free from vindictiveness and meanness. Further than this, he was a modest, self-respecting man,—at least, so far as is compatible with what was then a common weakness,—invariably vivacious, and buoyant. For some time he had been coquetting with total abstinence, acknowledging its benefits, and conscious that it was the proper rule of life for a man like himself, yet not actually putting it into practice. Periods of the strictest sobriety were alternated with incidents of roystering joviality. But in June, 1848, a circumstance happened which for ever sobered the convivial artist. "It was on the first of the month. From the famous print-shop of Mistress Humphreys, in St. James's-street, before which hosts of laughing men and women had been wont to linger, a coffin was borne, containing the mortal part of the 'Juvenal of Caricature,' as he had been called—of the hapless man of genius, who had lain, with short flashes of sanity, full six years with mind unstrung—a dreadful shadow over the mirthful shop." This was Gillray, cut off in his 48th year by the drink-demon. Every one knew that he had wrecked his career through frequenting low company and by intemperate habits. Cruikshank had watched him from tavern to tavern, and so on to poverty and death. Cruikshank's own father had, indeed, died through excesses in the same deplorable direction. After Gillray's death, however, the temperance question was never blotted out of Cruikshank's mind. He became a strict—it might almost be said intolerant—teetotaller. He had only satirised drunkenness before, now he hated and cursed it and all that led and ministered to it. The first-fruit of the new career in which Cruikshank was to distinguish himself—that of a social reformer—was

* In 1875, speaking after a lecture delivered by Mr. William Simpson, Cruikshank referred to this subject, and his remarks, reported for our journal, will be found in Vol. 1 (new series), p. 71.

the series of plates called "The Bottle," a vivid and startling temperance drama. The story was unfolded in eight designs, executed in glyphography, "a process by which it was possible to execute the immense number of copies which the publisher anticipated, and with good reason, would be required by the public, but which is ungrateful and unfaithful to the touch of the artist." It was eventually sold by tens of thousands, and was the talk of the day. Then, after giving up alcoholic stimulants, Cruikshank threw away his pipe. Perhaps his teetotal and anti-tobacco principles were somewhat intemperately enforced, both in public and in private; certainly, some of his speeches—for he became a constant orator on the platform—are not pleasant to read. It is to be feared, too, that a contraction of his ideas and sympathies followed—we do not say were caused by—his new and comparatively ascetic habits. His artistic style declined, and, "it cannot be questioned that with the general public his reputation declined in proportion to the increase of his popularity among the teetotallers." The fact seems to be, that he was, like many thousands of men of his and all other ages, unable to follow the middle course; he must perforce rush to extremes, either of indulgence or self-denial. In the interests of the young, upon whom such an example, even of sombre sobriety, is dangerous, because so exceedingly repellant, we would add that he erred on the safe side; and if mankind lost thereby, the man himself gained. He was a loser heavily, in a pecuniary sense, by his temperance advocacy. Publishers ceased to employ him; for the last ten years of his life he was actually without commissions. Yet he never regretted the change; on the contrary, he gloried in it, and declared that "since he had given up drinking beer and smoking he had had a higher enjoyment of life, because all his nervous system was in proper tone."

With the story of his latter days most of us are more or less familiar. The laughing public had turned away from him to Leech and Doyle, Teniel and Du Maurier. He then felt an ambition to become a painter. He was not by education or habit qualified to become a great artist, yet he entered into his new vocation with all his old energy and enthusiasm, "his morrow's bread secured by the sympathetic admiration of a few real friends." The chief of his works in oils was the "Triumph of Bacchus." It was exhibited at Exeter Hall and elsewhere, but the public did not care for it. The engraving was a complete pecuniary failure. The painting and the etching consumed nearly three hard-working years; he received for them £2,053. Then he took to illustrating books again as a means of livelihood. Dispirited and disheartened, he fell to quarrelling with some of his old friends, and foolishly claimed the honour of having originated certain books and characters in which he had only carried out pictorially the ideas of the authors as given to him. The closing years of his life were embittered by controversies from which he did not always emerge with dignity. In January, 1878, he fell ill, and died, in his 79th year, on the 1st February following, in his house in the Hampstead-road. His remains rest in St. Paul's Cathedral.

We have been enabled to give but a few of the salient points in the chequered, yet eminently honourable, career of a singular but a great man—one whose pencil has given pleasure and delight, instruction and admonition, to thousands. We heartily commend Mr. Jerrold's work, which fairly pictures the life of Cruikshank under its two aspects, or, as our author has it, in its "two epochs." "The Cruikshank of our later day will gain only in dignity by a knowledge of him in his youth. We shall learn all he resisted, how heroically he battled with himself, and with what success he purged his life of its grossness . . . . how the boy lived and laughed in the hale and hearty old man."

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PRINTING.

SOME interesting particulars as to the expenditure to be incurred by Government on Printing and Stationery during the financial year opened on the 1st instant are given in our "Topics of the Month," on page 72 of the present issue. The sum expended under this head has been increasing considerably of late years, as the following figures, covering the last decade, will show :—

	£.	s.	d.
1874–5	465,490	8	1
1875–6	508,318	3	10
1876–7	488,390	17	4
1877–8	447,704	18	4
1878–9	483,595	19	6
1879–80]	487,141	7	0
1880–1	409,259	5	6
1881–2	519,239	5	4
1882–3	549,705	12	0
1883–4	568,955	15	2

Having regard to this steady increase the Treasury appointed a Committee in March of last year to inquire into the expenditure and practice of the different Government departments in regard to stationery. Two gentlemen, —Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., and Mr. T. D. Pigott,—were appointed as permanent members of the Committee, and they were in the case of each department to associate with themselves a gentleman nominated by the head of the department. The Committee have now presented their report, and in it they give an analysis of the expenditure incurred by the Stationery Office on behalf of the several Public Departments during the years 1882 and 1883, including the cost of Parliamentary papers. The average expenditure for the two years of the various offices ranges from £71,936 in the War Office to £138 for the National Portrait Gallery. The War Department and the Admiralty are between them responsible for about one-fifth of the whole expenditure. The Commissioners deal separately with the several offices, and in many cases criticise the general system, the organisation, and the items of expenditure, and find fault in many cases with the want of adequate control. From their report we extract the following, as being of special interest to master printers just now, when the Government Contracts for Printing are about to be put up for public competition. The Committee say :—

Our inquiry has led us to two broad conclusions. The first is that in every Department there should be some central authority primarily responsible for the nature and contents of demands made on the Stationery Office and for the consumption of stationery in such department. This is important even in the smallest office, but much more so in the larger Departments with subsidiary branches.

We find that there is at present much diversity of practice throughout the service in this particular. In the War Office, for instance, the system which we recommend has been at work for some years with very good results. In the Admiralty the exact opposite is the case, there being no check of the kind. The Customs is an instance of an office half way between the two extremes. There is a partial check, but not sufficiently far-reaching to be really effectual.

The second conclusion is that the power of control of the Stationery Office should be further extended. The general principles underlying all the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of 1882, viz., that the responsibility of Departments for the expenditure of their votes should be not nominal only, but real, and should be more effectually applied in the Stationery Office than has hitherto been the case. This might, no doubt, be done by making each office ultimately pay its own expenses for printing, &c., and confining the votes of the Stationery Office to the sums necessary for the purposes of its own establishment; but the past history of the Department proves so conclusively that the outlay of money for public printing, &c., has been careful or wasteful in proportion to the extent to which its authority has been recognised or ignored that we cannot recommend any change which might tend to lessen the power which it has been slowly acquiring.

When first established about 100 years ago, and for some time afterwards, the Stationery Office was only a purchasing agency for a limited number of other Departments, the first direct vote, a comparatively

small one, having been taken in 1823. Since then the scope of its action has been steadily growing, until it is now in a position to make its influence felt with more or less reality in every branch of the public service.

It is sufficient, in illustration of the economies which have followed the extension of its powers, to refer to one or two instances.

About the time of the passing of the first Reform Act, several committees (Parliamentary and Treasury) were appointed to consider, among other things, the reckless expenditure then going on in connexion with Parliamentary printing, and the Stationery Office was called in to advise.

In 1835 the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Printed Papers, of which Mr. Joseph Hume was Chairman, reported that, being "desirous to place before the House . . . . the actual savings on the different branches of Parliamentary printing which had resulted from placing it under the superintendence of the Stationery Office," they had had a return prepared which showed "that the actual cost of the printing, including the prices of the paper, for the two Houses in the year 1833 was £43,709, and that the same work at the prices charged in 1831 would have amounted to £75,113, showing the saving of £31,404, or about 40 per cent." *

Seven years later (in 1841) an Examiner of Paper was added to the staff of the Office, and for the first time the paper bought was subjected to scientific tests.

In the following year the late Mr. McCulloch, the Controller, writing officially to the Treasury, says: "I am within bounds when I say that the appointment of the Examiner has produced an indirect but real and effectual saving to the public of not less than £10,000 a year."

Some idea of the frauds which had formerly been practised may be gathered from the fact that in the first year of the examination (although the purchases of paper were then not one-fourth of what they have since been) 4,598 reams were rejected absolutely as being something altogether different from what they professed to be, 2,112 reams were accepted only at reduced prices as being in various respects of inferior quality, and further fines, amounting in all to £847, were levied for light weight, &c.

In 1849, a representation having been made to the Treasury of the mischief resulting from the system then commonly in force under which binding orders were given direct from the different public offices to the tradesmen, whose interest it was to encourage the most extravagant forms of binding, the further addition to the establishment was made of an officer possessed of a practical knowledge of the binding trade. Within one year of his appointment the binders' bills were reduced by £18,000.

In 1852, on the occasion of the discovery of then recent instances of "systematic misappropriation of public property under cover of the objectionable and illicit practice of disposing of waste paper, &c., from public offices on private account," a minute was, at the instance of the Stationery Office, issued by the Treasury directing heads of departments to collect all waste of the kind and hand it over to the Stationery Office. The waste sold has during the last three years yielded an annual gross revenue of nearly £12,000, the receipts having been in one year £14,907. In 1875 open competition by public advertisement was gradually introduced, and since then almost every head of expenditure has been reviewed, and the contracts,—re-arranged in the most convenient manner possible at the time,—have been submitted at least once to tender. Where this has not been practicable, as, for instance, in the case of printing for the Foreign Office and Houses of Parliament, the rates paid have been revised and large reductions obtained. The very substantial and real economical reforms thus introduced are in danger of being overlooked in the face of the more than counterbalancing growth of the calls made upon the Department.

Your Lordships wish to be informed why the expenditure of the Stationery Office (£432,487 in 1873–74 and £549,706 in 1882–83) has increased in ten years by 27 per cent. The answer is that during the same period the business has been increased by 60 per cent.

Being anxious not to be misled by any random statement on this point, we submitted the available figures bearing upon it to Mr. Denham Robinson, the actuary to the War Office, who has been associated with us as one of the representatives of that Department, and from his report your Lordships will see that if the prices paid as late even as 1875–76 were still given the amount required to pay for actual work done and supplies bought in 1883–84 would have been nearly £150,000 more than the actual expenditure of the year, and that if the rate of increase which had been maintained from 1870–71 to 1875–76 had continued without check a further additional sum of £65,000 would have been necessary, raising the total expenditure of the year to £779,000.

The increase of business, and consequently of expenditure, is, as pointed out by Mr. Courtney in speaking on the supplementary estimates of 1882–83, "largely attributable to," and may so far be accepted as an index of "increased activity in the public departments," and, where this is not the case, frequently represents far more than proportionate economies in other directions.

We have already referred to the direct savings to the public realised by the substitution of issues in kind for money allowances, one only of the many illustrations which could be given. The indirect savings, though less obvious, are even more important. Only a very few years ago, for instance, every copy of a manuscript required in the public service, whether for record or for other purposes, was made by hand. Now, with few exceptions, where one or two copies are required, presses and other mechanical contrivances are used. The Stationery Office provides the necessary appliances. Last year the expenditure on this item was upwards of £1,500. The saving in clerical labour throughout the service is, or ought to be, considerable. The same is true, probably in an even greater degree, with regard to the judicious extension of printing, and although we advocate the rigid control of a strong central authority, which alone can check wanton or ignorant waste, we are satisfied that any undue restriction of the use of the Press would not promote economy.

We have shown that where the authority of the Stationery Office has been recognised public money has been saved, and will only quote one or two more instances to prove that, where it has been ignored, money has been wasted.

In 1880, on the occasion of an inquiry undertaken by order of the Government, private printers were employed to print the evidence, &c. The amount charged by them was £1,240. Had the Stationery Office been asked to make the arrangements the work could have been done in the same style and as quickly for about £500 less.

Again, as late as last session a return was moved for in the House of Lords giving a map. The map was ordered without previous reference to the Stationery Office, and cost £310. We are assured by the professional experts of the Stationery Office that, had the Department been consulted before the order was given, the requisite number of copies of a map, handier in form and in no respects less clear or suitable for the purpose, could have been supplied for £53.

The last and most important addition to the power of the Department has as yet only come into partial operation. It was made in 1881, when, on the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament already referred to, an Act was passed abolishing, in favour of the Stationery Office, the monopoly in Acts of Parliament enjoyed by the Queen's Printers, which had also tied the hands of the Department in its dealings with other important classes of printing. At the same time resolutions were passed abandoning, with one slight reservation, at the expiration of the current contracts, the system under which each House has hitherto nominated its own printer, and empowering the Stationery Office to include Parliamentary with other printing in the contracts which will again shortly be thrown open to public competition, and further placing in the hands of the Department the custody and sale of Parliamentary papers.

The main difficulties with which it has had to contend in former years—viz., its limited powers and the strong vested interests* ranged in opposition to its action, have thus, to a great extent, been overcome, and little now remains to be done but for the Stationery Office, no longer obliged to confine its action to remonstrance and suggestion, to assume the position which properly belongs to it as an independent Department directly responsible to Parliament for administration of annual votes of more than half a million, and to exercise with firmness and discretion the powers intrusted to it. Its decisions,—at least, in all such matters as qualities of supplies, style of printing, preparation of manuscript for the Press, and procedure generally,—should, subject to appeal to the Treasury, be absolute, and your Lordships cannot, in our opinion, make it too clear that, unless under such exceptional circumstances as are not likely, if the office is competently managed, often to occur, its rulings will not be reversed.

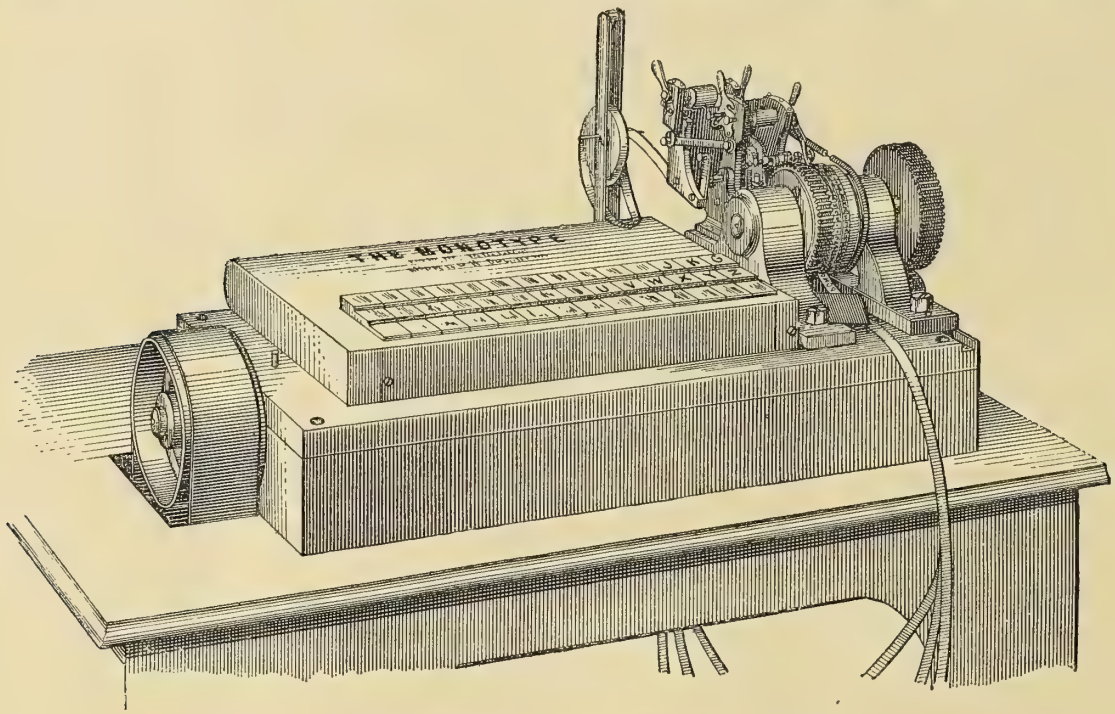
When the expenditure for public printing has been the subject of comment in the House of Commons, it has been frequently urged that much of the outlay is attributable to the cost of the returns ordered by Parliament. From the returns obtained, it appears that the gross annual expenditure of the several offices reviewed was, on the average of the two years, £397,727. Of this sum £307,131 was for purely departmental requirements, and £34,118 chargeable to Parliament. *Of the latter sum £2,405 only was paid for printing papers moved for by private members of both Houses.*

* The rates allowed to Messrs. Hansard, the ordinary printers for the House of Commons (their work does not include the printing of votes and proceedings), were subjected to a further reduction of 7½ per cent. in 1869, and again in 1881 to a further reduction of something over 20 per cent., the latter representing between £4,000 and £5,000 a year. Their charges are still 15 per cent. higher than those allowed for like work done for the House of Lords, and about 26 per cent. higher than those paid for other Government book printing.

* Until as late as 1853 a Parliamentary official received from public funds a percentage on Bills for Parliamentary printing. In one year he received, by cheque drawn by the Stationery Office by direction of the Treasury, £5,173. 2s. The total amount of his percentages, paid between the years 1835 and 1853, exceeded £1,000.

PRINTING WITHOUT MOVABLE TYPES.

SOME half a century ago, Mr. Babbage, in discussing the value and application of machinery, expressed an opinion that if a small number of copies of any given MS. were required, the pen and the human hand afforded the cheapest means of obtaining them, whereas if hundreds of copies were called for, lithography or letterpress printing would furnish the most economical method of obtaining them. This dictum, it would appear, is not likely to hold true much longer, for we have had brought under our notice within the last few weeks an invention that bids fair to supply a means of producing quickly a number of printed copies at a small cost. We refer to the Monotype Printing Machine, the invention of Mr. M. H. Dement, of Chicago (U.S.A.), in whose office several of these machines have for some time been in use for transcribing or printing shorthand writers' notes and legal documents.



Monotype Printing Machine.

The Monotype Printing Company (Limited) has been formed to work the invention in this country, and it was at their London office, 9, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, that, by the courtesy of Mr. A. W. Granville, the manager and secretary, we had an opportunity of seeing one of the machines at work. The matter is first printed by the machine on a strip of prepared paper, which is next paged by another machine, and is then ready to lay down on the lithographic stone. The mechanism by which the operation is performed is simple and little liable to get out of order. The operation of printing is very rapid, some five hundred letters being produced in a minute, while the whole machine occupies only about three square feet of floor-space.

The mechanism by which the print is produced consists of a gun-metal cylinder, supported horizontally by suitable hangers under a bed-plate. This is grooved so as to contain rods capable of being moved longitudinally upon its outer periphery. These rods are furnished with cams upon their inner ends. The rods are secured in the cylinder, and the latter is made to revolve by any suitable power, at from 200 to 250 revolutions a minute. Immediately over the cylinder is placed the key-board. The latter somewhat resembles the manual of a piano, and is marked with the letters of the alphabet, the marks of punctuation, &c.

Supported on standards immediately on the outer end of the cylinder is a type-wheel, containing the types, formed of hardened cut steel. This wheel is geared so as to run synchronously with the cylinder. Upon the operator depressing any given key upon the key-board, the cam upon the corresponding rod in the cylinder comes in contact with the cam upon the key. This gives a lateral movement to the rod, and causes it to push out a small hammer in the outer end of the cylinder under a printing pawl placed between the type-wheel and the cylinder. Through this printing pawl the paper is run. A small roller at the end of the printing pawl permits the paper to glide easily from the types, thus retaining a clear impression of the types when printing. In order to provide that each letter shall take its proper space, these small hammers, which are projected by the sliding rods in the cylinder, are made of different widths at the point of contact at the printing pawl. Thus an "m" will take a wide space, and an "e" will take a narrow one.

An inking apparatus is placed at the rear of the type-wheel. This apparatus consists of small metal travellers, to convey the ink when distributed from one roller to another, the ink being finally led on to a small "dobber," which feeds it to the types.

From the accompanying illustration, and the above description, our readers will be able to gain a fair idea of the invention, which is one of great ingenuity, and holds out promise of great usefulness in cases where only a few copies of any given writing are required. The class of work executed by the Monotype Printing process may be judged from the specimen shown on the opposite page. We may add that the invention has already received the countenance and support of several members of leading firms

of printers, and of a well-known engineering house also connected with the Printing Trades.

A passing reference may be made here to a curiosity in journalism, which has been just brought out under the title of the *Monotype*. It consists of four pages, the whole of the contents being printed by the aid of the machine and process we have just described. Collectors of typographical curiosities should not fail to secure a copy of the *Monotype*, it being, so to speak, a letterpress newspaper printed without movable types.

COLOUR AND COLOUR PRINTING AS APPLIED TO LITHOGRAPHY.

Conclusion.

IN bringing this treatise on Colour Printing as applied to Lithography, to a conclusion, we must ask our readers to extend to the writer their indulgence for any shortcomings which the better-informed of them may have detected in our endeavour to elucidate what must be acknowledged to be an intricate and a difficult subject. We are aware that we have traced out no royal road to a mastery of the details, simply because such a method cannot apply to an art which is constantly varying, according to the conditions required of it. It may be asserted that every new job presents, to a great extent, a fresh problem to be solved, it being very rare indeed that any work to be carried out has been preceded in the same office, by any precisely similar job. When, therefore, what is to be newly taken in hand is found to require several workings, a difficulty at once arises, due to the fact that no one person is likely to be found competent to produce the whole, because the artist and the printer have to co-operate in totally different ways, though both are engaged in producing only one result. It is, however, very desirable that some one person should possess sufficient knowledge of the capabilities of each process, so as to be able to harmonise the labour, if we may use that term, and where necessary to control what are sometimes conflicting interests. For frequently an antagonism exists between the artist and the printer which would not obtain if each one knew a little more of the other's methods and difficulties.

The tendency with the artist is, to expect the printer to reproduce his work on paper just as he has put it upon the stone, whereas it is equally to be expected from the draughtsman, that he should acquire the knowledge of how his work is likely to appear after etching and rolling up. Further than this, he must learn to know what change his drawing is likely to undergo when it is changed from the black in which it is drawn, to the colour in which it is to be printed. He should further learn to put less fine work into light colours than into dark ones. It may be laid down as a general rule that the artist has more to learn from the printer than the latter from the former, and it is therefore to his interest to cultivate a friendly feeling with the person who is to transform his separate drawings into one harmonious coloured print. His object should not be to simply learn what may be supposed to be printer's secrets, but he should listen attentively to any strictures the printer may pass upon the manner in which the drawing is made, and should make an effort to elicit them if the printer should be too modest or too uncommunicative to make any comments.

Sometimes, however, it is the printer that is too exacting. Looking upon his own part as the one that is all-important, he thinks the draughtsman's chief endeavour should be to make easy printing. The printer expects the artist to put twice as much work and colour into his crayon drawings as is necessary, so that he may give it a "good nip" with the acid; he wants him to omit all fine work when there is a little difficulty in keeping it open, not taking into account the probable importance of some particular part being kept soft and delicate. Perhaps the worst fault to be found among printers is, that they rarely look upon the

SPECIMEN OF MONOTYPE PRINTING.

Q. How long did you remain in Virginia after Stephen left? A. We came away in October, I think.

Q. What arrangement did Stephen make for your coming away? Any? A. No sir.

Q. Where was Byron Borden? A. He was down there.

Q. Did you all live together, that is, Borden's family and you? A. Yes sir. Byron stayed with the goods and packed up the goods. He hadn't got a car yet; he came to Richmond with us, to see about the cars to pack the goods.

Q. Had you any money to pay your fare from Virginia up here?

Objected to as leading and immaterial.

A. I sent back to Wellington to get money to come back. I told him I didn't have no money to come back to Michigan and he sent me fifty dollars.

Q. When you got back here to Ionia where did you go? A. When I went to Ionia I went to that house of Mr. Hall's on West Washington Street.

Q. Why did you go there? A. My goods was there.

Q. Now state where you first went when you left Virginia? A. I went to Grand Rapids with my daughter, and staved there until my goods were put in the house and they wrote me to come and see to my goods; they were in the house.

[*See description on preceding page.*

work from an Art stand-point, and not knowing what the artist is likely to desire they often go wrong, and more proving is necessary than would be the case if the artist were standing by to say when a proof is satisfactory, or to point out its deficiencies. In our own practice we have found that a personal supervision not only saves the time of the printer, but also that of the draughtsman.

In these days of machine-printing it is further necessary that both artist and proofer should take into consideration the worker who is to come after them,—that is, the machine-printer,—and should further consider the probable effect to be brought about by the, not unlikely, process of transferring for machine-printing. It is after the last process has been gone through that the work will be judged by the public, and it would be as well if due allowance were made from the commencement; for it is hardly fair to resort to the means at the disposal of the hand-printer for producing desirable effects, if the conditions of machine-work will not permit of the same.

A consideration of what has been here stated will convince the reader how much more advantageous it will be to rely upon the statement of general principles, than to attempt to make things easy by giving precise formulæ, which would most likely fail where they were most depended upon. The former is the course we have adopted in the preceding chapters, and we feel fully convinced that it is the only one which will conduce to the real progress of the student. No amount of mere reading and study of books will make a colour-printer. There must be practice to gain experience, and it is in practice that the most effective and satisfactory study can be accomplished. It would be of little use for us to point out that so many pounds or ounces of given colours produce certain results; the colour-printer himself can accumulate a vast storehouse of such notes that may be more useful to him than to other people, because he will be able to appreciate all the circumstances that went towards his deciding upon the particular compound. We would not, however, have him rely too much on such memoranda, because, as we before stated, each particular job demands new study, and principles form a better foundation in most cases than notes made in reference to something else, although the latter will still have their value where the judgment is strengthened by theory as well as by experience.

It may be as well for us to state, in conclusion, that the present series of Chapters on Colour Printing is not a complete work in itself, as it was written as a companion volume to the "Grammar of Lithography," to which it must be considered supplementary. Like that work it will shortly appear in book-form, and we shall take the opportunity that will then offer of making such additions to the present work as will, in our judgment, render the book still more widely useful.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER IX.—The Leader Writer.

WHO introduced the leading article? According to Mr. Charles Pebody, the *Morning Chronicle* had the credit of "inventing the leading article, as it had the credit of inventing Parliamentary reporting." But an earlier writer,—Mr. Alexander Andrews, in his "History of British Journalism,"—states that the leading article was first introduced by Mr. Flower, of the *Cambridge Journal*, and brought out in the North by Mr. Baines, of the *Leeds Mercury*, in 1801. He explains, however, that the title of "leading" articles did not arise from their being the principal articles in the paper, but from their being "leaded." Such articles, he tells us, gave to the country newspaper the weight and power which it had not enjoyed in a commensurate degree with its London contemporary. "Literature was cultivated more, and gossip less; a better style of composition was observable, and a higher tone adopted, and more worthy topics were selected for consideration."

The leader writer is now the best paid man on the staff of a daily paper, five hundred pounds a year being no unusual remuneration for his services, whilst outside contributions used as leaders are not unfrequently valued at five pounds. On two or three of the provincial "dailies" the scale is considerably lower. In an action recently brought by Mr. Frederick Espinasse against the *Yorkshire Post*, it transpired that he had been paid £1. 11s. for a leading article, and £1. 1s. for a London Letter.

The work of leader writing involves ready powers of expression, as well as wide and accurate knowledge. "You may go the rounds of the Universities and the Colleges, the Churches, and all the places which men of culture frequent, and how many men," asks Mr. Charles T. Congdon, "will you find who can write a leading article? Outside of the newspaper offices, I venture to say, few indeed. There is no trouble in getting essays; but well do I remember how Mr. Greeley used to condemn some of our articles as 'too essayish.'"

In describing the true qualifications of a journalist, Mr. T. H. S. Escott observes:—"The best writer of leading articles, both for the reader and the newspaper proprietor, is the man who has least of the literary habit and temperament, and who lives in the midst of the whirl of contemporary existence. So long as he can write clearly and pointedly, it is not necessary or even desirable that he should be a student of books. Indeed, book-knowledge, *quâ* book-knowledge, ought not to assert its presence in the leading article on the theme of the time. References to immortal works, and quotations from them, are blemishes rather than merits—purple patches on the texture of timeous commentary, whose presence reminds the reader of his 'Maunder's Treasury' or his catechism. In other words, the first quality which we look for in the leading article is the thought and manner of the man of the world; the last quality which we wish is that of priggishness,—and for journalistic purposes priggishness may be defined as the display of knowledge in such a way as makes the reader feel that the writer is his superior."

The demands upon the brain of the journalist are well expressed by that talented writer, Dr. J. H. Newman, who would have been a leader writer himself had he been allowed to express his own convictions. "The journalist," he remarks, "lies under the stern obligation of extemporising his lucid views, leading ideas, and nutshell truths for the breakfast table. The very nature of periodical literature, broken into small wholes, and demanded punctually to an hour, involves the habit of this extempore philosophy. 'Almost all the Ramblers,' says Boswell of Johnson, 'were written just as they were wanted for the press; he sent a certain portion of the copy of an essay, and wrote the remainder while the former part of it was printing.' Few men have the gifts of Johnson, who, to great vigour and resource of intellect, when it was fairly roused, united a rare common sense and a conscientious regard for veracity which preserved him from flippancy or extravagance in writing. Few men are Johnsons, yet how many men at this day are assailed by incessant demands on their mental powers, which only a productiveness like his could suitably

supply? I am speaking of such writers with a feeling of real sympathy for men who are under the rod of a cruel slavery. I have never, indeed, been in such circumstances myself, nor in the temptations which they involve; but most men who have had to do with composition must know the distress which at times it occasions them to have to write—a distress sometimes so keen and so specific that it resembles nothing else but bodily pain. That pain is the token of the wear and tear of mind; and if works done comparatively at leisure involve such mental fatigue and exhaustion, what must be the toil of those whose intellects are to be flaunted daily before the public in full dress, and that dress ever new and varied, and spun, like the silk-worm's, out of themselves! Still, whatever true sympathy we may feel for the ministers of this dearly-purchased luxury, and whatever sense we may have of the great intellectual power which the literature in question displays, we cannot honestly close our eyes to its direct evil." Dr. Newman was as true as Gospel on this point.

Neither Coleridge nor De Quincey could write against time; and Anthony Trollope, although such a facile writer, confessed that he found himself unfit for work on a newspaper, for reasons which he thus explains:—"I had not taken to it early enough in life to learn its ways and bear its trammels. I was fidgety whenever any word was altered in accordance with the judgment of the editor, who, of course, was responsible for what appeared. I wanted to select my own subjects, not to have them selected for me; to write when I pleased, and not when it suited others. As a permanent member of a staff I was no use, and after two or three years I dropped out of the work." Dickens equally failed as editor of the *Daily News*, although, unlike Trollope, he had received some years' experience as a newspaper reporter. Within a fortnight of the publication of the paper he resigned. "It was discovered that the brilliant sketching pen of Dickens was not blunted enough to be steeped in the gall of political writing,—that the steel was too true and too highly tempered to carry the envenomed fluid, which ran off it like limpid water, and made the leading articles simply wishy-washy." Such is the explanation offered by Mr. Alexander Andrews, who was, doubtless, not far from the mark. In our days, however, it is not necessary, on any respectable paper, that a leader writer should dip his pen in gall, and revile everybody with whom he does not agree.

Nor is it at all necessary that *all* leading articles should be written in a hurry. Harriet Martineau, although she lived at Ambleside, frequently wrote for the *Daily News*, and Mr. Knight Hunt told her that he had been looking back through her connexion with the paper and found that, out of three hundred articles she had written, only eight had not been used. The addresses of Lord Derby are generally in type some days before delivery. Many other public men are in the habit of writing their speeches and sending them to their favourite newspapers in advance. All the addresses of Mr. H. M. Stanley are printed beforehand, and are in the hands of the reporting and editorial staff long before they are delivered.

Shorthand Society.—The monthly meeting was held at 55, Chancery-lane, on the 1st inst., Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, president, in the chair. The following new members were elected: Mr. Henry Sweet, and Mr. Gabriel Alexander (of Stewarton). Dr. Westby-Gibson presented to the library "A Harmony of Primeval Alphabets," by the Rev. C. Forster. Mr. Alfred James read a paper on "Shorthand Spelling and Shorthand Writing." He advocated a mixed spelling in shorthand, partly phonetic, and partly orthographic, to suit the peculiarities of the English language; and, in regard to short or curt longhand writing, indicated the lines upon which a method easily acquired and deciphered ought to be constructed, being a modification and simplification of our present alphabetical characters.

Bibliography of Printing.

White (Elihu). A Specimen of Printing Types from the Foundry of E. White, New York. New York: 1817. 8vo.

A copy is in the Library of the Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. "White was one of the earliest type-founders in the United States. He began to found at New York in 1810, and soon after established foundries both at Cincinnati and Buffalo. The business being very successful, partners were taken, and in 1835 a beautiful specimen book was issued under the firm of White, Hagar, & Co. Elihu White died 1839, and was succeeded by his son, John T. White, and Hagar retired. Afterwards by Charles T. White & Co. The business is now carried on under the name of Farmer, Little, & Co."—Blades.

Elihu White was born at Bolton, Connecticut, of old English stock, in 1773. He began life in Hartford in the same State, and afterwards removed to New York. He was a man of great ingenuity, and made many valuable improvements in typefounding. He was also for several years a bookseller and publisher. He died at the age of sixty-three, on the 7th November, 1836—not 1839, as stated by Mr. Blades.

White (J. T.). Specimen-book of Types. New York: 1854. 4to.

Whitlock (J.). The Teares of the Presse; with Reflections on the Present State of England. London: 1681. 4to.

Nine pages on the enormities of an unlicensed Press, said to have been written by J. Whitlock.

Whittingham (Charles). The Chiswick Press. Articles in the *Athenæum*, August and September, 1876.

In these articles it was stated that the executors and family of the late Mr. Whittingham had submitted their old records, correspondence, &c., to the inspection of a competent editor, with the view of compiling a History of the Chiswick Press, from about 1792 to 1860. This work has not yet appeared, and we have to refer to the above articles for anything like an adequate notice of this celebrated family—the omission of which in this Bibliography would be inexcusable.

The first Charles Whittingham was born near Coventry, June 16, 1767, and was apprenticed to a printer. At the age of twenty-five he came to London, where he carried on the business of a printer till 1799, when he removed to Dean-street, Fetter-lane. In 1807, he removed to more commodious premises at 103, Goswell-street, where, in 1811, he took Rowland into partnership, styling the firm "Whittingham & Rowland, Printers," which continued until 1818. In 1825 the Goswell-street establishment was vacated. Meanwhile, Whittingham removed to Chiswick and set up his first press there under the management of Rowland. He was first in a house on the Mall, and then removed to College-house. The business at Chiswick was wholly his own, and carried on in his sole name till his death in January, 1840. The works printed by C. Whittingham arranged chronologically and according to the names of the several publishers, his customers, would afford an instructive lesson in London printing and publishing. This was the period of the "Legitimates" and "Pirates." The former stuck to ponderous trade editions of collected works, vaunting the costly quarto and discouraging the cheap duodecimo or handy volume. The latter in the early part of this century brought out beautiful little illustrated cheap editions of single standard poems, which had great popularity. Mr. Whittingham was offered by the Legitimate party abundant and constant work for his presses, provided he would drop the Pirates, but declined. He early turned his attention to the printing of woodcuts, and was the first who adopted the now common method of overlays in making-ready.

Charles Whittingham, the nephew, was born at Mitcham in Surrey, October 30, 1795; was apprenticed to his uncle on his removing to Chiswick, at the Stationers' Company about 1811, became a liveryman of the company in 1818, and was, for some years, a member of the Court of Assistants. His name was associated with that of his uncle, under the style of C. & C. Whittingham, from 1824 to 1830, but in August, 1828, he succeeded to the old premises of Valpy, in Tooke's-court, Chancery-lane, and set up business for himself. During his first year here, he began printing for William Pickering, the Piccadilly publisher, whose beautiful books have rendered his name famous the world over. In 1840 the nephew succeeded to the plant, goodwill, &c., of the Chiswick Press, and from that time till 1848, carried on both establishments simultaneously. In 1849 he left Tooke's-court for three years, going to Chiswick; but in 1852 he came back to the old premises, removing his plant from Chiswick. The business is now carried on as "Chiswick Press: Charles Whittingham & Co., Took's-court, Chancery-lane." In 1860, Mr. Whittingham had taken into partnership his manager, Mr. John Wilkins; he died in 1869, when the Chiswick Press reverted to Mr. Whittingham, and was conducted by Mr. J. C. Wilkins, jun., till 1871. In 1872 a triple partnership was formed by Mr. Whittingham with his sons, Charles, John, and John Charles Whittingham, and his son-in-law, Mr. B. F. Stevens, the extensive American bookseller, 4, Charing-cross. This arrangement was dissolved in 1876, Mr. Whittingham having died on the 21st of April. The business is being carried on by the executors and family, and some of its books are worthy of the reputation of its founder.

Quite recently, Mr. Henry Stevens (of Vermont), brother of Mr. B. F. Stevens, already mentioned, has issued, in a daintily-printed little book, his paper read before the Cambridge Meeting of the Library Association. It is dedicated "To the memory of two old friends, Charles Whittingham and William Pickering, printer and publisher, whose beautiful books are their epitaphs, and whose epitaphs embalm their memories" (London: 1884, 16mo.). It contains several interesting references to the Whittinghams.

Who was Caxton? William Caxton, Merchant, Ambassador, Historian, Author, Translator, and Printer. A Monograph. London: 1877. 8vo. Frontispiece. pp. 47.

Published anonymously, this work was really written by Mr. R. H. Blades, brother of William Blades, *the* biographer of Caxton. It was issued apropos of the celebration of 1877. It is chiefly founded on the Life by the writer's brother, and gives a good synopsis of that work in a simple and lucid style. It will be remembered that one of the most important features of Mr. William Blades's original Life and Typography was the connexion which he showed was undeniable between Caxton and Mansion, of Bruges, and the very great doubt thrown upon the previously-accepted theory that the English mercer learned the art from Ulric Zell, of Cologne. Singularly enough, Mr. R. H. Blades reverts to the original theory, and says, "With all respect and deference to the judgment of so distinguished an authority, we venture to submit that it requires only a slight examination and comparison of the two types to show that," etc. The illustrations are the Red pole—Caxton's sign,—and a "Printer's House of the Fifteenth Century," from Holtrop's "Monumens."

Who was the First Printer? An article in *St. Paul's Magazine*. London: 1868. 8vo. pp. 706–718.

Records the sale just previously of the Enschedé Library at Haarlem, which was collected for the special purpose of establishing the validity of the Dutch claims, and the spirited renewal of the old dispute. The theory of the present writer is ingenious. He believes that block-printing was first carried out with success by the Dutch, some of whose enterprising traders may have learned the art from the Chinese; that a desire to economise the vast labour expended upon these page-blocks would naturally arise; that an attempt was made to turn them to further account after a sufficient number of impressions had been taken, by cutting them up into separate words or even letters; that the next step was the production of separate metal types; that the perception of the adaptability of casting to the purpose required, led directly to the adoption of movable metal types. The writer then proceeds to uphold the Koster Legend from the well-known evidence referred to, *sub voce* Koster.

Whybrew (Samuel). The Progressive Printer. A book of instruction for journeymen and apprenticed printers. Second edition. Rochester (N.Y.): 1882. 8vo. pp. 78, 2 plates.

A very useful little work, written from a different standpoint to that of most typographical authors. The directions are very practical, and those concerning fancy composition and colour-printing especially useful. The author is partner in the firm of Whybrew & Ripley, printers and publishers, Rochester, New York.

Wiaerda (H.) Naauwkeurige verhandelinge van de eerste vinders en uytvindingen der konsten en wetenschappen. Amsterdam: 1733. 8vo.

A treatise on the discoveries and first inventors of the fine arts, including notices of the discovery of the typographic art by Coster.

Wichtigste (Das) der Buchdruckerkunst für Buchhändler, Literaten und Correctoren. Leipzig: 1838. Folio. 2 leaves of tables.

Wiebeking (C. F.) Ueber Topographische Carten. Mülheim: 1792. 4to.

Wie eine grosse Zeitung hergestellt wird. Mit Ansicht des Pavillons der *Neuen Freien Presse* auf der Wiener Weltausstellung. (In the *Gartenlaube*, No. 13, Leipzig, 1873.)

Wiechmann-Kadow (C.M.). Beiträge zur älteren Buchdruckergeschichte Mecklenburgs, nebst einer Zusammenstellung der bisher beschriebenen mecklenburgischen Druckdenkmale. Schwerin: 1857. 8vo. pp. 38.

Reprinted from the "Jahrb. d. Vereins f. meklenb. Geschichte," Jahrg. xxii., pp. 225–262, 1857.

——— Die meklenburgischen Formschneider des xvi. Jahrhunderts. Schwerin: 1858. 8vo. pp. 26.

Reprinted from the "Jahrb. d. Vereins f. meklenb. Geschichte," Jahrg. xxiii., pp. 101–124, 1858.

Wiedemann (Th.). Die kirchliche Büchercensur in der Erzdiöcese Wien. Wien: 1873. 8vo. pp. 306.

Wieland (C.). Die Familie Schweighauser. Beitrag zur Geschichte der Typographie von Basel. Basel: 1883.

In the "Basler Jahrbuch," herausg. von A. Burckhard u. Wackernagel. Basel: 1883.

Wiener Autoren, die, contra den Edlen von Schönfeld, Buchdrucker und Buchhändler am Kärntnerthor. Wien: 1785. 8vo.

Wienbrag (Ludolf). Holland in den Jahren 1831 und 1832. 2 Bände. Hamburg: 1853.

In vol. i. of "Der Harlemer Koster," pp. 190–232.

Wiesener. Mémoires sur un nouveau procédé de gravure, par Wiesener, graveur et imprimeur typographe, deposés au secrétariat de l'Académie des Sciences le 20 Août, 1849, et le 12 Mars, 1852. Paris: 1855. 4to. pp. 8.

Wiesner (A.). Denkwürdigkeiten der österreichischen Zensur. Stuttgart: 1847. 8vo.

Wigand. Ausführliche Beschreibung der vierten Säcularfeier der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst, wie sie am 24, 25, und 26. Juni 1840 zu Leipzig festlich begangen wurde, nebst einer historischen Einleitung. Leipzig: 1840. 8vo.

Wigand's Verlag, Georg. Clichés-Catalog. Leipzig: 1869. Folio. 78 leaves. Vignettes 1313.

——— 1er Nachtrag. Leipzig: 1876. Folio. 36 leaves. Vignettes No. 1314–1900.

——— 2er Nachtrag. Leipzig: 1879. Folio. 18 leaves. Vignettes No. 1901–2188.

Wightman (W.). The Amateur Printer's Handbook. Containing instructions for Making Printing-Presses and How to Work them to advantage; with practical observations and illustrations, a great many of which are working on this principle and giving every satisfaction. Leeds: 1871. 8vo.

Merely an advertisement of a so-called "press," consisting of a board with a hinged leaf, the pressure being by a handle and a cam.

The Paper Trade.

THE FUTURE OF THE PAPER TRADE.

THIS is a subject that is full of importance, and that affects in a material degree the welfare of a very large body of people in this country. It may be supposed by some persons that the members of the Trade are too busy destroying their industry to give any serious attention to the question whither their suicidal policy will lead them. We have, however, certain knowledge that the future of the Paper Trade is now seriously occupying the attention of several of the most influential and important gentlemen engaged in the business; and that the subject is affording them matter for great disquietude. To a man of foresight and reflection, the proceedings that appear to be now the rule in carrying on the Paper Trade, cannot but present an alarming spectacle. The exertions of a whole tribe of commission agents, rag and metal merchants, paper agents, and irresponsible factors of all kinds, appear to be concentrated on diverting the produce of Continental paper-mills into the British market. Though the import statistics as they appear in Government Blue-books may vary, and afford as they diminish or increase, satisfaction or dismay to those not intimate with the inner workings of the trade, there cannot be a doubt that the condition of affairs is altering for the worse. The import figures give only a rough, undecided, and, for the most part, erroneous impression, taking them at short, stated, intervals. A day's delay in their preparation may totally change their general aspect. They cannot be relied on at shorter intervals than four months, and even then they may not truly represent the international trade that is taking place between any two countries.

The true criterion to be applied to trade matters in this instance, is a practical knowledge and personal intimacy with the great central houses of the industry. An investigation into the business done by them leads irresistibly to the conclusion that much more trade is being done on the Continent, and correspondingly less with British paper-mills. Nor is this perhaps to be wondered at when we reflect a little. The merchant, however patriotic in the abstract, will always buy in the cheapest market. It is true, and redounds to the honour of our wholesale stationers, that they did at first evince suspicion of, and dislike for, the inexpensive goods which the paper agents displayed before them. But when the British papermaker turns wholesale stationer himself, and sets the first example in undercutting prices, it is not to be wondered at that stationers should adopt a similar policy, which to them proves, moreover, highly remunerative.

Even in Germany, where workmen receive not half the rate of wages paid to their English brethren, and where everything else is relatively cheaper than here, the distress resulting from blind, desperate competition is making itself felt, and that, too, as regards the goods manufactured for the British market. A hundred and sixty-eight papermakers are adopting, or going to adopt, the process out of which Professor Mitscherlich has made a fortune, and in a short time a new phase will thus confront us in our foreign imports. But this hasty eagerness is a sign of discontent with existing circumstances. The papermakers on the Continent are already finding that prices are too low, and not likely to remain in their present position. The manufacture of German "news," like that of England, is no longer as remunerative as it was. It may safely be predicted that before long we shall have a continual shipment of writing papers, with and without *forged water-marks*, the outcome of the adoption of Mitscherlich's processes.

Without anticipating as some persons are doing, the total ruin of the paper-manufacturing industry in England, we cannot close our eyes to the prevailing great depression in this industry. *It is probable that the influences of Continental competition has only precipitated what was most likely an inevitable crisis.* The making of paper used to be very profitable, and consequently many people were induced to embark in it. The production of course increased in proportion to the number of our paper-mills, and at length, materially assisted by the influx of foreign papers, became too great to support the manufacturers engaged in it. The declension in prices, even if no foreign papers had been in the market, might have been more gradual, but would have been equally sure.

The lowness of prices must inevitably before long lead to a lessening in production. When production is reduced, prices will advance. The only point left us for discussion is, whether we have yet reached a degree so low as to justify us in the hope that we may anticipate an upward tendency. We think not. The resources of the Continent are unfortunately not yet exhausted. Our depression will be ripe before theirs. But the time is not far distant, and we may hope with good confidence, that in a short time trade will once more be prosperous and profitable to the *survivors*.

CELEBRATED MAKES OF PAPER.

No. II.—"Original Turkey Mill."

GOOD, clear, spring water, in plentiful supply, and without iron or other minerals, is undoubtedly the first requisite in the manufacture of superior papers. Failing this, the most elaborate machinery is useless. Many mills, constructed and fitted up in the most costly manner, are unable to make papers of a better class than ordinary news or printings, simply because the water available is of inferior quality. If there is iron present in it (a common occurrence) the pulp, when finished, will be of a greyish colour, which has to be overcome by adding large quantities of ultramarine. Many Lancashire papers are quite blue in tint from this cause. Then again, if the water is liable to become admixed in rainy weather with mud or clay, the paper is sure to be of bad colour, however slight the admixture may have been. The results obtained with different waters are remarkable, and sufficiently account for the superiority of one mill's product over that of another.

At Turkey Mills, near Maidstone, paper is made that finds its way all over the world. Owing to the enterprise of the founder of the firm, a bountiful supply of clear, bright water, unaffected by the weather, is always available. No other mill in the kingdom is so well situated in this respect as that of Messrs. Hollingsworth. The water comes from the park of Lord Romney, which is close by.

Thanks to this, as well as other causes, which as they reflect credit upon the proprietors of the mills, must not be undervalued, the Turkey Mill has long produced papers of great celebrity. The writing-paper, water-marked "Original Turkey Mill" (extensively copied by the way by German makers), has enjoyed in the past, and still enjoys, great popularity.

The envelopes made of this kind of paper do indeed suffer from a defect, which, however, is common to all really pure papers. They are not opaque enough, and when the note-paper is covered on both sides, the writing shows through the envelope. This objection, it is true, might be easily obviated, but it would be at the expense of the best qualities of the paper. Some time since, we saw such envelopes coloured blue or black on the inside to prevent such disclosures, but the invention seems to have dropped out of notice.

The system of manufacture at the above-named mills has always been carried on in the old style, and its papers are therefore characterised by unvarying regularity. Curiously old-fashioned machinery is still to be seen at work there, and all the beaters have brass plates. Iron is avoided in the composition of the different receptacles and machines, it being preferred, whenever possible, to employ wood or stone. The reason for this is obvious enough to any one who has entered a paper-mill early on a Monday morning, and noticed the rust that has formed in the beaters and other parts of the machinery.

A short time ago, Messrs. Hollingsworth were threatened with a serious disaster. A branch railway line was to be run from Maidstone to Ashford; and it passed at a considerable altitude close beside the firm's mills. After a prolonged lawsuit, however, the railway company was compelled to put up a tunnel nearly a quarter of a mile long, and thus the Turkey Mills were ensured their supply of pure water and other salutary surroundings.

Messrs. Spalding & Hodge are supplying Willesden paper for the erections connected with the railway at Suakim. This paper now finds a market in every part of the world, and its sale is assuming prodigious proportions.

PRINTERS AND THE ADULTERATION OF PAPER.

THE hurry-skurry that is now the prevailing rule in the management of many paper factories is productive of certain results that often puzzle and disconcert the printer in a material degree. When he finds his types clogged up, his machinery covered with a whitish fluff, and the atmosphere of his machine room cloudy with dust, he not unnaturally surmises that some defect in the paper has led to this disagreeable state of things. It may be interesting for him to know what that object really is, and by what means it may (to a certain extent) be detected beforehand.

As regards the manufacture of paper, there is, on the whole, little dissimilarity between the method of one mill and another. Their results, however, differ widely. There is *shoddy* in paper as well as in cloth; and when the printer is confronted with the state of things before described, he may safely conclude that it is some description of shoddy that has occasioned the annoyance referred to. The before-named characteristics arise from one or two defects. The fibres of which the paper was originally composed have been either too delicate to withstand the powerful bleaching process that has been employed to bring up its colour; or, it is overloaded with China clay. These two defects are not incompatible with each other, but may conjointly produce the undesirable results alluded to.

Such paper is termed in the trade, "rotten," or "overloaded." We may add that, in some instances, good fibres may have been employed in the manufacture of the paper. But, through negligence, or the hurry which now characterises the processes of paper-making, the bleach that was used to whiten the pulp has not been properly extracted. The result is that the paper loses its colour and becomes at first weak and flaccid, and finally brittle. There is no reliable test with which we are acquainted to show when bleach is in the web of the paper, beyond those general indications which can be discerned by those versed in the business. But as regards the other defect mentioned, the means of discovery are very simple. Never buy paper from a folded sample. The sheet should be spread out and well handled. If it be soft, tear without noise, and rise easily under the finger or a piece of soft rubber, the paper will clog in the before-named manner. As regards clay, there is a certain proportion of it in all paper. But if the printer suspect that there is more than desirable, all he has to do is to burn a piece of the paper, and judge by the residue as to the extent of the adulteration. The indications of "shoddy" paper are so glaring and barefaced, that we should hardly believe a printer could be deceived by it, were not the complaints that are made every now and then good evidence to the contrary.

PAPER TRADE GOSSIP.

THE *Papier Zeitung*, in an article prompted by the first of a series on "Celebrated Makes of Papers" that appeared in our last issue, takes occasion to inform its readers that many German mills make papers that are quite as good in quality as those made by Messrs. W. & R. Balston. Our contemporary admits, however, and at the same time deplores, the fact, that in consequence of the reputation which Whatman's paper has acquired, it is very difficult indeed to persuade the public that any other make can be as good. The *Papier Zeitung* states that it is merely the water-mark, "Whatman," that makes the difference between the papers, and that the quality of other makes is up to an equal standard of excellence.

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We think it unkind of our contemporary to put things after this fashion. Trade morality in Germany is not generally credited with so steadfast a character as to resist a temptation like this. The *Papier Zeitung* plainly declares that German drawing papers do not sell because they are not water-marked "Whatman." After this, let Messrs. Balston look to their laurels. Whether the German paper have the quality or not, we may be sure a counterfeit water-mark will not long be wanting.

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The difference between one paper-mill and another has been curiously illustrated during the past month, viz., between the Burnley Paper Company, which (as reported in our column devoted to the Printing Companies) has declared a dividend at

the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the Collins' Paper Company, which has declared no dividend at all. The latter concern shows a profit on its balance-sheet which differs little from a loss. When the presumable balance over expenditure, &c., is under £20 for three months' working, it may be time for the shareholders to consider whether it is worth while to continue working the business. It is said to ruin a mill to stop the machinery; but what will with equal certainty not only ruin machinery, but also injure the pockets of non-interested people, is to work a business at no profit.

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IT may, perhaps, puzzle many people to understand how a dividend of 10 per cent. can be given to shareholders by any mill, having regard to the present condition of the paper-market. Bearing in mind all that is said about the ruinous competition of foreign papers, it is undoubtedly at first sight somewhat surprising that such a good profit should have been earned by a mill whose products come into direct collision with the papers imported from abroad. The one but sufficient explanation can be conveyed in two words, "extra facilities." A mill of the class and situation of the Burnley works would, if paper prices were restored to the level of five or six years ago, make enormous profits, and declare still much larger dividends. Indeed, it was the large profits and dividends that first attracted so many outsiders, and induced them to embark in the Paper trade, and its very prosperity became the first instrument of its destruction. A vast number of paper-making companies on limited liability principles have been started, and duly succumbed. Business can never be carried on so economically by such a company as by private enterprise; and in the crisis which seems to be slowly approaching, some of the limited liability companies will be assuredly among the first to give way.

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IT would be far better for themselves, if not for the Trade, were those limited companies whose balance-sheet shows but an indifferent profit, to close at once, before they are compelled to do so. Paper-mills and machinery are steadily depreciating in value, and every year takes away a goodly sum from the valuation of a factory. There is distinct loss in hanging on to a forlorn hope of better times, for the general business outlook holds out but little promise of any immediate improvement.

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MR. J. M. DREW, formerly of Bridge Mills, Silverton, is about to enter again into the Paper-trade; this time in London, as an agent for several English mills.

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ANOTHER paper-mill, stimulated no doubt by the fascinating prospect that lies before such enterprises, is about to recommence working, after having been closed for nearly fifteen years.

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A STATEMENT, which one would think would require corroboration, but which we, nevertheless, believe to be true, has reached us, to the effect that many colonial and foreign newspapers, merchants, &c., are supplied with paper by persons in England who have not the remotest immediate connexion with the business; but who amply recoup themselves for their absence of practical knowledge by charging their clients about half as much again as the latter ought to pay. This result is arrived at in an easy and a natural manner. The supplying firm buy second-hand—that is to say, from the stationer,—and are thus charged the price that their clients would pay if they went to the proper market. The supplying firm then adds its little commission of 30 or 40 per cent., and things go on merrily after this fashion, until some French or German agent or traveller submits samples, and British trade then loses one more customer for ever.

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EVERY man should stick to his own business. There is a detestable amount of chicanery practised in export commerce. We could name a firm, typical doubtless of half a dozen more, which scrupulously removes the labels outside the reams of paper destined for shipment, and substitutes others, by which the firm are represented to be the *manufacturers* of the paper they ship. Wholesale stationers should help to root out such despicable practices.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.

THE fifty-eighth annual meeting of the members of this corporation was held on the 21st ult., in the library of the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Mr. J. Judd presided, and there was a large attendance of members. The report of the council for the year 1884 was brought forward, and upon the suggestion of the chairman was taken as read. The leading points of the report were given in our issue for February, and we need therefore only briefly recapitulate here that the ordinary income of the corporation for the year 1884 has been from subscriptions £2,034. 19s. 9d., and from dividends £749. 2s. 5d. The extraordinary income during the past year amounted to £251. 12s. In addition to the above, but which does not come into the financial statement of the past year, there was the sum of £101. 7s. received from Messrs. Glyn, Jupp, and Stolte as the proceeds of the fourth Christmas distribution. The council were by this addition to the funds enabled to increase the amount of the first Christmas distribution pension to £10. The second pension will be £7 as heretofore. The council alluded with considerable satisfaction and hopefulness to the new Pardoe-Killingback pension which had been announced upon the voting paper for this year, and which had resulted from the zeal and good feeling of two distinguished and valued members of their body. The amount placed at the disposal of the council was to be invested, and would yield at once the means for supporting a pensioner of £16 a year. The amount paid during the past year in pensions was again in excess of every previous amount, having been £1,892, or £100 more than the sum paid in 1883. Twelve pensioners died since issuing the last report. There were 156 pensioners on the books of the corporation. The council express a hope that next year they may be enabled to add the "William Spottiswoode Memorial Pension" to the number. They acknowledged, on behalf of the inmates, a variety of very acceptable presents from the local visitors, and a number of other friends. It was further stated that the Printers' New Year Collection for 1884 had produced £100. 5s. 7d., and although this was a smaller amount than that of the previous year, the council were hopeful that the collection would become a permanent means of increasing the income of the corporation. The council, as trustees of Biggs' Charity, had to record that the full number of pensioners had been kept up, and that £410 had been expended in pensions during the past year. In conclusion, the council congratulated the subscribers upon the amount of charitable work thus reported upon, but felt it a duty to point out at the same time that there was still much left to be accomplished. Every year about forty candidates remained on the list of the unsuccessful, and the council appealed on behalf of these for still further support to the funds, in order that the number of pensioners might be increased. More particularly they would urge upon those members of the trade who were not among the subscribers to the institution the duty of liberally supporting an organisation designed for the benefit of themselves and their fellow workmen.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had considerable pleasure in taking the chair for the first time. He considered that for a man to have any qualifications to occupy the chair at their meetings he should be an old man, he should have experience, and he should have sympathy with the institution. Now he was an old man, he had had forty years' experience in the trade, and he claimed to have much sympathy for the objects and aims of the corporation. The institution was going on year by year advancing the welfare of its members, and therefore its general success. He was sorry to say that the income for last year had decreased from the year before. But they must remember that that was an abnormal year, and the proceeds of 1884 were in advance of 1882. He had had the pleasure of visiting the almshouses lately, and he thoroughly enjoyed the visit. He saw the kindly spirit which prevailed there. And he saw the result of the kindness of two dear friends of his, who should be nameless. The corporation was growing in usefulness, and was gaining in the respect in which it was held. He hoped it would continue in that manner. He would suggest that a sum of, say £1,000, a year should be added to the reserve fund, and then they would be able to double the good work of the corporation in a very few years. He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. W. H. COLLINGRIDGE seconded the motion, and said that he had for many years taken some interest in the work of the corporation, and therefore it was with great pleasure that he had listened to the chairman, who had in such an admirable manner put the motion for the adoption of the report before the meeting. In one portion of the report a matter of great interest and importance was mentioned in a few lines. It was the social meeting at Wood Green. As one who had the privilege of being present, he could testify to the appreciation of the old folks on the occasion. He also desired to tender the thanks of the inmates of the Almshouses to the chairman and other members of the council, and indeed to all those who so kindly took part in the meeting, and to express the hope that they would repeat the visit.

The report was then adopted.

It was announced that Mr. W. Clowes, Mr. T. D. Galpin, Mr.

G. A. Spottiswoode, and Mr. W. H. Bradbury would be trustees, and Mr. W. Clowes treasurer for the year ensuing.

The following members retiring from the council, according to the by-laws, all offered themselves for re-election, and were appointed: Mr. W. S. Cook, Mr. J. T. R. Gibbs, Mr. H. F. Harding, Mr. H. E. Joyce, Mr. R. C. Seyffert, Mr. E. Southcott, and Mr. A Woods. Mr. H. J. Fincke and Mr. W. B. Marr were appointed auditors in place of Mr. C. J. Drummond and Mr. T. Vernon, who retired. Mr. J. S. Hodson was reappointed secretary, and Mr. C. Pope collector.

The result of the election was then announced, as reported by us in our "English Jottings" on page 86 of the present issue.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE PRESS CLUB.

THE annual dinner of the Press Club took place on the 28th ult. at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of Mr. Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P., who was supported by Sir R. Cross, M.P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir Charles Tupper, General Merritt, American Consul in London, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., Baron H. de Worms, M.P., Mr. G. Armitstead, M.P., Mr. J. W. Barclay, M.P., Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., Mr. William Black, Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, Mr. Carl Rosa, Augustus Harris, Lieutenant Zweiffel, of the German Queen's Guards; and about 200 members and friends. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were given, and cordially received.

The hon. and learned Chairman, in giving the toast of "The War Correspondents," paid a graceful tribute to the mode in which the dangerous duties of war correspondents have been and are being discharged, and to the important services rendered to their countrymen by artists, of whom one of the best known, Mr. Woodville, was among the guests of the evening.

Mr. G. A. Henty, in responding for the War Correspondents, recognised, as a veteran, the worthy successors now in the field, and paid a tribute to the brave men who had recently lost their lives in the service of the Press—Mr. O'Donovan and Mr. Vizetelly, killed with Hicks in the Soudan; Mr. Power, long in Khartoum with Gordon, who lost his life at the same time as Colonel Stewart, when descending the Nile from the ill-fated city; Captain White, Reuter's Correspondent, who was cut off in the Desert between Korti and Gakdul; and last Herbert and his own colleague Cameron, who fell at Abu Klea.

In responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," proposed by Mr. Jeans,

Sir R. Cross, said that but for the Press their votes in Parliament would have but little weight; with its aid a single speech telegraphed to the ends of the earth, almost before its echoes had died away, might influence millions of our fellow subjects and avert the most serious complications. By the criticisms of the Press it was given to members of Parliament to see themselves as others saw them. He had joined very cordially in drinking the health of Correspondents in the field, as he was proud to claim amongst that body a near and dear relative of his own; and he further desired to acknowledge the benefit to Parliament and the country of the full accounts they furnished of what was taking place.

Mr. Charles Russell also responded.

The Chairman then proposed "Prosperity to the Club," for which Mr. Peacock responded.

For "Colonial and Foreign Guests," Sir Charles Tupper and General Merritt responded, the former speaking in the warmest terms of the ties which bound the old country to her Colonies, and the latter, in a cordial speech, repudiating on the part of the United States the imputation of representing a foreign country. The "Colonies, the United States, and Foreign Powers" seemed to him the appropriate style.

"Literature, Art, Music, and the Drama," proposed by Mr. Gilbert Venables, called up Mr. Escott, Mr. Proctor, Mr. Carl Rosa, and Mr. Augustus Harris.

For "The Visitors," Baron de Worms, M.P., responded.

"The Health of the Chairman," drunk with acclamation, concluded the toast list.

Lancaster Typographical Society.—The members of the Lancaster Branch of the Typographical Association, dined together on the 16th ult., at the Cross Keys Hotel. After dinner, Mr. W. King occupied the chair, being supported by Messrs. John Atkinson, Walter Smith, W. S. Row, A. Bleasdale, T. Gill, &c. The chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the Typographical Association," traced the gradual development of the society. Mr. Thomas Gill (local secretary) responded, and referred to the position which some of the old Lancaster "typos" had attained, notably "Roland Quiz." The other toasts were "Our Employers," proposed by Mr. W. S. Row, and responded to by Mr. King; and "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. J. J. Nickal, and acknowledged by Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Smith.

English Jottings.

The London Society of Compositors have determined, as the result of a ballot, to affiliate with the London Trades Council.

Messrs. Hopkins & Co., stationers and printers, of 42, Houndsditch, have placed a carved Griffin outside their establishment as a shop sign.

Mr. T. W. Hand, librarian of the Deansgate branch library, Manchester, has been appointed librarian of the Oldham Free Reference Library and Museum.

Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, & Co. are publishing an interesting work entitled "The Life and Work of General Gordon at Gravesend," by W. E. Lilley, with a preface by Miss Gordon.

An elegant timepiece has been presented to Mr. H. E. Joyce, editor of the *Shipping Gazette*, on his retiring from the Mastership of the United Pilgrims' Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

The plant and stock-in-trade of the Universal Printing Company, Limited, was sold off by auction on the 10th inst., by Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, & Bridgewater, of 80, Cheapside.

Booksellers' Provident Institution.—At the last monthly meeting of the directors, Mr. Arthur Toovey in the chair, the sum of £131. 1s. was granted in relief to seventy-two members and widows of members.

The Caligraph.—Under this name Mr. T. Davison, of 18, Queen Victoria-street, has introduced into the English market a new writing-machine, manufactured by the American Writing Machine Company, of Corry, Pa.

Some of the printing plant of the *Dewsbury Chronicle* printing-office, was sold off by auction on the 17th ult., by Mr. W. F. Fox, of Dewsbury, in consequence of the proprietors relinquishing their general printing department.

Fire.—On the 24th ult. a fire broke out in the shop in Market Place, Arbroath, occupied by Mr. John Walker, bookseller. The origin of the fire is not known. The damage, which is estimated at about £2,000, is covered by insurance.

Messrs. E. Wolff & Son have introduced some excellent pencils for bold writing. They are made of pure Cumberland lead, and are neatly done up, three in a box. The new pencils, which are known as "J," deserve the attention of stationers.

Mr. Louis Fagan, of the British Museum, is completing a *Catalogue raisonné* of the engravings by William Woollett. Its publication will signalise the centenary of the artist, who died on May 23, 1785. The work will be published by the Fine Art Society.

"Earotype" is a word suggested to take the place of "typographical error." If we are to coin a word for the purpose, why not make it "componadrunk," which is euphonious, easily pronounced, and has some real etymological signification.—*American Paper.*

Early Glasgow Printing.—In the newly-issued report on the Mitchell Library, at Glasgow, Mr. F. T. Barrett, the librarian, mentions that the department of Early Glasgow Printing has received additions during the past year which bring up the total number of volumes falling into this category to 820.

Mr. A. F. Robbins, the manager of the Press Association, has issued, in anticipation of the General Election in November, a list of the candidates who are already before the new constituencies. The list seems to have been compiled with great care, and cannot but prove of the utmost service to journalists.

Mr. Ben Brierley was presented, on the 17th ult., with £650, which had been raised by public subscription. The gathering at which the presentation took place was held in Manchester. The Mayor (Mr. Ald. Harwood) presided. There was a large attendance of gentlemen from Manchester and the surrounding towns.

Printing Trade Candidates for Parliamentary Honours.—Colonel M'Corquodale, of the well-known printing firm of that name, will be a Parliamentary candidate for Newton Division of South-West Lancashire at the General Election; and Mr. Henry Spicer will be a Parliamentary candidate for South Islington.

A new Fashion in Wedding-cards has come into vogue. A four-page enamelled card, bedecked with orange blossoms and other suitable floral devices, announces the happy event, time, place, and so forth, with the kind regards of the sender, while on the fourth page are given two neat medallion portraits of the bride and bridegroom.

Gifts to the Inmates of the Printers' Almshouses.—Amongst those who have lately made gifts of periodicals, &c., for the use of the inmates of the Printers' Almshouses, Wood Green, says the *City Press*, is the Rev. Dr. Doudney, editor of the *Gospel Magazine*, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. John Heywood (Manchester), Mr. H. R. Williams, and Mr. D. Canton (of Jewin-street).

Substitute for Boxwood.—Having regard to the increasing cost of boxwood it is worth pointing out that the wood of the Phillyrea

is, perhaps next to box, the best for wood-engraving. It has been used for this purpose with entire success, with the advantage that blocks of large size can be had without joining. It works as well as box; and for hardness and durability in printing, seems to be but little inferior.

Newspaper Circulation in Scotland.—It says something for the enterprise of some of the Scottish newspapers and for the favour which they enjoy, that the *Citizen*, a Glasgow evening journal, announces that its average circulation has lately been 74,640 copies, and that on sixteen successive days it was as high as 80,893 copies. Another Glasgow paper, the *Weekly Mail*, has an average circulation, as stated in its columns, of 257,150 copies.

Accident at a Paper Mill.—Two men, named respectively John Wallace and Wm. Brown, were severely scalded within the paper works of Messrs. P. Stewart & Sons, M'Neil-street, Glasgow, on the 19th ult. Shortly after eleven o'clock Wallace, who was working at a rag-boiler in No. 3 mill, thinking that the steam was exhausted, removed the lid of the boiler, with a view to proceed with the succeeding stage of the process. He had, however, miscalculated, and the contents of the boiler overflowing he was severely scalded, as well as the other man who was standing near.

New Printing-office at Sheffield.—A new printing-office has just been erected at the corner of High-street and the old Church-yard, Sheffield, for Messrs. Pawson & Brailsford, printers, lithographers, and stationers. Care has been taken in the planning to utilise an irregular but valuable business site. The building has seven floors, including the basement, which is commodious, dry, and well lighted. On the first, second, and third floors are suites of offices for solicitors, accountants, &c., approached from East Parade. The upper, basement, and shop-floors will be used for storage and manufacturing purposes by Messrs. Pawson & Brailsford themselves.

It is interesting to note in these days of big prices that the Osterley Park Library was in 1756 purchased by Mr. Francis Child for £2,000, being a better price than it was thought the books would fetch at auction. A hundred years before this time the prices obtained for what are now eagerly sought-after gems were even more, to our eyes, ridiculously low. At the sale of Sir Kenelm Digby's library in 1680 we read of a copy of "Purchas's Pilgrimage" fetching £3. 5s. 6d.; Shakespeare, 1632, 14s.; Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1668, 2s. 1d.; and "Piers Plowman's Vision," 1550, 1s. 7d.! Alas! sighs the anxious bibliomanaic, for "the days that are no more."

New Buildings of the "Daily News."—The *Daily News* of the 25th ult., contained an illustration and description of the new offices which have recently been erected by the proprietors at a large cost on the site of their old premises in Bouverie-street. The front elevation, which is eighty-five feet in width and five stories high, presents a handsome appearance. The interior of the main building furnishes accommodation for the publishing and general offices, the editorial and management departments, &c. The rear portion of the premises is occupied by the printing-offices, paper stores, stereotyping foundry, engines, and machine-room, the latter covering an area of 5,000 superficial feet. All the latest improvements and appliances have been introduced throughout the building, rendering it one of the most complete newspaper establishments in London.

Presentation to Sir Edward Baines.—Mr. Ouless, R.A., has painted a memorial portrait of Sir Edward Baines, the cost being 600 guineas, and a few days ago it was formally handed to Sir Edward, who has for two generations been connected with Leeds. The recipient of the portrait has attained the age of 85 years, and has rendered good service in connexion with the Yorkshire College and the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. The portrait is to be placed in the Mayor's parlour at the Leeds Town-hall. Mr. Barran, M.P., in taking part in the presentation proceedings, said the blessings Sir Edward Baines had enjoyed had been used in the interest of others. There had been four generations of the family of Baines in Leeds, and during the time they had been resident the borough had made a progress second to no town in the kingdom, and that progress had been largely due to the Baines family. Sir E. Baines acknowledged the gift in suitable terms.

The Chained Bible in Canterbury Cathedral.—The old chained Bible of Canterbury Cathedral, which has for so many years been carefully preserved in the Cathedral Library, is now undergoing renovation, Dean Payne Smith and the Bishop of Dover contemplating its replacement in its original position upon what is known as Cranmer's desk in the north-east isle of the cathedral. The book is one of large size and considerable weight, and would appear to have undergone very rough usage, probably at the time of the Rebellion. A careful examination shows that the cover must then have been torn off, the strength of at least three men having been, it is thought, necessary to have wrenched asunder the five thongs with which it was fastened. It is one of those known as the second edition of Cranmer's Bible, and contains two very fine engravings, one of the Earl of Leicester and the other of Lord Burleigh. The clasps and chain fastening have also been torn from the volume.

The Postage of Trade Circulars.—At the monthly meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce on the 25th ult., Mr. Bairstow brought up the question of the postage of trade circulars. He said that the regulation at present in force was that any person who wished to send out circulars, the postage of which would amount to £5 and upwards, could forward them to the post office, and have them dealt with there, thus avoiding the labour of affixing a stamp to each circular. That amount, was however, in his opinion, so high that only in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, advantage could be taken of the privilege. He thought the regulation should be altered, so as to allow tradesmen who wished to post 500 circulars, to have the advantage of doing so, without going through the labour of affixing a stamp to each one, and he proposed that a memorial be drawn up, and sent to Mr. T. Shaw, M.P., for presentation to the Postmaster-General, requesting that the regulation be so altered as to allow of this being done. Mr. Wayman seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Davis and the President, and carried unanimously.

Social Reunions.—On the 30th ult., Mr. Barnes, of the firm of Messrs. Glover & Barnes, printers, Hamsell-street, entertained fifty-three of his *employés* at supper at the One Swan Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in celebration of his son's twenty-first birthday. During the evening Mr. Barnes, jun., was presented with a handsome timepiece. ——Mr. E. Stanford, jun., of 55, Charing-cross, entertained about sixty of his *employés* at Anderton's Hotel on the 28th ult.——The staff of the *Shipping News* dined together on the 30th ult., at the Salutation Tavern, Newgate-street.——The fifth annual meeting of "Old Friends," chiefly connected with lithography, was held on the 21st, at the One Swan Inn, Bishopsgate-street, presided over by Mr. H. D. Clevely, with Mr. F. Allen in the vice-chair. After dinner a pleasant musical evening was spent.——The annual *conversazione* of the *employés* of Mr. William Love, wholesale newsagent, Argyle-street, was held in the City Commercial Halls, Glasgow. There was a large attendance, about 200 sitting down to tea. Mr. George Love occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Robert Anderson, printer; Mr. William Niven, Mr. Archibald Love, &c. The chairman referred to the pleasure it gave him to preside at such a large gathering, and spoke of the pleasant relations beetwen the firm and their *employés*. Mr. Niven afterwards spoke of the lengthened connexion of the firm with the newspaper trade of Glasgow.

Printers' Pension Corporation.—The sixty-third election of pensioners to the benefits of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation was held on the 14th ult., at the Holborn Town Hall, when the following pensioners were elected:—Caxton Pension (£25), Henry Dineen; Caxton Celebration Pension (£25), Arthur Grinder; Craven Pension (£18. 10s.), James Kerslake; Craven Pension (£18. 10s.), Charles W. Baily; Craven Pension (£18. 10s.), Thomas C. Woodard; Pardoe-Killingback Pension (£16), James Clarke; Besley Pension (£15), Mary Fellows; Besley Pension (£15), Ann Morris; Biggs Pension (£15), Isabella Bishop; Brown Pension (£15), John D. Loeschman; Colyer Pension (£14), William Ker; Franklin Pension (£10. 10s.), Benjamin J. Powell; Stephenson Pension (£10), Cecelia Waller; the "Christmas Distribution" Pension (£10), Mary Ann Airs; Johnston Pension (£9. 10s.), Mary Ann Round; Johnston Pension (£9. 10s.), Emma Baxter; Fley Pension (£7. 10s.), Robert Hendry; City of London Auxiliary Pension (£8), Maria Taylor; the "Christmas Distribution" Pension (£7), Susannah Connatty; Whittingham Pension (£6), Alfred Dod and Thomas Fisher; and Jubilee Pension (£3), Eliza A. Hull, In consequence of Alfred Dod and Thomas Fisher polling an equal number of votes, the Council have decided to place both candidates on the funds. Of the unsuccessful candidates, James Brown received £7 from the "Christmas Distribution Fund"; and Henry J. Collins and George Dunn £3 each from the "Dramatic Pension Fund." An account of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Corporation, which was held on the 21st ult., will be found in another column of the present issue.

The Remuneration of Authors.—A good deal has lately been said and written about the large sums which British authors have made by the sale of their works. Scott obtained £110,000 for eleven novels and nine volumes of tales; Lord Beaconsfield was offered £10,000 for "Endymion"; George Eliot received £7,000 for "Romola," and it is reported that her "Life" has already put £8,000 into the pockets of the publisher. The profits of several Continental authors have, however, been equally substantial. Lamartine received £20,000 for his History and £1,800 for "La Chute d'un Ange"; for the manuscript of "Notre Dame" Victor Hugo was paid £2,400; Chateaubriand made £22,000 by his books; Thiers disposed of his "History of the Consulate and Empire" for £20,000; and even Lammenais obtained on an average £600 for each of his volumes. Judged from the pecuniary point of view, M. Emile Zola is probably the most successful of living authors. A Paris paper, to which he is an occasional contributor, states that his income from literary work has during the past five years averaged £12,000. It is stated that during his connexion with Messrs. Moxon Lord Tennyson received on an average £1,500 a year in royalties. Later Messrs. Strahan & Co. became his publishers,

paying him £5,000 for his books then in existence, and a separate account for new works, which were to be published on commission. During the five years of the contract they paid the author somewhat more than £31,000. Tennyson's next publishers were Messrs. King & Co., whose engagement was to pay £4,000 a year, with a separate account for new works.

Oxford University Press.—About a hundred of the University Press *employés* dined together last month at Jericho House, Oxford, Mr. T. L. Aldridge occupying the chair, and Mr. Hawkins the vice-chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honoured, the Chairman proposed "The University Press," coupling with it the name of its Comptroller, Mr. Horace Hart. In well chosen terms he traced the history of the Press from the time of Laud down to the present day, contrasting its modest and unpretentious beginnings with its present colossal and magnificent proportions. Under its new management, he believed it was destined to attain to a still more distinguished future. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Hart, on rising to respond, was warmly received. After thanking them for their kindness, he assured those present that, stranger as he was, he was proud of the University Press and the associations connected with it. The interests of those employed and his were identical; he claimed to understand the feelings and wants of the working man, and he would endeavour always to promote his welfare. Adverting to the present pressure of business at the Press, he gave some interesting facts concerning the number of those employed, the output of the machinery, and the capacities of the establishment for doing a still larger business. In the previous week, he said, considerably more than £400 had been paid in wages, and printed matter to the extent of four tons a day was being turned out from the warehouse. After paying an eloquent tribute to the enterprise of the Delegates and Professor Price, he concluded by expressing the pleasure he had experienced in attending that meeting. Other toasts followed. Some excellent singing and recitations were given during the evening.

Legal Jottings.

Is a Printer compelled to deliver Work ordered, before he receives Payment?—This question arose in an action brought by Mr. Whiting, a lithographic printer, carrying on business in Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, against a customer of the name of Spurr. The amount sued for was £11. 15s. balance of account for goods supplied. On the part of the plaintiff it was stated that the defendant had ordered 5,000 window-bills and a similar number of programmes, the cost of which was to be £12. 15s. The sum of £5 was paid on account and 1,000 bills had been delivered, but the remainder of the goods were left on hand, as he could get no more money from the defendant. There was another item of £4 due for "scraps" supplied. The defence was that the work supplied was inferior in quality and not according to order; and that, moreover, the delay which had occurred had caused him to suffer a loss of engagements, for which he made a counter-claim. The learned judge, in summing up the case, pointed out to the jury that when no special terms were made the seller was entitled to say that he would not give up goods ordered until he received payment for them; at the same time the buyer would be liable to pay because the goods had been ordered by him. There was a question as to whether the defendant was not entitled to inspect the goods sent him, which he left the jury to consider. A verdict was ultimately given for the plaintiff for £5 (in addition to the £5 which had been paid on account), and also on the counter-claim, the goods to be given up to the defendant.

Actions for Libel.—On the 17th ult., before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, in the Queen's Bench Division, the action was concluded in which Mr. Edward Legge, a journalist, sued Mr. Edmund Yates, proprietor of the *World*, to recover damages for alleged libel. Plaintiff was formerly editor of the *Whitehall Review*, but was now conducting the *Fish Trades Gazette*, and the alleged libel was a paragraph stating that plaintiff's connexion with things fishy was extensive and peculiar. Without leaving the box, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.——In another action for libel, brought against Mr. Yates by a stockbroker of the name of Grant, the jury also returned a verdict for the defendant.——A third libel case, heard during the month, was that of Dove *v.* Sampson. The plaintiff is an actor, and he sought to recover damages from the defendant for some criticism reflecting on his acting that had appeared in the *Referee*. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him £300 damages.

An Editor entitled to Three Months' Notice.—Mackay *v.* Corlett.—The plaintiff, a journalist, sued the defendant, the proprietor of a weekly publication called the *Bird o' Freedom*, to recover the sum of £65, being three months' salary in lieu of notice as editor of the paper. The defendant pleaded a denial of liability, and set up a counter-claim for the sum of £25. It appeared that in 1872 the plaintiff was employed on the *Sporting Times*, which was subsequently transferred by the proprietor to the defendant, who in March, 1881, started the *Bird o' Freedom* also, and appointed the plaintiff editor. In July, 1884, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, stating that he was about to make some changes in the paper, and giving him a month's notice, which he refused to accept, and continued to conduct the paper until a week after the expiration of the notice, when he wrote to the defendant informing him of the fact, and that he had drawn five weeks' salary. The next day on going to the office he found another gentleman occupying the editorial chair, and hence the present action. It was admitted that in October, 1878, the plaintiff had borrowed £25 from the defendant, which the former was prepared to allow. The defence was that the plaintiff had no right to recover for wrongful dismissal as an editor, as he had been engaged merely as a contributor, and had received sufficient notice for such a position. The jury ultimately found that the plaintiff was entitled to three months' notice, and judgment was given in his favour for £15, namely the amount of his claim less the £25 loan and the salary which he had been paid since the notice was given him.

Prosecution under the Factory Act.—Mr. Alfred Walter, a printer, of 2, Cock-lane, West Smithfield, was summoned at the Guildhall on the 18th ult., by Mr. J. B. Lakeman, an inspector of factories, for employing a child under the age of 13, contrary to the Act. There was another summons for employing the child without a certificate of fitness. Mr. Alderman Fowler imposed a fine in each case of 10s.

Colonial Jottings.

Mr. Button (of the *Examiner*) has been elected mayor of Launceston.

Mr. J. G. Davies, one of the proprietors of the Hobart *Mercury*, has been elected mayor of that town.

The *Cairns Argus*, a new bi-weekly, is announced at Cairns (Brisbane). It is stated that many of the business men in that rapidly-rising town are shareholders in the venture. The town will thus have two papers, the *Cairns Post* having been published there for some time.

The working hours at the Hobart Town (Tasmania) *Mercury* office for "stab" hands are fifty-seven, and the pay is £2. 7s. 6d., or 10d. an hour, which is stated by the *Australasian Typographical Journal* to be the lowest rate of wages paid in the whole island.

The only articles connected with the Printing Trades which are exported from India are books and printed matter. The exports of such items have, during each of the last five years, represented the following values:—1880, £18,492; 1881, £27,253; 1882, £18,420; 1883, £21,234; and 1884, £23,484.

The *Illustrated Adelaide News* has been greatly improved and considerably enlarged, and its title altered to the *Pictorial Australian*, while its scope has also been greatly extended. Each issue consists of twenty pages and a coloured supplement. The paper, which is now in its twelfth year, is a very creditable production. It is printed and published by Messrs. S. & S. Frearson, at Greenfell-street, Adelaide.

The State of Trade in Australia.—Trade prospects have slightly improved in some of the leading Australian towns. In Melbourne business has been fairly brisk; while in Sydney, too, there has been an average amount of employment. Reports from Launceston (Tasmania) are equally satisfactory. At Adelaide, on the other hand, business has been rather quiet, and the same remark holds good of Brisbane (Queensland).

A petition was recently presented to the Colonial Secretary by the printers employed in the Queensland Government Printing-office, at Brisbane, asking for a reduction of working hours throughout the year. Hitherto the hours have been—five days in the week from 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., with one hour for dinner, and on Saturdays till one o'clock. The printers asked for a reduction of half an hour on each of the five days, and obtained the *desideratum* during Parliamentary recesses. The "casual" hands who are put on time have been informed that the half-hour is to be deducted from their pay, so that the "permanent" time-hands only benefit by the concession.

Postage Rates for Newspaper Exchanges in New Zealand.—The ordinary postage rates for newspapers delivered within the Colony is the same in New Zealand as in this country, viz., one halfpenny. There are, however, certain concessions which are not enjoyed in this country. For instance, newspapers, if posted in single numbers, addressed to the manager, keeper, clerk, secretary, librarian, or other person having the charge of any Athenæum, Mechanics' Institute, Hospital, Public Library, Young Men's Christian Association, Free Reading-rooms, or Lunatic Asylum in the Colony, are permitted to pass through the post and to be delivered free of postage. "Newspaper exchanges" (*i.e.*, newspapers exchanged between newspaper offices) are permitted to pass through the post free of postage, if posted in single numbers, from any newspaper office within the Colony, and addressed to the editor, proprietor, publisher, or manager of any newspaper published in the Colony, and properly franked.

American Jottings.

Too Cheap.—The Congressional Committee on Public Printing has rejected all bids for contracts for supplying map, plate, glazed board, and artificial parchment papers, because, it is claimed, the bidders have offered to supply the same at prices far below the known market rates! The committee charges the bidders with the intention of providing papers much inferior to the requirements, and re-opens the matter by calling for fresh tenders for supplying the papers mentioned.

The American Government Engraving Department.—Few people are aware that it is possible to buy cheaply from the United States Government excellently-engraved likenesses of public men and public buildings. In accordance with law, a list of the portraits and vignettes engraved by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been published. The portraits and vignettes are sold at the rates of seven India proofs, ten French India proofs, or twenty plain proofs for one dollar.

Competition among American Printing Machine Builders.—No branch of business pertaining to paper and printing in Boston appears to be in as demoralised a condition as is the manufacture of printing-presses. The variety of fairly good job presses in the market results in sharp competition, and it is uphill work for the few standard machines to hold their sales near list prices. Cylinder press builders recognise the fact that the book press of the near future must print from a web at an increased speed, and hence their insane competition with a view of finding a market for the large number of machines that are on hand.

New York Press Association.—At the annual meeting of the United Press Association in New York, the following officers were elected:—C. H. Taylor, Boston *Globe*, president; E. H. Butler, Buffalo *News*, vice-president; C. R. Baldwin, Waterbury (Conn.), *American*, treasurer; Walter P. Phillips, secretary. The board of directors is as follows:—James W. Scott, Chicago *Herald;* C. R. Baldwin, Waterbury *American;* John H. Farrell, Albany *Press and Knickerbocker;* Robert S. Davis, Philadelphia *Call;* Max Marckoff, New York *Volks Zeitung;* James E. Scripps, Detroit *News;* Arthur Jenkins, Syracuse *Herald;* E. H. Butler, Buffalo *News;* C. H. Taylor, Boston *Globe;* W. L. Brown, New York *Daily News;* Isaac Dinkelspeil, Louisville *Commercial;* W. H. Nevin, Pittsburg *Leader;* and Samuel D. Lee, Rochester *Herald*. Messrs. Scott, Davis, Baldwin, Brown, and Farrell were chosen as an executive committee.

Compositors' Wages in the United States.—From recently compiled wages statistics, it appears that compositors' wages at New York and St. Louis are somewhat higher than they were two and a half years ago; at Chicago, despite the maintenance of rates, earnings are reported to show a decline from year to year. The actual rates of wages paid may be gathered from the following statistics relative to a number of leading cities, the rates given being those paid to male adults:—

	July, 1882.	*Jan.* 1884.	*Jan.* 1885.	*Inc. p.c.*
NEW YORK CITY.				
Job	16·00	18·00	18·00	12½
Daily paper	22·00	24·00	24·00	9
Book (piece)	12·00	13·00	13·00	8
PHILADELPHIA, PA.				
Job	16·00	16·00	16·00	.....
Compositors	40c. per 1,000 ems, equal to $15 to $20 per week.			
CHICAGO, ILL.				
Job	18·00	18·00	18·00	.....
Evening papers	37c. per 1,000	37c.	37c.	.....
Morning papers	40c. per 1,000	40c.	40c.	.....

No change in rates, but only superior workmen permanently employed. More idle than usual at this time (February, 1885). The character of the newspaper work is constantly changing, to the disadvantage of compositors working by the piece. Though the price per 1,000 ems has not changed, the earnings of the workmen decrease every year. Above figures and memoranda were obtained through an officer of the Typographical Union.

BOSTON, MASS.				
Job	15·00	15·00	15·00	.....
Daily papers	19·00	19·00	19·00	.....
CINCINNATI, OHIO.				
Comps. & press'n	15·00	15·00	15·00	.....
Engravers	18·00	18·00	18·00	.....
ST. LOUIS, MO.				
Job	16·00 to 17·00	18.00	18·00	*Av. in. 9 p.c.
Daily papers	15·00 to 18·00	18·00 to 20·00	18·00 to 20·00*	
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.				
Job	18·00 to 24·00	18·00 to 24·00	18·00 to 24·00	.....
Daily papers	50c. per 1,000	50c.	50c.	.....
Book	40c. per 1,000 ems.	40c.	40c.	.....

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

We have received a number of *Kuhlow's German Trade Review and Exporter*,—a very creditable journal printed in the English language and published at Berlin.

The Russian translation of "John Bull's Neighbour in her True Light" will be published in St. Petersburg some time in May next. A translation is also to be published shortly in Germany.

A French translation of "The Siege of London" is to be published in Paris before long. Messrs. Marpon & Flammarion will be the publishers, and the first edition, we hear, is to consist of 50,000 copies.

Phototyponature.—Under this title a phototypographic process has been perfected by MM. G. Thierit and F. Roux. It is claimed that grained printing-plates in zinc or copper can be quickly produced by this process.

Suppression of a Cairo Newspaper.—Considerable excitement was caused in Cairo on the 8th inst. by the suppression of the French paper *El Bosphore*. Its whole tone has for many months been hostile to the English and Egyptian Governments.

Cercle de la Libraire, Paris.—At the annual meeting lately held, an interesting report of the year's proceedings was submitted. Afterwards M. Eugène Plon was elected president, and MM. Magimel and Paul Ducrocq were nominated vice-presidents.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a new photographic apparatus was shown (the invention of Capt. Moëssart, professor at St. Cyr), which allows of instantaneous panoramic views being taken of great exactness. It is cylindrical in form. On the concavity of the cylinder is placed a film of gelatine-bromide, spread upon a sheet of celluloid, from which it can be stripped after the fixing of the image. The lens is movable, and can be operated by hand or clockwork. With this apparatus views having a very extensive horizon can be produced.

The Technical School of Lithography in Paris, mentioned in our last issue, is expected to open early in June. It is intended for twenty scholars, whose minimum age must be thirteen years, another condition is that pupils must be of French parentage. A fee of three francs per month will be charged. The course of study will comprise lithography, drawing, and painting. Lithography will include lettering, pen-and-ink drawing, transfer, tint, crayon, and chromo work, and the principles of lithography. Drawing will be from models and nature. Painting will include water-colour, distemper, and oil. Prizes will be given yearly in each of the sections. The course of instruction is intended to extend over four years.

Cheap Red Ink in Lithography.—Analyses have frequently shown that the vermilion of commerce sold at a low price contains a mixture of red lead, sulphate of barytes and of steatite (French chalk), all three substances destructive, in a short time, both of the brilliancy of the impression and of the work on the stone. Such an ink thickens the lines of the design, and consequently produces inferior printing. Buying low-priced vermilion is poor economy. In this as in other cases, the cheapest market is the dearest. With one pound of good vermilion double the number of impressions can be printed that can be produced with three pounds of cheap and inferior ink, apart altogether from the drawbacks referred to above.

A Turkish Chamberlain Printer.—Osman Bey, the favourite Chamberlain of the Sultan, followed an Ottoman practice of choosing a mechanical trade in early youth, as the sultans do. The trade Osman Bey took up was that of a printer, and he acquired such a liking for it, that it became a favourite amusement even during his court career. With the view of encouraging the printing of Turkish works, he set up at great cost a large printing-office, with the best machinery, and employed two hundred men. He is now, according to the *Athenæum*, devoting a considerable sum to a great paper-mill, and as his attendance on the Sultan no longer allows him to give adequate time, he has turned over the management of the whole concern to his grandson, Jevad Bey, who shares his tastes.

Important New Process for Water-marking Paper.—The *Moniteur de la Papeterie* gives the following description of a new process for water-marking paper. It consists in transferring to the dandy roll a design in relief, previously executed on a sheet of paper, by means of a small tube in the form of a pen containing a kind of enamel. The paper on which the design is drawn is placed on the roll or mould, and, after some hours, is removed by damping, leaving the enamel design fixed on the wire cloth. With the tube, or pen above mentioned, are now placed the lines in relief, imitating the wire-mark, and they are then covered with a varnish, producing a filigrane, which can be easily repaired in case of an accident. After use, this water-mark can be readily effaced without the roll or mould being damaged, and a fresh design can then be applied. The Russian Imperial Paper Factory, at St. Petersburg, has purchased the right of using the process in the manufacture of bank-note paper.

New Journals & Press Changes

Gossip of the Week is the title of a newly-announced paper. It will be conducted by Mr. Joseph Hughes, and the list of contributors includes Lady Benedict, Dr. Carpenter, the Rev. Sir G. W. Cox, the Rev. J. G. Wood, Percy Betts, E. L. Blanchard, Walter Maynard, Ernest Radford, Catherine Drew, Mary Hooper, Louise Jopling, and others.

Under the title of *Home Life* a new fortnightly journal has been started, which is intended to be a "chronicle of the interests, needs, and recreations of the household." It consists of sixteen pages quarto, fastened in a wrapper, and is published at the price of one penny. Mr. T. G. Johnson, of 121, Fleet-street, is the printer, and Messrs. W. Mackenzie & Co., of 115, Fleet-street, are the publishers.

A new monthly has been started under the title of the *Phœnix Gazette*, "a journal of fire-prevention and extinction." Messrs. Emmett & Co. are the printers, and Mr. A. Phyre, of 6, York-street, Covent-garden, is the publisher. The price is twopence.

The *Scottish Agricultural Gazette* is the title of a new weekly paper, consisting of thirty-two pages, and published at the price of twopence. Messrs. Vinton & Co., of 63, Princes-street, Edinburgh, are the publishers.

Under the title of the *People's Penny Magazine* a new illustrated monthly has been brought out by Mr. E. Curtice, of Catherine-street, Strand.

A new halfpenny morning paper is to be started in London to advocate Liberal principles.

The *Family Doctor* is the title of a new sixteen-page penny paper published by Mr. G. Purkess, of 286, Strand, and printed by Messrs. Ranken & Co., of Drury-court, Strand.

Mr. E. R. Curtice is about to bring out a new weekly paper called the *Index*, which will give a list of the contents of the principal London and country newspapers and magazines.

The first number of the *Crofter*, the new journal devoted to the interest of Highlanders, has made its appearance.

The *Furniture Gazette*, a journal devoted to all the arts connected with cabinet-making and house-furnishing, has been altered from a weekly to a monthly journal, the number of its pages having been, at the same time, more than doubled, while the price remains as hitherto—fourpence. The *Furniture Gazette* may fairly claim to be one of the best illustrated and most interesting of trade journals. In addition to six full-page plates, each issue contains a dozen or more pages fully illustrated, while the printing and mechanical get-up generally are excellent. The paper is now in its twenty-third volume.

The *Broad Arrow*, which has for so many years been conducted by Messrs. Ridgway, has changed hands. The amount paid by the new proprietor is stated to have been £1,700. It is understood that efforts will be made to popularise the paper. It is now published at 6, Lancaster-place, Strand.

Since the *Southport Guardian* has passed into the hands of the *Southport Guardian* Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), it has been greatly enlarged and otherwise improved, and the paper is now a highly creditable specimen of provincial journalism. Due attention is also paid to the typographic appearance of the *Guardian*, and the company have just laid down a new printing plant. The machinery was supplied by Messrs. Payne & Son, and Mr. Foster, of Preston, and the new type by Messrs. Miller & Richard.

The proprietors of the *Greenock Telegraph* have lately taken possession of their newly-built premises. Advantage was taken of the occasion to give a few interesting particulars regarding the career of the paper, which was started in 1857. The original projectors carried it on for a considerable time before the present proprietors—Messrs. Orr & Pollock—got possession of it; and in the hands of the latter it has considerably developed, enterprise and success having ever since characterised the management of the paper. The new premises are in the immediate vicinity of the former office, and show a handsome two-story front to Charles-street, and the internal arrangements have been planned to afford ample accommodation and convenience to the staff. A new Victor web printing-machine has also been laid down, which is capable of printing two copies of the paper at every revolution of the cylinder, and delivers these folded and ready for sale at the rate of 22,000 per hour.

The proprietors of the *Belfast Evening Telegraph* intend erecting new works on a site purchased from the town council in the new thoroughfare known as Royal-avenue.

The *Devon Weekly Times* has been considerably enlarged.

The *Dewsbury and Batley Chronicle* is about to be enlarged to fifty-six columns.

The weekly issue of the *Cheshire County News* has been considerably enlarged.

We are informed that the latest additions to the Storey-Carnegie list of newspaper purchases are the *Northampton Mercury* and *Daily Reporter*, the former of which has been in the hands of the Dicey family for 165 years.

The title of the *Army Times* has been altered to the *Evangelist at Work*. It is printed by Mr. H. Gardiner, at the Goole Printing Works.

The *Manchester City News* has opened London offices at 150, Fleet-street, and appointed Mr. W. B. Poublon their advertising manager.

Miss Caroline Fothergill's story has obtained the prize of £200 offered last August by the proprietor of the *People's Journal*, in which paper the story will shortly be commenced.

Woods and Forests, a weekly paper which had been in existence a little over a twelve month, has been discontinued as a separate publication, and has been incorporated with the *Garden*.

Trade Changes.

The paper-mills of Messrs. Evans & Owen, at Ely, Cardiff, are about to be enlarged.

Mr. J. Salisbury, bookseller, has removed from No. 48, to No. 4, Paternoster-row.

Messrs. E. Baynes & Co., bankers' stationers, have removed from Clement's-lane to Cannon-street.

Messrs. William Walker & Sons, of Otley, are about to considerably extend their printing works.

Mr. W. Monnery, manufacturer of printers' blankets, &c., has removed to 10, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

Messrs. T. J. Smith, Son, & Co., wholesale stationers, have removed from Pancras-lane to 219, Upper Thames-street.

Messrs. E. Lapi & Co., engravers, &c., on type-metal, have removed to 48, Henry-street, St. John's-wood, Regent's-park.

Messrs. Misch & Stock, publishers of New Year and Christmas cards, &c., have opened business premises at 55, Jewin-street.

Messrs. Fall & Hudson, printers, of Ripon and Goole, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. George Fall.

Messrs. Suttaby & Co., booksellers and publishers, of 2, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row, have dissolved partnership as regards Mr. George Short.

Messrs. Malyon & Satchell, printers, of Beech-street, Barbican, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. W. Malyon.

Messrs. Seymour & Co., account-book rulers, of 15, Finsbury-street, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. H. J. Seymour.

Messrs. B. Brooks & Sons, fine-art publishers, have removed their business from the Strand to their new premises, Ingram House, 167, Fenchurch-street.

Messrs. Atkinson & Wiltshire, printers, &c., of Stapleton-terrace, Stroud-green-road, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. W. H. Wiltshire.

Messrs. Ashworth & Renshaw, paper merchants, of Higher Broughton, near Manchester, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. C. Renshaw.

Messrs. Setten & Durward, manufacturers of stationers' sundries, of Birmingham, have opened a London show-room and branch at 14, Paternoster-row, under the management of Mr. G. Wright.

Messrs. Brookes & Thompson, printers and stationers, of St. Bride-street, Ludgate-circus, having dissolved partnership, all debts will be received and discharged respectively by Mr. G. A. Thompson.

Mr. James Salmon having secured extensive additions to his premises, Blackfriars-bridge, Manchester, has removed thither from 12, Parsonage, Manchester. Mr. Salmon's London branch establishment is at 60, Friday-street, Cheapside.

Mr. Otto Mayer, for many years the principal working partner in the firm of Kronheim & Co., has taken the entire conduct of the lithographic, colour, and fine-art departments of Messrs. Judd & Co., of St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors'-commons.

Letters Patent.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following:—

1,614.—Allen, C. J. Printing composer for pianoforte and harmoniums. Jan. 17, 1884.
3,865.—James, T. Obtaining typographical impressions from photo-relief surfaces. Feb. 25, 1884.
4,153.—Barrett, A. Compound or preparation to be employed in the finishing or surfacing of printing-rollers and blocks, &c. Feb. 29, 1884.
5,360.—Leishman, W. Paper-making machines. March 24, 1884.
5,474.—Brandon, R. H. A communication from H. B. Richardson, Amherst, Mass. (U.S.A.). Type-writers. March 26, 1884.
5,490.—Johnson, J. H. A communication from R. L. Kimberly, Philadelphia (U.S.A.). Apparatus for making matrices for the production of printing surfaces. March 26, 1884.
5,679.—Ransome, J. S. Type-markers. March 29, 1884.
5,729.—Blakeney, W. A. F. Binders for newspapers and periodicals. March 31, 1884.
11,670.—Mergenthaler, O. Machines for producing stereotype matrices and for printing. Aug. 26, 1884.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

5,331.—Imray, J. Machine for engraving from pattern ..... 6d.
5,468.—Buxton, J. H., and others. Rotary web-printing and folding machines ..... 8d.
5,652.—King, A. S. Obtaining printed impressions of natural and other objects ..... 4d.
6,012.—Imray, O. Calendering-machines, &c. ..... 4d.
6,743.—Macbeth, N. Production of printing surfaces by photo-reliefs ..... 4d.
6,777.—Coghill, A. S., and Ruthven, J. A. C. Machine for cutting and printing stepped indexes ..... 6d.
6,815.—Phillips, F. H. B. Multi-colour printing apparatus ..... 8d.
7,081.—Beck, W. H. Stereo-telegraphy ..... 8d.
7,160.—Friend, F. Producing fac-simile copies of writing, &c., in black ink ..... 4d.
7,256.—Clark, A. M. Type-writing machine ..... 8d.
7,564.—Wier, M. A. Type-writer ..... 6d.
7,606.—Dallas, D. C. Obtaining printing surfaces, &c. ..... 2d.
7,691. Baxte, R. A. Combined shooting-stick and mallet for printers ..... 4d.
8,079.—Baker, F. Printing upon uneven surfaces ..... 6d.
12,455.—Guerrant, G. M. Machinery for engraving ..... 10d.
13,266.—Thompson, W. P. Printing telegraphs ..... 10d.
14,768.—Boult, A. J. Type-writers ..... 8d.

1885.

226.—Belden, E. S. Type-writers ..... 6d.
455.—Hathaway, G. M. Printing telegraph ..... 8d.
1,151.—Boult, A. J. Matrices for printing-surfaces, &c. ..... 10d.
1,153.—Boult, A. J. Printing-surfaces ..... 6d.

Printing and other Companies.

ALTHOUGH the new Companies, concerning which particulars are given below, are ten in number, only nine of them have been floated since our last monthly list was compiled, the promotion of the *Financial News* Company having been briefly announced in our last issue, and it is merely referred to below in order to append further particulars concerning its organisation. With only two exceptions, the capital of the newly-formed companies is comparatively small, the total for the nine being £288,700. Including our present record, there have down to the present time been registered in the United Kingdom twenty Companies connected with the Paper and Printing Trades; and their aggregate nominal capital represents a sum of £500,000.

MONOTYPE PRINTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Upon terms of an agreement of the 27th ult., this company proposes to acquire and work several letters patent, the object of which is to provide a substitute for the present mode of printing by type-setting, as explained by us on page 78 of the present issue of the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER. It was registered on the 2nd inst., with a capital of £62,500, divided into 12,000 A and 500 B shares of £5 each. The purchase consideration is £6,500 cash and 100 A and 500 B shares, fully paid up. The subscribers, who, with the two exceptions indicated, have each taken one share, are:—A. W. Granville, engineer, 9, Portugal-street, 50 shares; G. Black, solicitor, 21, Burghley-road, Kentish-town, 5 shares; C. A. Brew, clerk, Princes'-square, Kennington; W. S. Baker, 18, Sandeman-road, Clapham; H. J. Fisher, shorthand-writer, 14, Albion-grove, Barnsley; R. L. Harrison, solicitor, 1, New-court, Lincoln's Inn; and R. E. H. Fisher, solicitor, Harrow-on-the-Hill. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven; qualification 100 A or B shares, or £500 A stock. The first directors are:—Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray, M.P., Mr. Bryan Donkin, Mr. W. A. Darent Harrison, Mr. Reginald J. Lake, and Mr. Robert Ward; remuneration, £300 per annum and 10 per cent. of the profits remaining after payment of 7 per cent. on the A shares.

"FINANCIAL NEWS" (LIMITED).—In our March issue we briefly mentioned the formation of this company. It was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £50,000, in £1 shares, to purchase from the Union Publishing Company, upon terms of an unregistered agreement, a publication called the *Financial News*, power being also taken to establish and carry on other newspapers and general publications. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—George Frederick Michon, solicitors' clerk, 123, Gray's-inn-road; W. Powter, registrar, 21, Gotha-street, South Hackney; C. E. Stiffe, clerk, 154, Alexandra-road, South Hampstead; H. Mott, accountant, 215, Cornwall-road, Notting-hill; Frederick Power, secretary, 101, Huddleston-road, N.; C. X. Hobbs, contractor, 2, Moreton-street; and Alfred Plash, clerk, 27, Manor-street. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than seven; remuneration, £100 per annum to each director, and in addition thereto 5 per cent. of the net profits will be divided amongst the board. The first directors are Messrs. A. Beresford, P. H. Bagenal, and James Head. Mr. Harry Hananel Marks is appointed editor at a salary of £520 per annum. The powers of the board will not include any editorial control, the same being left to the absolute discretion of Mr. Marks, subject only to the power of the directors to examine into and check expenditure.

SCHOOL-BOOKS PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 31st ult., to print and publish school-books, charts, &c. The capital is £10,000, in £1 shares, and the first subscribers, who have each taken twenty shares, are:—J. Hernaman, teacher, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth; G. M. E. Hamilton, teacher, 43, St. Mary Axe; R. E. H. Goffin, teacher, Palace-street, S.W.; H. Maidment, teacher, 86, Drakefell-road, S.E.; R. J. Vincent, teacher, Talfourd-road, Camberwell; C. Wilson, schoolmaster, Bloom-grove, West Norwood; V. T. Murche, teacher, 41, Vicarage-road, Camberwell; and J. W. Thomas, traveller, Shelton, Stafford. The number of directors is not to be less than five, nor more than thirty; qualification, 20 shares; the company in general meeting will determine remuneration.

NEW OTTO PRINTING COMPANY.—On the 12th ult. this company was registered with a capital of £5,500, in £10 shares, to take over the printing business carried on at the Otto Printing Works, Plough-court, Fetter-lane. The subscribers, who are each entered for one share, are:—J. M. Stocks, Fisher-green, Richmond; P. Varnals, secretary to a company, 254, Milkwood-road, Herne-hill; L. R. Taat, auctioneer, 50, Bedford-row; W. E. Brown, printer, 332, Southwark-park-road; J. H. Will, agent, 3, Church-court, Ironmonger-lane; G. Fraser, chartered accountant, 2, Tokenhouse-buildings; and T. P. Kennedy, clerk, 4, Gloucester-road, Holloway. The number of directors is not to be less than three nor more than five. The subscribers are to appoint the first, and to act *ad interim*. The necessary qualification is the holding of fifteen shares.

SUNDERLAND EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This is the conversion to a company of the business of educational publisher and stationer hitherto carried on by Mr. T. Brockbanks, at 2, Borough-street, Sunderland. It was registered on the 1st inst., with a capital of £3,000, in £5 shares. The promoters, who, with the one exception indicated, have each taken two shares, are as follow:—H. P. Priddin, agent, Houghton-le-Spring, 10 shares; T. Brockbanks, bookseller, 2, Borough-road, Sunderland; T. McLaren, schoolmaster, 11, Boughton-street, Sunderland; J. Little, agent, Whitburn, Sunderland; J. Carter, schoolmaster, 50, Amerberlay-street, Sunderland; A. E. Priddin, clerk, 11, Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street; and Maria Jane Milne, bookseller's assistant, 1, Lindsay-road, Sunderland. Registered without special articles.

PREMIER PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 5th ult., with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to trade as printers and publishers, and to carry into effect an unregistered agreement of the 10th ult., between Mr. John Harries Evans and Mr. George Symes. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—J. H. Evans, printer, 2, Bywater-street, Chelsea; W. Shilton, publisher, 43, Halliford-street, Islington; C. Cheetham, advertising agent, 6, Catherine-street, Strand; E. Gregory, plumber, 2, Bywater-street, Chelsea; T. Cowell, printer, 9, Radnor-street, Chelsea; H. J. Melville, agent, 4, St. Peter-street, Islington; and G. Symes, clerk, 28, Poplar-grove, West Kensington. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than five; the subscribers are to appoint the first; remuneration, 15 per cent. upon the net profits.

"HACKNEY CARRIAGE GUARDIAN" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 13th ult., with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to acquire the copyright of the above-named newspaper. The subscribers are:—*G. Britton, 2, Canterbury-road, Maida-vale, 10 shares; T. J. Ash, cab-proprietor, 33, Chippenham-mews, Harrow-road, 10; *J. Howe, veterinary surgeon, 18, St. Mary's-square, Paddington, 10; *J. Griffiths, cab-proprietor, 90, Lisson-grove, 10; J. R. Elliott, manager, 11, Dughley-street, 10; T. Gunn, cab-proprietor, 52, Millman-street, 20; *T. A. Brunjes, cab-proprietor, 7, Lloyd-square, 20; and *T. H. Lemis, coach-builder, 122, Gloucester-road, Chalk Farm, 5. The subscribers denoted by an asterisk are the first directors. Mr. G. R. Flower is appointed secretary and editor for three years.

KENT AND SURREY NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to print and publish one or more newspapers, and for such purposes will adopt an unregistered contract between Mr. M. M. Barry and Mr. G. P. Pike. The company was registered on the 30th ult., with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—C. Cooper, shorthand-writer, Norman-street, Leytonstone; G. P. Pike, Parliamentary agent, 23, Chester-street, Kennington; E. W. Winfield, 79½, Gracechurch-street; G. H. Butcher, clerk, 30, Wyvil-terrace, South Lambeth; W. J. Antram, clerk, 70, Ashmore-rd., St. Peter's-pk., South Lambeth; A. Gidley Moore, 39, St. George's-road, Leyton; and W. G. Card, 34, Olinda-road, Stamford-hill.

BRITISH PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company proposes, with a capital of £1,000, in £5 shares, to carry on business as printers and publishers of newspapers, books, &c. It was registered on the 16th ult., with the following as first subscribers, each of them having taken one share:—G. Neill, 112, Tachbrook-street; J. Baulton, 1, Frampton-villas, East Dulwich; N. G. Godfrey, 3, Ferndale-road, Stamford-hill; A. O. Kerby, solicitor, 7, Harrington-gardens; T. Sydney Gedge, Constitutional Club; A. Pulling, United University Club; and H. R. P. Brooke, 30, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater. The number of directors is not to be less than three; the subscribers are to appoint the first, and act *ad interim*.

WELSH BAPTIST NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 1st inst., with a capital of £700, in £1 shares, to print and publish a Welsh weekly paper, to be called *Y Bedyddiwr Cymreig* (The *Welsh Baptist*). The subscribers are:—*E. Rees, Treorky, tailor, 5 shares; *T. Morgan, Baptist minister, Dowlais, 7; *W. Morris, Baptist minister, Treorky, 7; D. C. Jones, Baptist minister, Cwmpark, 2; *J. P. Williams, colliery manager, Llantrisan, 5; *J. Jones, Baptist minister, Blaen, Mechan, 5; and D. Cull, grocer, Pontypridd, 5. The first directors are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk, and Messrs. G. Thomas, T. Jenkin, J. W. Maurice, E. Parry, A. Thomas, J. P. W. Edwards, and D. Ellis. The necessary qualification is the holding of five shares.

CASSELL & Co. (LIMITED).—This company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the past year's working.

B. DELLAGANA & COMPANY (LIMITED).—The second annual report of the directors submitted to and adopted by a meeting of the shareholders, held at the offices of the company on the 31st ult., is as follows :—The directors have again the pleasure of reporting that the affairs of the company are in a prosperous condition. Notwithstanding the depression in trade which has undoubtedly existed during the year 1884, the operations of the company have been conducted at a fair profit ; and the directors desire to express their thanks to Mr. J. Dellagana, junior, for the assistance they have received from him in bringing about this result. The accounts for the year show a net profit of £1,164. 10s. 11d., after deducting £221. 3s. 3d. for depreciation of machinery and plant, providing a reserve for bad debts at the same rate as before—viz., 1 per cent. upon the sales—and writing off 20 per cent. of the preliminary expenses, and 10 per cent. of the amount paid to Mr. J. Dellagana, junior. The directors recommend the declaration of a dividend upon the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and upon the preference shares at the fixed rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the last half of the year 1884. The interim dividend to June 30th, 1884, declared in September upon the ordinary shares having been at the same rate makes the dividend for the whole year 10 per cent. upon the amount paid up from time to time upon these shares. After providing for the dividends before referred to, the auditors' fees for 1883, and the further remuneration to the directors as provided by the Articles of Association, there will remain a balance of £495. 19s. 7d., out of which sum the directors propose to apply £203. 4s. 9d. in writing off the balance of the preliminary expenses, leaving the sum of £292. 14s. 10d. to be carried forward. The additions to the plant and machinery during the year have consisted chiefly of a new steam bench and circular casting-box for Shoe-lane, and the plant necessary for conducting the zincographic business, and have cost the sum of £385. 9s. 7d. The amount of the purchase-money outstanding on the 31st December was £5,000, which has since been reduced to £4,700, of which only £200 becomes payable during the remainder of the year 1885. The directors—considering that it would be more satisfactory to pay off as much as possible of the purchase-money without delay, and finding that some difficulty might arise with regard to the issue of debentures referred to in their last report—resolved, in September last, to issue 1,000 6 per cent. preference shares for that purpose, and offered these shares in the first instance to the existing shareholders. The number of shares allotted up to the present time amounts to 1,293 ordinary £5 shares and 120 preference £5 shares. The directors are prepared to receive applications for the remainder of the preference shares.

CHAPMAN & HALL (LIMITED).—According to the fifth annual report of this company the gross profits for last year were £16,827, and the expenses £6,854, leaving, with the amount brought forward, £10,088 to be dealt with. From this £2,062 has been written off copyrights and £150 added to the fund for bad debts, and from the balance the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the preference capital, and at the rate of 7 per cent. on the ordinary and deferred shares, free of income-tax, carrying forward £253.

THE BURNLEY PAPERWORKS COMPANY (LIMITED).— The balance-sheet of this company shows a profit of £3,406. 1s. for the six months ended the 28th of February. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. The reserve fund is now £5,000, and £669. 10s. is carried forward to next account.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

ASHWORTH & RENSHAW, paper-merchants, Higher Broughton, near Manchester.

ATKINSON & WILTSHIRE, printers and newspaper proprietors, Stroud-green-road, Crouch-hill.

BRODIE & WALLIS, newspaper-proprietors, Exeter.

BROWN, H. & W., printers, Brompton-road.

DAVIS & MARSHALL, journalists, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, City.

DRAPER, W. B., & Co., JAMES GISBORNE, and DRAPER & I. GISBORNE, printers, &c., Nottingham.

PIKE, E., & R. J. PEACHEY, publishers and importers of Swiss and other goods, under the style of the MIDDLESEX PUBLISHING COMPANY, Feltham, Middlesex.

SEYMOUR & Co., account-book-rulers, Finsbury-st., St. Luke's.

SYMES, W., & Co., proprietors of the *Insurance World and Monetary Record*, Ludgate-hill.

BILLS OF SALE RECENTLY FILED.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

BARKER, G. H., newsagent, 52, Fleet-street, to T. H. Roberts. March 20, £500 (abs. sale)

BUSH, G., printer and bookbinder, 181, Holloway-rd., and 153, St. John-st., Clerkenwell, to C. C. Smith and another. March 13 .....£65

BUTTERFILL, H. H., newspaper proprietor, 10, Montpelier-rd., Queen's-rd., Peckham, to T. D. Bolton. March 6 .....£34

EYRE, E., fancy stationer, 127, High-st., Ryde, Isle of Wight, to R. H. E. Wix. March 6 .....£117

GREY, R. G., lithographic artist, 86, Bartholomew-rd., Camden-rd., to Real and Personal Advance Company. March 21 .....£150

HARRIS, H. E. H., bookseller and stationer, 57, Elizabeth-st., Eaton-sq., to E. J. Birly. March 6 .....£283

HART, J., dealer in copyrights, 5, The Grove, Clapham-rd., to London and County Advance Company. March 4 .....£150

HOLNESS, H. W., printer, 45, William-st. and High-st., Herne Bay, Kent, to A. W. G. Philpott. March 9 .....£145

MALYON, W., printer, 3, Southgate-grove, De Beauvoir-town, Hackney, and 36, Beech-st., Barbican, City, to R. Bowman. March 11 ...£150

MECHAM, W., artist and litho-printer, 48, West-sq., St. George's-rd., to R. La Feuillade. March 20 .....£200

ROBINSON, J., printers' engineer, 10, Albion-pl., Newcastle-on-Tyne, to J. Hedley and another. March 19.....£58

SYRETT, F., printer, 10, Westbourne-st., Aldrington, Sussex, to W. H. Elliott. March 10 .....£36

TAYLOR, V., publisher, &c., Brooklyn, Townsend-rd., Tottenham, and 157, Strand, to J. Anderson. March 27 .....£30

TOWNSEND, B., fancy stationer, 17, Chaucer-rd., Herne-hill, to W. Hollingsworth. March 28 .....£35

WARNER, C. J., engraver, 148, The Grove, Hammersmith, to London and Westminster Loan Company. March 6 .....£40

SATISFACTIONS.

SMITH, T. W., bookbinder, 27, Great Sutton-st., Clerkenwell, to G. Phillipson. B.S. filed Feb. 19, 1884 ; satisfied, March 26, 1885 ; amount, £40.

WILKES, T. P., printer and lithographer, 63, Newington Butts, to H. H. Dare. B.S. filed Jan. 1, 1883 ; satisfied, April 2, 1885 ; amount, £500.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BODGER, A., bookseller, 10, James-st., Harrogate, Yorkshire. Feb. 28. Exam., C.C., York.

CROSBIE, S. H., stationer, &c., 9, Gainsborough-grove, and 71, Westgate-rd., both Newcastle. March 23. Adjudicated, March 24.

HERZOG, C., 62, Hatton-garden, & C. WAYTE, Castle House, Epsom Common, Epsom, music-publishers, trading as CONRAD HERZOG & Co., 62, Hatton-garden. Feb. 11. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Adjudicated, March 7.

PERRATON, F. H., bookbinder, trading as F. PERRATON & Co., 28, Kirby-st., Hatton-garden, and 4, Fortnam-rd., Upper Holloway. Feb. 25. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court. Adjudicated, Mar. 17.

SHEPARD, W. T., printer, trading as W. T. SHEPARD & Co., Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-st. March 11. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, April 14, at 12.

TERRY, A., printer and publisher, Lodge-yard, Bunker's-hill, Nottingham, and Sawley-rd., Long Eaton, Derbyshire. March 10. Exam., C.C., Nottingham, April 21. Adjudicated, March 10.

WHITING, T. W., lithographer, 28, Cursitor-st., Chancery-lane. Feb. 18.

COMPOSITION OR SCHEME SANCTIONED BY COURT.

EVERARD, E., bookseller and printer, West Teignmouth, Devon. Mar. 26. Composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound, by three equal instalments, at 2, 5, and 8 months from approval. Guaranteed. Receiving order rescinded.

DIVIDENDS.

BAILEY, J. W., bookseller, Leamington. First and final dividend of 5s., at 81, West Orchard, Coventry.

HUGHES, C. R., printer and bookseller, St. Asaph, Denbighshire. Dividend of 4s. 10¼d., March 27, at the official receiver's, Chester.

KINCH, C., bookseller, trading as KINCH & Co., Berfy-st., and Bold-st., Liverpool. Second and final dividend of 1s. 5$\frac{13}{16}$d., at the official receiver's, Liverpool.

RALPH, J., fancy stationer, trading as J. RALPH & Co., Little Britain, and George-lane, Lewisham. First dividend of 5s. 9d., any day between 11 and 2, Saturdays excepted, up to May 12, at the official assignee's, 34, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

SELLICK, P., stationer, Ledbury-ter., Southend, Croydon. First dividend of 5s. 6d., April 2, at the official receiver's, 109, Victoria-st., Westminster.

STEVENS, D. McC., newspaper-proprietor and accountant, High-st. and The Mount, Guildford. Dividend of 4s., at the official receiver's, 29, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

WOODS, R. H. stationer and printer, trading as HORSLEY WOODS, 207, King's-rd. and Manresa-rd., both Chelsea, and Elmcroft, Ashford. First dividend of 2s., any Wednesday, between 11 and 2, at 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street.

TRUSTEES APPOINTED.

BURDETT, F., stationer, The Newarke and Townhall-lane, both Leicester. Tr., E. Roberts, Millstone-lane, Leicester, Nov. 4.

HERZOG, C., Hatton-garden, & C. WAYTE, Castle House, Epsom Common, Epsom, trading as CONRAD HERZOG & Co., music-publishers and printers. Tr., H. Jackson, accountant, 53, Coleman-st., March 10.

WHITEMAN, S., bookseller and stationer, York-buildings, Hastings. Tr., F. Nicholls, 14, Old Jewry-chambers, London, Feb. 28.

ORDER ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

BULL, W. F., paper stock-merchant, Park-ridings, Wood-green, Bucknell-st., Oxford-st., Smart's-buildings, Holborn, and Wellings-pl., Paddington. Discharge granted, Feb. 18.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

MARKWICK, G. W. (Liq.), newspaper-proprietor, North-st. and Preston-rd., Brighton. Dividend of 4d., at G. L. Fenner's, trustee, 37, Ship-st., Brighton.

SEQUESTRATION.

ALLAWAY, J. T., stationer, trading as J. T. ALLAWAY & Co., 31, George-st., Edinburgh, and residing at 63, Haymarket-ter., there. March 25. Claims by July 25. Agent, J. MacMillan, solicitor, York-pl., Edinburgh.

Obituary.

BIRTWHISTLE.—We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Thomas Birtwhistle, of Longfield, one of the proprietors of the *Halifax Courier*, which took place on the 6th ult., at the age of fifty-six years. The deceased was the son of the late Mr. William Birtwhistle, a bookseller and stationer in Northgate, who was well known throughout Yorkshire, and indeed in the north of England generally; and who for some years had also a bookshop in Oxford-street, London. The business came subsequently into the hands of Mr. Thomas, who gave up the retail department, and devoted himself to printing and bookbinding, and the manufacture of account-books, &c., first in Portland-street, Northgate, and afterwards in Regent-street, Halifax. His health failing, he sold out to Mr. Mortimer. He was a proprietor of the *Courier* almost from its establishment, and in early days took a very active part in the practical and business departments of the paper. Not long after he took over the *Courier*, the late Mr. J. D. Hutchinson, M.P., joined him, as editor, and took part in the superintendence of the political and literary departments, and shortly after became a partner, and so continued to his death.

DAVISON.—Mr. James W. Davison, formerly musical critic to the *Times*, died at Margate on the 24th ult., aged seventy-one years. Mr. Davison married in 1860 his pupil, Miss Arabella Goddard, the well-known pianoforte player.

DRAKE.—The death is announced from Washington of Mr. F. S. Drake, the eldest son of an erewhile well-known Boston bookseller and author. Mr. Drake was the author of the "Dictionary of American Biography," a book of over a thousand pages, published in 1872.

HARDING.—Mr. John Harding, for the past fourteen years cashier to Messrs. Witherby & Co. (Holborn Branch), died on the 11th of February. At a chapel of the whole house it was resolved that a vote of sympathy and condolence be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased, and that a deputation should attend at the grave as a mark of respect. Mr. George Hussey, an old friend and colleague of the deceased, attended the funeral as representing the firm.

JENKINS.—Mr. J. J. Jenkins, the well-known painter in water-colours, who died last month, at his residence in St. John's Wood, aged seventy-four years, pursued in early life the profession of engraving, but abandoned the burin for the pencil. His works, both in figure and landscape, were very popular at the annual exhibitions.

ROUTLEDGE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Routledge, who was at one period a member of the firm of Messrs. George Routledge & Sons, from which he retired some years ago, taking up his residence at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire,

WARNER.—From America is announced the death of Miss Susan Warner who, under the pseudonym of Elizabeth Wetherell, wrote "The Wide, Wide World." The sale of the book in a few months amounted to over 40,000 copies, which yielded, of course, a large profit to the author, and to the publisher, Mr. Putnam. Miss Warner's next novel, "Queechy," was nearly as successful. Although these two books were published more than thirty years ago, they have been selling steadily ever since. Miss Warner was sixty-seven years of age.

WESSEL.—Mr. C. R. Wessel, whose death is announced from Eastbourne at the advanced age of eighty-eight, was probably the oldest music-publisher living. It is sixty years since he first started business in this country, and it is a quarter of a century since he retired in favour of his old apprentices, Messrs. Ashdown and Parry. Mr. Wessel was a native of Bremen, and he came to London when about eighteen years old. He introduced some of the most popular works of Chopin, Liszt, Stephen Heller, Kullak, Mayer, Henselt, F. Hiller, and Schumann.

WHITE.—The death is announced, at New York, of Mr. Richard Grant White, critic and author. He was at one time a contributor to the New York *Courier and Inquirer*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and several other magazines; and has also written several books. He was the author of the "Yankee" letters that appeared in the London *Spectator* from 1863 to 1867. The deceased was in his sixty-third year.

THE will of Mr. John Penny, late of Chetnole and Bath, and formerly proprietor of the *Sherborne Journal*, has been proved at over £28,000. By it three several sums of £200 each are left to the Yeatman Hospital, the Dorset Hospital, and the poor of Chetnole.

Answers to Correspondents.

R. J., Adelaide.—We have placed your letter in the hands of a manufacturer at Leeds, who will afford you details as to terms, &c.

L. W. H., Glasgow.—The copyright in engravings is governed by an Act passed in the reign of George III. (1777). After the invention of lithography doubts arose as to whether the provisions of the Act applied to lithographic prints, and a clause was therefore inserted in an Act passed in 1852, to the effect that the provisions of the former Act were to apply to "prints taken by lithography or any other mechanical process." This clause, you will see, puts the question of copyright in such reproductions beyond dispute.

B.& L., Winterthur.—*Procédé à sec.*—We are not quite sure what it is that you require, and shall be glad if you will state your wants more explicitly—in German if you prefer. We think the material you are seeking after is known in this country as *varnish transfer paper*. This is usually made by the printer who uses it, but it can doubtless be obtained through the dealers in lithographers' materials. Well-rolled paper, to which two coats of coachmaker's copal varnish have been applied, the second after the first is dry, answers as well as anything.

W., D., P., & Co., Birmingham.—All applications to register designs must be addressed to the Comptroller of the Patent Office (Designs Branch), 25, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. The applications, together with necessary drawings, must be written upon strong, wide-ruled foolscap paper, measuring 13 in. by 8 in., a margin being left of not less than one inch and a half on the left-hand side of each sheet of paper. Every application for registration of a design must be accompanied by a sketch or drawing, or by three drawings, photographs, or tracings of the design. The prescribed form of application is as follows:—"You are hereby requested to register the accompanying design in Class .....in the name of ....., ..., of ....., who claims to be the proprietor thereof, and to return the same to ..... Statement of nature of design ..... (such as whether it is applicable for the pattern or the shape). Signed ..... Dated the .....day of....., 1885." We may add for your guidance that articles composed wholly or partly of paper belong to Class 5, and the fee to be forwarded with the application is ten shillings.

NOTICES.

Cloth Cases for binding Vol. X. can be had at our Publishing Office, price 1s. 6d., or, including parcels-postage, 1s. 9d.

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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

Topics of the Month.

REPORTS as to the state of Trade are far from satisfactory. Business in London printing-houses is rather quiet for the time of year, and although a considerable number of new ventures in the form of cheap journals are being started, there is a marked absence of activity in book houses. In some of the Parliamentary offices, too, there has been less employment than usual. Now that peace prospects have brightened, there is, however, some ground for hoping that we have seen the worst, and that matters will mend before long in the Printing as in other trades. The new Registers of Voters will this year, of course, have to be put in hand much earlier than usual, while the anticipated General Election will also materially benefit printers, although under the provisions of the new Act the expenses to be incurred by candidates for Parliamentary honours have been considerably circumscribed.

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A STRIKE has taken place during the past month at the office of the *Morning News*, Belfast, which paper is owned by Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M.P., who is also the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin. Recently it was determined to change the mode of working the paper from piece to 'stab, a condition being added that when on 'stab the men should continue to use the slugs which had been employed when on piece to distinguish their "takes" and to cast up their matter. This the men refused, and they have consequently come out on strike, their action being supported by the Typographical Association.

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AT a Court of the Stationers' Company, held on the 5th inst., Mr. Herbert Dean Virtue, publisher, of City-road, and Mr. Edward Sprague Oram, stationer, of 14, Sherborne-lane, were admitted to the freedom and livery of the Company.

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TENDERS are invited for the Printing of the Registers of Voters for all or any of the eight divisions of the county of Durham, for the present and the two following years. Forms of tender, &c., can be obtained of Mr. R. Simey, the clerk of the Peace, at Exchequer Buildings, Durham, to whom they must be returned by the 30th inst.

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MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. will open their annual exhibition of original drawings in black and white at La Belle Sauvage Yard, early in June.

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MR. JOHN HEYWOOD, of Manchester, has prepared for presentation to the Prince of Wales a volume which forms a handsome specimen of Manchester bookbinding. It is a folio volume, bound in full maroon morocco, inlaid with blue morocco, and elegantly tooled with ornaments in the style of the fifteenth century. The binding is a creditable example of art workmanship.

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OUR readers will be interested to learn that the Lord Mayor has consented to take the chair at the annual festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, which will be held on June 15, at the Albion.

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DR. DOUDNEY'S sermon on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation, preached, as mentioned in our last issue, in the Church of St. Andrew, Blackfriars, on April 9, is reported in full in the *Gospel Magazine* for May, published by Messrs. W. H. & L. Collingridge. As that number closes the forty-fifth year of Dr. Doudney's editorship of the magazine, and as the collection on the above occasion fell short of £50, the rev. gentleman makes an eloquent appeal to his readers to contribute a sum of £50, so as to bring up the total to £100. In order to set his readers an example, he offers a further sum of £5, in addition to a like amount already contributed by him. We believe that this appeal has already been heartily responded to, one gentleman alone having contributed £25. Dr. Doudney deserves the thanks of printers for the kindly interest and substantial aid which he continues to extend to the Trade Charities.

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MR. F. S. JOHNSTONE, the editor of the *South Wales Daily News*, of Cardiff, has been elected one of the Liberal candidates for Mid-Glamorgan at the next General Election.

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WE have much pleasure in announcing that a new work by Mr. William Blades is now in the press and may shortly be expected. It will be an account of the German Morality Play entitled "Depositio Cornuti Typographici," as performed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A rhythmical translation of the German version of 1648 will also be given as well as a literal reprint of the unique original version, written in Plaet Deutsch by Paul De Wise, and printed in 1621. The book will, doubtless, be a pleasant surprise, not only to those interested in printing, but also to the general public, as illustrating a subject which is new to English literature and unknown to many conversant with ancient German lore. It is curious that out of thirty-nine libraries on the Continent only seven have copies of any edition of the original work. Several facsimile illustrations will be given in this reprint.

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MANY curious ceremonies were connected with the admission of a printer's apprentice to the rank of journeyman in Germany during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The term of apprenticeship ranged from four to six years; on its completion the apprentice was not immediately admitted to the full privileges of a journeyman, but was ranked among the *Cornuti*, a term derived from *cornus*, horned, and applied to the class of operatives in question by reason of their having during a subsequent ceremony to wear a hat ornamented with goats' horns. The wages paid to a *Cornutus* were generally less than those paid to a journeyman. The ceremonies attending the admission of a *Cornutus* to the full rights and privileges of journeymanship were of a more or less symbolical character, and were attended by carousals which often extended to several days, the whole of the expense having to be borne by the youthful printer. The formula adopted in connexion with the ceremonial was first put into rhyme by Paul de Wise, a printer of Dantsic. There were generally eight characters who performed in this Morality Play, viz.: 1. Monsieur Sausewind (blustering fellow); 2. The Prologus (speaker of

the prologue); 3. The Depositor; 4. The latter's Servant; 5. The Cornut; 6. The Witnesses; 7. The Master Printer with whom the Apprentice had served his time; and 8. The Epilogus (the speaker of the epilogue). The whole ceremony abounded with rough horseplay. Mr. Blades's forthcoming work above referred to will, doubtless, throw much light upon the whole subject, and its publication will add one more to the many debts of obligation under which the genial biographer of Caxton has put all students of the art of Typography.

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ON the 30th inst. a complimentary dinner is to be given to Mr. Edmund Yates, at the Criterion, as an evidence of sympathy and a proof of friendliness and goodwill. Sir Algernon Borthwick will take the chair, and among the members of the organising committee are Sir G. Wombwell, Mr. Henry Irving, Dr. Morell Mackenzie, Mr. Arthur Cecil, and Mr. Parkinson, while Alderman Waterlow acts as hon. secretary.

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AN elegant timepiece, accompanied with an illuminated address bearing the names of the subscribers inscribed thereon, was, a few days ago, presented to Mr. James Abbott Hopkins, on his retirement from active business life, by the principals and *employés* of Messrs. Vincent Brooks, Day, & Son, lithographers, &c., as an indication of their personal esteem, and in acknowledgment of his many excellent qualities displayed during a business association extending over a period of thirty-six years.

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CAN it be true that the *Times* is about to reduce its price? In press circles the statement has found currency, and rumour actually asserts that the "Thunderer" will shortly appear, like every other morning journal in London, except the *Morning Advertiser*, at a penny. The *Times* has been severely handicapped of late by the enterprise of the cheaper morning papers, and the considerable success which has attended the conversion of the *Morning Post* into a penny paper has filled the cup. Positive as the assertion has lately been made, it is difficult to believe that Mr. Walter should have decided upon taking such a step. *Nous verrons.*

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SOME of our readers may remember that we announced in 1883 the discovery at Colchester Castle of a copy of Caxton's 'Boethius," with other early printed books. A second Caxton —Gower's "Confessio Amantis" (1483), was a few days ago discovered in Mr. Round's other library, in a house adjoining the castle, and has been identified by Mr. George Bullen, F.S.A. Mr. J. H. Round states in the *Athenæum* that the volume is in its original binding (oak boards covered with leather), and is one of the tallest and broadest copies known, measuring no less than 12⅛ in. by 9¼ in. It is unfortunately imperfect, wanting the first quaternion, with the exception of the seventh leaf and half of sig. iij; also I 2, o 1, p 1 and 2, p 7, r 4 and 5, B 4 and 5, C 2-5 (inclusive), and a portion of h 1. The two other blank leaves are missing, and a few of the leaves are stained and torn.

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WHILE on the subject of Caxtons mention should be made of the sale of the Osterley Park Library, which is still proceeding as we go to press. This collection, the property of the Earl of Jersey, includes no less than ten books printed by Caxton, and many other rare works, the productions of early presses; there being altogether upwards of 1,900 lots. From among the books already sold we may particularise the following:—Romance of King Arthur, printed by Caxton, the only perfect copy known, which was bought by Mr. Quaritch for £1,950. Romance of Aymon, printed by Copland, realised £54. A collection of 373 old broadside ballads, £151; a similar collection of 324 ballads, £202; and another collection of 90 ballads, £101; Bernardyn's Chirche of Evil Men and Women, with Parlyament of Devylles, both printed by Wynkyn de Worde, £170. Biblia Latina, first edition with a date, printed on vellum, imperfect, £320; Bible translated by Coverdale, first edition, with dedication to Queen Anne Boleyn, £680. A magnificent manuscript of Bochas' Falle of Pryncys, translated by Lidgate, sold for £234. On the 11th inst., Le Fevre Recuyell of the Historyes of Troy, the first book printed in English, was sold. Caxton states in the epilogue to the third book that it was during the progress of this work that he learned printing. The book was put up at £200, and by bids of £10 and £20 run up to £1,820, for which sum it became the property of Mr. Quaritch.

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THE Artistic Stationery Company have forwarded us a packet of new goods well calculated to sustain their already high reputation. We may call attention to their untearable cardboard, which possesses several valuable properties that should recommend it to the attention of printers and their customers.

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WE are pleased to learn that the stone-coated zinc plates, described by us some years ago as an effective substitute for litho-stones, have been brought to such perfection as to leave little to be desired, and, by the kindness of Messrs. C. & E. Layton, of Farringdon-street, we lately had an opportunity of seeing such plates worked on two machines. Our visit was accidental, so that what we saw was simply what is being done in the ordinary course of business. On one machine was a plate having a photo-litho map upon it, and on the other was the finishing plate of some labels in several colours, all of which had been worked from the new plates. The printing was all that could be desired as to quality. We were further shown impressions, part of long numbers, of several other colour jobs, all alike excellent, and clearly demonstrating the applicability of the plates to any kind of work. It is reassuring to find that the Trade will not in future be exclusively dependent on the supply from the Solenhofen or any other stone-quarries for reliable litho-printing surfaces.

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SINCE we drew attention last month to Mr. Reid's clever invention of transformation advertisements, we have seen some further specimens of trade announcements to which the invention has been applied. The effects obtained are very striking, and the washing-off of the super-imposed coat of ink gives some startling and amusing results, as, for instance, in the case of Messrs. Pears's amusing picture, "You Dirty Boy," where, on the application of a wet sponge, and without resorting to the firm's specialty, the little blackamoor is washed white. Mr. Reid's invention cannot fail to prove very popular; and, being applicable alike to black and colour work, it deserves the attention of lithographic and letterpress printers.

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MESSRS. J. M. POWELL & SON, of Ludgate-hill, have lately completed a four-demy "Quadrant" machine for a newspaper office in Ireland. Having had an opportunity a few days ago of inspecting the machine, we may say that it embodies all recent improvements, and seems well adapted for newspaper work. All the wheels are cut, and in every other particular efficiency and strength seem to have been duly studied.

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IT was certainly a very happy thought, the introduction of illustrated catalogues of our fine art exhibitions, and, perhaps, not one of them better deserves words of encomium than that of the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours, which has just been published by the society. The illustrations have been drawn by the artists, and "processed" by Messrs. A. & W. Dawson (the Typographic Etching Company). In no catalogue that we have previously seen has there been such uniform excellence in the blocks, and this we attribute, not to any material improvement in the process employed, but to a better grasp by the artists of the mode of drawing suitable for reproduction. Many of the illustrations under notice would not unworthily stand alongside first-class wood-engravings.

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A PUBLIC trial was made on the 28th ult. of a "self-acting water-feed" apparatus which has been attached to a boiler at the *Manchester Guardian* printing works. The object of the apparatus is to take the feeding of the boiler out of the hands of the stoker, and to make it a matter of the nicest regu-

larity. On the occasion in question it did its work perfectly, and if further experience proves that it can be relied upon, as there seems no reason to doubt, those who have to do with boilers will appreciate the value of the invention. It is, we understand, in extensive use in Germany, and though it has been applied at several places in this country, this is its first introduction to Lancashire. The apparatus consists of two large copper bottles fixed above the boiler and in automatic connexion with it and with the cistern. The supply of water to the boiler is continuous, and corresponds exactly with the rate of evaporation. A constant level of water, therefore, is maintained in the boiler. It is claimed that by the use of the apparatus an equal temperature is more easily obtained throughout the boiler, and that a saving of 10 per cent. is effected in fuel. The invention is in the hands of the Automatic Feeder Company, of London.

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Now that a commercial agreement with Spain has been arrived at,—Paper and Printing trade manufactures will share to the full in the advantages afforded by the Conventional Tariff. We append particulars concerning the new rates of import duties that will be levied under the new arrangement, adding also for purposes of comparison the tariff rates now in force, the latter being given in parentheses. The duties are in all cases per hundredweight. Printing machinery, 3s. 3d. (3s. 8d.); straw and common packing paper, 4s. 5d. (5s. 1d.); endless unsized or half-sized printing, 4s. o¾d. (4s. 3d.); paper for writing, lithographing or prints, 11s. 2d. (12s. 2d.); cut, ruled, and hand-made paper, 19s. 9¾d. (£1. 2s. 10d.); prints and maps, £2. 10s. 10d. (same); printing and writing ink, 9s. 9d. (10s. 5d.); pencils, 13s. 8d. (14s. 8d.); sealing wax, 4s. o¾d. (same); books in Spanish, 15s. 7½d. (17s. 1d.); and in other languages, 4s. o¾d. (same). Inconsiderable as the reductions in the import duties may seem, they are of some importance, as they tend to place our manufacturers upon the same footing as those of other countries who seek to cultivate the Spanish market. Hitherto our countrymen have been at a decided disadvantage, for British manufactures have during the last few years paid a higher rate of duty when imported into Spain, than have those of their Continental and American competitors.

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While many men famous in different walks of life have in earlier years been connected with the typographic art, the following instance of an M.P. working at case is probably unique in the annals of the Craft. It is related by Dr. Smiles that the second John Walter, in the spring of 1833, shortly after his return to Parliament as Member for Berkshire, was at the *Times* office one day when an express arrived from Paris, bringing the speech of the King of the French on the opening of the Chambers. The express arrived at 10 a.m., after the day's impression of the paper had been published, and the editors and compositors had left the office. It was important that the speech should be published at once; and Mr. Walter immediately set to work upon it. He first translated the document; then, assisted by one compositor, he took his place at the type-case and set it up. To the amazement of one of the staff who dropped in about noon, he "found Mr. Walter, M.P. for Berks, working in his shirt-sleeves!" The speech was set and printed, and the second edition was in the City by one o'clock. Had he not "turned to" as he did, the whole expense of the express service would have been lost. And it is probable that there was not another man in the whole establishment who could have performed the double work—intellectual and physical—which he that day executed with his own head and hands.

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Agreements, which operate only in partial restraint of trade, are generally regarded as valid, provided they are not unreasonable, and that they have been made on good consideration. Many as are the cases that have been decided as to the interpretation to be put upon these general principles, an action was tried in the Queen's Bench Division on the 20th ult., which raised certain novel points, and the issue of which is of considerable interest and importance to the Printing and Publishing fraternity. Although some of the facts were published in these columns some time ago, it will be necessary to recapitulate them. The Buxton and High Peak Publishing Company (Limited), were the plaintiffs, and Mr. Mitchell, the defendant. The latter was formerly proprietor and publisher of a newspaper called the *High Peak News*. In 1878 he became bankrupt, and during the bankruptcy, by an agreement dated April, 1878, between the defendant, his trustee, and the plaintiff company, the paper was purchased by the plaintiff company, which had been formed for the purpose. By a clause in this agreement the defendant agreed that he would not in future carry on the business of printer, publisher, or editor, within the Parliamentary district of North Derbyshire. In April last, however, the defendant commenced to publish in the said district a newspaper called the *Derbyshire Post*, of which paper he has since been editor. The plaintiffs now claimed an injunction to restrain him from crrrying on that paper. There was no dispute as to the facts, and the only issue tried was one of law.

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After the facts, as outlined above, had been stated to the Court, Mr. Cyril Dodd read an affidavit in which the defendant said that he had at first objected to sign the clause restraining him from carrying on his occupation in North Derbyshire, and that he had not signed the agreement voluntarily, but only on the representation of his trustee that the creditors would not grant him his discharge unless he agreed to this clause. The learned counsel then contended that the agreement was bad, first as having been executed under pressure, on which point he cited "Walker *v.* Mottram" (L. R. 19, Ch. Div., 355); secondly, as being without consideration; and, thirdly, as contrary to public policy, it being against the public interest that a bankrupt should be restrained from earning his living. Mr. Justice Day held, however, that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment. His lordship was of opinion that there was abundant consideration for the agreement in the fact that the plaintiffs had bought the paper, and parted with their money on the faith of the defendant's promise not to carry on business in the district. As to the argument that this promise was in restraint of trade, his lordship said it was only a promise not to interfere with those to whom he had sold his business, and if he had made it for his own benefit any Court would hold it a reasonable stipulation. On the first point taken by Mr. Dodd, his lordship said that the agreement could only be said to have been executed under pressure in the sense that the defendant had no desire to help his creditors. He (the learned judge) did not think that any judge would have granted the defendant his discharge unless he had consented not to frustrate that realisation of his property to which his creditors were clearly entitled. His lordship granted an injunction accordingly in the terms of the agreement.

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This decision of the learned judge seems in every way fair and equitable. Even had there not been what was termed "abundant" consideration, we believe that the plaintiffs' case would still have been a strong one, for it has been fully settled in cases of a similar nature that have been tried, that the Court cannot look into the adequacy of the consideration, with the view of trying whether the restraint be reasonable or unreasonable. All that is necessary is, to see that on the face of the declaration there should appear some "consideration."

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To what extent the system of presenting almanacks has developed was indirectly illustrated in a case that engaged the attention of the Queen's Bench Division during two days last month. The action was brought before Mr. Justice Cave, on the 25th ult., when Messrs. R. H. & J. Sharp, of Manchester, printers, lithographers, and almanack publishers, sought to recover from Messrs. Crapon, Brine, & Brandon, of Victoria-street, London, £778 for goods sold, work done, and materials supplied in regard to a large number of almanacks ordered by defendants. The almanacks in question were embellished with the portraits of what were described as reigning fashionable beauties of the season, and the defendants, who carried on an extensive tea-dealing business in London and throughout the provinces on what is known as the "present system," required them for distribution amongst their customers, who on purchasing goods received a coupon entitling them to a present. The

heads upon the almanacks were taken from two water-colour drawings by Fesch, for which the plaintiffs had paid £10 apiece. The defendants ordered 70,000 copies of the almanacks for delivery within a certain time, the price agreed upon being £16 per 1,000 copies, and their defence as to £128 of the claim was that 8,000 almanacks had not been delivered within that time. As to the remainder of the claim, the defendants pleaded that they had since paid the plaintiffs £650. The defendants further alleged that the portraits upon the almanacks did not sufficiently resemble the water-colour drawings which had been shown to them, and were inferior to the drawings. In consequence of the delay and the alleged inferiority of the portraits they had suffered damages, and counter-claimed £250. After some evidence had been taken on both sides, Mr. Jelf abandoned the defence to the claim, and rested his case upon the counter-claim, which latter was heard before the same judge on the 28th ult., when a large number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the defendants, as to the quality of the work and as to the loss of business which was alleged to have resulted from the delay in the delivery of some of the almanacks.

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AFTER having heard evidence at great length, Mr. Justice Cave gave his decision, which seems to us to press rather hard upon Messrs. Sharp. The evidence adduced on all material points was, however, so contradictory, that the learned judge must have experienced no little difficulty in coming to a decision.

He said that as to the claim for inferiority of the pictures, he did not see that there was any case. They were fair resemblances of the original pictures. Of course, chromo-lithographs could not be exactly the same as water-colour pictures. The defendants had expressed their satisfaction with the proofs. The telegram of Olive, one of the defendants' witnesses, showed satisfaction, as 15,000 more copies were ordered, and there was no trace of complaint. He was satisfied that the defendants had approved of the "Evelyn" (the picture concerning which complaint was made), and were satisfied with it, and he thought there was no claim for damages as to either of the pictures. The "Evelyn" appeared to him to have been in accordance with the contract, and there was no evidence to his satisfaction of damage from any defects in the "Florence," the second picture. Nor did he (the learned judge) see any reliable evidence as to damages arising from delay in the delivery of the almanacks. No witness had been able to put a money figure on the "falling off" of the business, and, assuming any figure, how could he apportion the damage to delay in delivery or to inferiority in the quality of the pictures? In truth, he did not believe in a falling off in the trade to the amount of a penny. He could not believe that any person of sense would leave his tea-dealer merely because he had to wait a week for one of these pictures. There were, no doubt, some left on hand (a witness was called who said that at the head office there were 2,000 left), and then there were these 8,000 rejected, as too late, and for which the defendants had to pay, and which (being old almanacks)]were said to be now of no value. On the whole he had come to a conclusion which he believed would meet the justice of the case. He was quite convinced that there was no falling off in the business from this cause. And as to the copies left on hand, there was a great difficulty in finding out from what cause this had arisen—whether there were too many ordered,—or for what reason. So he could give no damages to the defendants on that ground. Then, as to the 8,000 for which the defendants had to pay and which were not delivered in time, and could not be so delivered, the plaintiffs having miscalculated the time for printing them, the defendants had a right to reject them, and were not bound to take them, and so the plaintiffs could not recover in respect of them, and he must give judgment for the defendants, but without costs, as they had failed in their counter-claim for damages.

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HARDLY as the provisions of the Factory Act at times bear upon printers and papermakers, the latter, as a rule, show a laudable anxiety to conform to the letter of the law. This fact is once more attested by the number of prosecutions instituted last year against firms connected with the before-named trades, which was fifty, as compared with fifty-six in the preceding twelvemonth. This decrease in the number of convictions is the more noteworthy from the fact that the total number of firms proceeded against has increased from 781 in 1883, to 861 in 1884.

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ACTIVE steps are being taken by the Incorporated Society of Authors to justify its claim to represent and guard the interests of the literary profession in this country. At the annual meeting held last month, it was stated that the society now numbers 302 members, including those in America and foreign countries. The committee propose to undertake the following work during the current year: 1. To continue to agitate, and if possible settle, the copyright question. 2. When the copyright question has been settled, to promote a Bill for the registration of titles. 3. To extend the operations of the society in every direction. 4. To prepare draft agreements of various kinds, for the convenience of authors. 5. To compile and to publish full and accurate information on the various methods of publishing, and their respective merits. With respect to the Copyright Laws, a Bill drawn up by the society's honorary counsel is to be submitted to Parliament, and many promises of support have been received from members of both Houses of Parliament.

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WHENEVER there is a rumour of war, the cry is immediately raised that those newspapers which advocate a firm policy are actuated by sordid motives. The latest exponent of this absurd notion is Mr. W. Pollard, of the Manchester Peace Society. Apropos of the Anglo-Russian difficulty, he points out that the "greatest danger is the reckless and almost arrogant tone of a large part of the London press," and in the same breath he adverts to "the tremendous pecuniary advantages which accrue to newspapers in time of war!" There is something ludicrously *naïve* about this latter statement. We should have thought that there is not a single person who is in the habit of reading newspapers but would have known that the expenditure incurred during war times on account of Special Correspondents, Telegrams, &c., added enormously to the working expenses of a newspaper, without securing a return even approximately commensurate to the outlay. Sydney Smith once said that a hundred years was a very little time for the duration of an error, and that, so far from being reasonable to look for its decay at so short a date, it was hardly to be expected within such limits to have displayed the full bloom of its imbecility. Sydney Smith's remark seems certainly to apply to this often-reiterated slander upon the British Newspaper Press.

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FROM the quarterly report of the London Society of Compositors it appears that the income for the first three months of the current year amounted to £2,964, and the expenditure to £2,725. The payments to members out of work have been very large, viz., £1,146, as compared with £1,189 in the preceding three months, and £701 in the corresponding quarter of 1884. The funeral allowances have absorbed £484, and the superannuation grants £247. The outlay in connexion with strikes has totalled up to £113, against £168 in the preceding three months, and £64 in the corresponding period of 1884. The strike at Messrs. Kingdon's has cost the Society £89. The emigration grants represent £47, and the sums voted to Medical and Trade Charities, £163. The available funds in the hands of the Society amount to £14,865, showing an increase on the quarter of £360, and of £1,797 as compared with the total at the corresponding date of last year.

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NEW members continue to join the Compositors' Society in considerable numbers, the increase during the quarter having been 110, thus bringing up the total membership to 6,285. Eight compositors emigrated during the first three months of the present year, and thirty-three were removed by death. The age of the latter represents an aggregate of 1,671 years, giving an average for each of the deceased of close upon fifty years and eight months. The minimum and maximum ages were respectively twenty-four and eighty-two years. It is noteworthy that the quarter's obituary includes two members over eighty years of age, four over seventy, five over sixty, two over fifty, and eleven over the age of forty years.

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ONE of the characters in "Lothair" says that he respects the institution of marriage, adding that every woman should marry, and no man. Perhaps this opinion is shared by the promoters of a new provincial newspaper who advertise for an editor who "must be active, young, and, if married, no children." Why the fact of having children should disqualify a man for the post of editor is a problem beyond our ken. To judge by the advertisement, the promoters are evidently not quite sound on matters grammatical.

FAR from satisfactory has been the British export trade during the past month, there having been a considerable falling off in the value of our shipments as compared with the like period of 1884. The outward trade in Printed Books has participated in this decline, the exports for April having amounted to 8,145 cwt., valued at £82,630, against 9,032 cwt., valued at £82,067, in April last year. The total for the four months has been 33,935 cwt., valued at £331,659, as compared with 36,329 cwt., valued at £343,543, in the like period of 1884.

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ON almost every hand there has been a contraction of the foreign demand during the past month, so far at least as the leading foreign markets for British Stationery are concerned. There has, however, by way of counterpoise, been a slightly increased trade with some of the minor countries, so that the total of the exports shows an increase, the actual value being £66,266 as compared with £65,409 in the like month of last year. This contraction of demand has, however, told upon the export figures for the first four months of the year, which represent a value of £252,039, against £260,748 a twelvemonth ago. It is a noteworthy fact that Australia is the only country with which our foreign trade in stationery has increased as compared with 1884, and even here the increase has been very slight.

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HOW are we to reconcile the repeated complaints of paper-makers as to the falling-off in the foreign demand for British paper, with the fact that our exports of such manufactures show month by month an increase? What helps to further accentuate the latter fact is that while British paper is thus in exceptionally large demand abroad, other articles of home manufacture are exported to a smaller amount than a twelvemonth ago. During April there were shipped from the United Kingdom 72,078 cwt. of paper, valued at £147,008, as compared with 60,198 cwt., valued at £128,282, in the same month last year. A corresponding advance is noticeable in the outward trade done during the first four months of the year, the actual export having been 268,336 cwt., valued at £561,148, against 241,427 cwt., valued at £524,308, at the same date last year. If these figures are trustworthy, they scarcely justify the gloomy view of our trade prospects in foreign markets taken by some members of the Paper Trade.

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TURNING to the import figures we find that an increased quantity of foreign paper has found a market in the United Kingdom during the past month, the imports having totalled up to 118,242 cwt., valued at £102,571, as compared with 110,226 cwt., valued at £108,727, in April, 1884. While there has thus been an increase in quantity, there has been a decrease in value, which would seem to betoken a continued downward tendency in the price of foreign paper. The imports for the four months compare, on the other hand, advantageously in favour of the current year, the figures for which are 427,491 cwt., valued at £401,252, against 462,246 cwt., valued at £443,567, at the same date a twelvemonth ago. In all the above totals we have made allowance for the re-exports of foreign-made paper which have taken place during the respective periods.

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COMMERCIAL failures to the number of 445 have been recorded during the four weeks ended the 2nd inst., as compared with 462 in April last year, while the figures for the four months show 2,168 failures in 1885, and 2,211 in 1884. The past month's total includes the names of three firms connected with the Paper and Printing trades, which brings the total for the current year up to thirty-five, against twenty-five at the same date last year.

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UNDER our "Gazette" intelligence, we give particulars concerning ten Bills of Sale registered during the past month by firms connected with the Printing trades, which brings up the total for the current year to fifty-eight, as compared with sixty-two at the same date last year. Altogether, there have been recorded during the month 986 Bills of Sale, against 745 in April, 1884, while the totals for the four months compare as follows:—4,179 in 1885, and 4,149 in 1884.

THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

THE series of International Exhibitions at South Kensington, begun with so much success two years ago, has this year been continued with an Exhibition of Inventions and Music. A very considerable number of the "inventions" are connected with Printing and its auxiliary arts; and they are supposed to be no older than 1862, the date of the last Great Exhibition in the same place. A very slight modification of the minor parts of some of the appliances seems to have qualified them for admission under this restrictive regulation. On the whole, nevertheless, the display is most instructive and interesting; and there are many novelties shown for the first time in public.

It is obviously impossible in one number of this journal to give anything like a complete description of the whole of the specimens that might be thought to interest our special class of readers. Indeed, the intelligent printer will find something worthy of attention in nearly every class of exhibits. In that devoted to "metallurgy" there is type metal; in "engineering construction" there are many useful improvements in machinery; in "prime movers," steam, gas, and other motors for machines; in "textile fabrics," valuable hints for papermakers; "machine tools and machinery" obviously have a claim on our notice; "electric lighting" suggests the illumination of composing and machine rooms; "chemistry" is the basis of ink, paper, and type-making; while "leather," "india-rubber," "cutlery," and other classes embrace articles which the printer is accustomed to use and buy. "Toys" have a close affinity with the operations of the stationer. But there is one group that is completely within our purview—No. 26—"Paper, Printing, and Bookbinding"; while in Nos. 29, "Photography," and 30, "Educational Appliances," the majority of the articles shown have directly to do with Printing and Stationery. We must confine ourselves in the present number of THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER to the first of these three—No. 26. The most convenient way to treat it is, perhaps, to give a general statement of the names of the exhibitors and a list of what they exhibit. Where a special and detailed notice is called for, it will be given in the form of a short article, containing such explanations as to points of novelty and excellence as may appear to be required.

In Group XXVI., devoted to "Paper, Printing, Stationery, and Bookbinding," there is a much smaller number of exhibitors than was expected. They comprise only about a hundred names, and occupy, with the list of their exhibits, less than five pages of the official catalogue. Fortunately, this paucity is relieved by the great interest of some of the machinery and processes shown, and the Printer and Stationer may profitably spend several hours in the Gallery wherein these things are located. The following matter is arranged under the names of exhibitors, in alphabetical order, as in such a small collection of exhibits the visitor does not need much indication of the position of the several stands. The official catalogue contains the names of several exhibitors who have not, so far at least, occupied the positions allotted for them. The following list includes only those who actually exhibit, and nearly the whole of the articles named are already in position. The description is that of the exhibitors themselves, as drawn up for the catalogue; it is, however, supplemented with such particulars as might be expected by technical readers.

The visitor desirous to find Group XXVI. should make his way to the Eastern Gallery, a long apartment running north and south on nearly the edge of the ground, reached by turning to the right almost immediately after passing through the entrance-hall. The unsightly advertising boards of last year, in this vestibule, have been replaced by a series of frescoes illustrating various inventions. Among them is one giving an artistic conception of "Caxton's Printing-Press," and another giving a view of that great achievement in printing engineering, the "Walter Press." A few minutes may be well devoted to these two representations.

The following is a list of what is to be seen in Group XXVI:—

ANDERTON & Co., 87, Norfolk-street, Sheffield.

Stylographic "J" pens, electric ink pencils, ruling pens, pencil-cases.

ANDREW (F. W.), 3, Neville-terrace, South Kensington.

The "South Kensington Seat," for the use of artists, serving also as easel; drawing-board and table adapted for the use of female as well as male students.

APPLETON (LEONARD), 18, Brecknock-crescent.

Patent non-blotting double ruler, self-centre rule, interest calculator, and "short cuts" for mental calculation.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY, 24, Old Bond-street.

High art chromo-lithographic reproductions.

AYLING (JOSEPH JAMES), 4, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

Improved apparatus for the preparation of drawing or transfer-paper, which, being photographed or lithographed upon a zinc plate, will produce illustrations for use with type.

The whole process of making the blocks, from the artist's drawing to the complete block, is intended to be shown daily.

BARLOW (SAMUEL) & Co., Stakehill Works, Castleton, Manchester.

Patent combined book-clasp.

BAWCOMBE (HENRY), 20, Victoria-road, Holloway-road.

Improved letter-clips.

BEEMAN & ROBERTS, 6, King-street, Cheapside.

The Remington "Standard" type-writer.

BEHRENS (EMIL), Tottenham.

Portable copying-presses, in which the pressure is derived from the use of a wedge-shaped clamp.

BREHMER (AUGUSTUS), 3 & 4, Moor-lane, Fore-street.

Machines for sewing books with wire and thread.

BROWNE (NEWNHAM), 73, Cheapside.

Publications relating to patents.

BRUCE (W. P.), Kinleith, Currie, Midlothian.

Dark ground etching.

CLAYSON (JNO. HENRY), 20, Gellatly-road, Nunhead.

Improved combination grooved stereo-blocks and sliding catches for mounting stereo and electro plates.

COHEN (A. & E.), 47, Basinghall-street.

The "Hammonia" type-writer.

COHEN (B. S.), 24, Great Prescot-street.

Pencil sharpeners.

COLLEY (WALTER W.), 253, Camberwell New-road.

Model of double-web printing-machine.

COOKE (G. K.), Manufacturing Co., 74 & 75, Cow Cross-street.

Patent apparatus for manufacuring rubber stereotypes, types, and printing faces; presses and appliances for using the same.

COPYING APPARATUS CO. (LIMITED), 36, Farringdon-street.

O. Lehm's patent "Auto-copyist"; Wilson's patent Hektograph; the Chronograph; Simplex Printer and Hektograph sheets; the "Albert" patent type-writer and duplicating process; the Cyclostyle; medicated sanitary paper, with patent bracket, and automatic cutting action.

CROPPER & Co., 28, Budge-row, Cannon-street.

American patent folding paper box; patent folding wood-box, for parcel post, &c.

CROSLAND (W.), New-street, Miles Platting, Manchester.

Machinery for making paper boxes; the "Advance" self-clamp paper-cutting machine; roller-scoring machine; millboard cutting machine; cornering machine; card-cutting machine. (Only the 26 in. self-clamp cutting machine, and the millboard machine have as yet been exhibited.)

Messrs. Dryden & Foord are the agents in London for these machines.

DALDY (J. R.), 294, City-road.

Smyth's thread book-sewing machine; Smyth's book-sewing achine.

The machine for sewing with thread is said to work at a rate of speed hitherto quite unattainable, either on tape or cord. The sewing-machine is adapted to it.

DALLAS (D. C.), 12, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

Dallastype and Dallastint photo-graving, Chromo-Dallastint; Hyaloglyphotype (Crocker's patent); Autoglyphy (Dallas's patent).

DAVISON (C. E.), 7, Nevern-road.

Letter-file, fare and ticket indicator.

DAY & COLLINS (LIMITED), Atlas Works, Fann-street.

Ventris's patent for machine-cut wood type, type-cases, poster block-cutting by machinery, inventions in printers' joinery, including an improved imposing surface, a new form of stand and galley-rack, and a novel arrangement for keeping leads, furniture, &c., in order, according to sizes.

DE BUNSEN (Miss VICTORIA), 41, George-street, Portman-square.

Apparatus for damping and affixing postage-stamps.

EDWARDS (F. A.), 321, High Holborn.

Patent combination note paper and envelopes, memorandums, circulars, &c.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN ELECTROTYPE AGENCY, 19–23, Ludgate-hill.

The Universal Copier (Steuer's patents), for obtaining an unlimited number of copies in printer's ink on any material, in exact facsimile of manuscript or printed matter.

FAIRHOLME & Co., 99, Shoe-lane.

The "Cyclostyle" apparatus for reproducing copies of writings, drawings, &c., in black and coloured inks.

FELT (W. D.), 55, Chancery-lane.

Shading mediums.

FRASER (ALEX.), care of Neill & Co., Edinburgh.

The "Fraser" type-composing and distributing machines, in operation.

FURNIVAL & Co., Reddish Iron Works, and 7, Charterhouse-street, Holborn-circus.

Demy "Improved Wharfedale" printing machine; crown folio Godfrey's patent gripper platen printing-machine for job work; foolscap folio patent "Caxton" platen machine; 26 in. Gill's patent hot or cold rolling machine; also used for glazing and finishing plain and printed paper; 32 in. Furnival's patent "Express" self-clamp guillotine; 20 in. Furnival's patent "Express" guillotine. (Some of these are not yet installed.)

GILLOTT (JOS.) & SONS, Victoria Works, Graham-street, Birmingham.

Specimens illustrating sixteen separate processes of the manufacture of steel pens.

GODFREY (ALFRED), 23, Wellington-terrace, North Reddish, Stockport.

Godfrey's improved self-delivering and self-registering platen printing-machine; said to work at upwards of 2,500 impressions per hour.

GOVER (HENRY CHAS.), Claremont-road, Highgate.

Patent "Secretary press," for india rubber and other stamps.

GRAPHIC newspaper, 190, Strand.

Examples of the various processes involved in the production of a high-class illustrated journal; machinery in motion, the *Graphic* printing-machine (Davis & Parsons, patentees)—speed 900 to 1,200 per hour for fine book or colour work.

GREENWOOD & BATLEY, Albion Works, Leeds.

Patent continuous web platen printing-press, crown size, called "The Eclipse of the 'Sun'"; said to run at the rate of upwards of 2,000 per hour under proper conditions. Mr. W. C. Kritch, the inventor, has charge of this exhibit.

HALL (JOS.), Wharncliffe Chambers, Sheffield.

Improved case for the use of accountants and auditors; improved case or receptacle to facilitate the collection of money.

HARRILD & SONS, Fleet Works, 25, Farringdon-street.

Show-case containing printers' rollers and roller composition; also medals of the 1851 Exhibition, and Sydney ditto; and official catalogue of the Great Exhibition, 1851; registered fine-art two-feeder *Illustrated London News* "Bremner" machine; "Franco-Bremner" fine-art cylinder press; chromo-litho "Bremner" machine; fine art "Bremner" platen; treadle "Bremner" platen; stereotype foundry, core-bars, adjustable gauges and metal furniture moulds; printers' joinery and utensils; patent portable gas stereo apparatus; hot-air chamber.

All the shafting and driving belts are underneath, driven by a 6 h.p. "Crossley" gas-engine. The *Illustrated London News* "Bremner" machine is shown at Mr. Ingram's stand.

HENDERSON, RAIT, & SPALDING, 3-5, Marylebone-lane.

Music punches, matrices, and rules from the Scheurman process, also blocks and rules of the Cowper process. Engraved and stamped copper plates of music, portraits of musicians, &c. Double royal lithographic printing-machine with taking-off apparatus, by Messrs. Hughes & Kimber, printing Hemy's "Pianoforte Tutor." Here is also a crown folio "Caxton" treadle machine, by Furnival.

HILLS (ARTHUR), Nonsuch-place, Chelsea, Surrey.

Improved drawing-board for fixing and stretching paper.

HODSON (J. S.), Gray's-inn Chambers, Holborn.

A series of frames containing examples of subjects to be shown in the forthcoming International Engraving Competition. They are produced by various chemical and otherwise automatic reproductive processes.

HONYWOOD (THOS.), Courtney House, Horsham.

Improvements in nature printing.

HOOK (WM. HENRY), Fairholme, Elsie-road, East Dulwich.

The "Simplex" envelope-folding machine for steam-power or treadle, having movable boxes for folding envelopes of various sizes and shapes by same machine.

HORNE (W. C.), 5A, Aldermanbury Postern.

Improvements in the manufacture of luminous paper; patent duplex paper-folding machine; Martini's patent duplex folding paper machine; Thompson's patent wire stitching machine; Huber's patent engraving machine for "hatching" work.

The Exhibition catalogue is folded by Martini's machine, and proves the capabilities of that most economical apparatus. The printing being done in good register, there was an opportunity of showing what a folding machine could do; and the result is excellent, considering the haste with which this ephemeral publication had to be got out. The catalogue is thread-stitched, but the "Guides"—officially issued—of the Exhibition, the daily programme, &c., being much thinner, are wire-stitched. They are so done on Thompson's wire-stitching machine.

INGLEFIELD (Col. S. H. S.), Parsonstown, King's Co.

Artists' palettes.

Shows patent appliances by which colours can be removed from the palette and replaced in the shortest possible time, and they are said to thus preserve their original freshness.

INGRAM (W. J.), 193, Strand.

Two-feeder "Bremner" letterpress printing-machine used in printing supplements, &c., for the *Illustrated London News*, of which Mr. Ingram is the proprietor.

JAMESON (JOHN), Akenside-hill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Improved safety paper; delible designs; fugitive and washable prints; transformation pictures.

These pictures are novel and amusing. They are printed twice over, the second design, being in a water-soluble ink, can be removed with a sponge. The advertisement, for instance, of a tailor depicts a man in an awfully shabby suit of clothes. On being damped this disappears, and is replaced by a picture of the same individual after he has bought a brand new suit from So-and-so. The process is capable of many applications, among others as a protection against forgery, and as security for postage and other stamps, for Christmas and birthday cards, &c. The system is patented by Mr. Andrew Reid, printer and publisher, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

JONES (CHARLES A.), Hatherley Court, Gloucester.

Improvements in easels and stands; the "Hatherley" easel.

LAWRENCE BROS., 48, Farringdon-street, and 57, Shoe-lane.

Gally's American "Universal" printing-press; Berlin & Jones's patent American "Leader" envelope gumming and folding machine; Cranston's patent undercut self-clamp paper-cutting machine; Royle's patent routing machine; Richard's patent ruling machine for wood engravers.

LEONARDT (D.) & Co., 100, Charlotte-street, Birmingham.

Semi-circular pointed pens.

LITHO-PLATE CO., care of C. & E. Layton, 56, Farringdon-st.

Patent "Litho-plates," a substitute for lithographic stone; patent bed, or foundation for securing and stretching the plates when being printed from in existing machines. A further reference to this invention, previously described in these columns, is made in our "Topics of the Month," on an earlier page of the present issue.

LYLE (JAS.) & Co., 57, Bishopsgate-street Within.

Manifold folding newspaper rack, book-shelves, and tables.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, 23 to 33, Blair-street, Edinburgh.

The "Waverley," and other special pens manufactured for the firm; patent yielding penholders.

MANN (GEO.) & Co., Elland-road, Leeds.

A double-demy "Climax" lithographic machine, with taking-off apparatus and damping arrangements; the "Climax" hand-press.

This machinery is worked by Clement Smith & Co., Strand, on a job in eleven colours, and runs at the rate of about 1,100 per hour.

MEISENBACH COMPANY (LIMITED), 31, Farringdon-street.

Blocks for printing with letterpress, produced direct from photographs, oil paintings, wash drawings, and pen-and-ink sketches; specimens from Meisenbach blocks.

MILLARD (WILLIAM), 80, London-street, Reading.

The "Reading" printing-machine.

MORNINGTON (E. W.), 7, Charing-cross Chambers, Duke-street, Adelphi.

Improved method of indexing books.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON, Charmouth-street, Beeston-road, Leeds.

A quadruple-crown "Anglo-American" litho machine; a varnishing machine.

The litho machine is being worked by Messrs. Riddle & Couchman, of Southwark Bridge-road, and doing art-chromo work at the rate of more than a thousand impressions per hour. The manufacturers guarantee that in ordinary this machine will print at a speed of twenty-five per cent. above that of any other machine.

NEWTON, WILSON, & Co., 102, Southampton-row.

The "Horograph," or clock-work pen; the "Wilson" stylus, or stylographic instrument.

OSBORN & SHEARMAN, Paulton Works, 334, King's-road, Chelsea.

Improvements in paper-hanging printing machines.

PAPER-CUTTING AND REELING CO., 4, Coleman-street Buildings, Moorgate-street.

Endless paper coils for Wheatstone, Morse, Hughes, and other telegraphic instruments; organette music paper; tramcar and other tickets printed on both sides, numbered, and perforated.

PAVITT (THOMAS) & Co., 70, Southampton-row.

Artists' brushes, pencils, &c.

PIPER (HERBERT), 23, Hawley-place, Maida-vale.

Patent safety envelope.

POLYCHROMATIC SIMULTANEOUS PRINTING CO. (LIMITED), 153, Queen Victoria-street.

Improvements in printing in colours on textile or other fabrics, and in the apparatus employed therein.

RICHARDSON, KOOLMAN, & ISGER, Raquet Foundry, St. Bride-street.

Fine-art moulding composition for electro deposition, for letterpress, steel, and copperplates; patent curved electros for rotary machines; specimens of electros for Lanham's patent lace-printing; exhibition medals; mosaic and other tiles.

One of the exhibits is a specimen of an electrotype over a thousand square inches in dimensions. It is without a joining. There are other monster electros shown, several having been executed for the *Graphic*.

RUBBER STAMP CO., 15, Holborn-viaduct.

Stereotyping in rubber by the "dry process"; shown in operation, with moulds, forms, presses, &c.

RUBINSTEIN (A.), 5, John-street, Bedford-row.

A reversible or multiplex type, "in which the characters are so formed that each type serves for two or more purposes, printing different letters according to the position in which it is placed in the composing-stick." A notice of this, with a specimen, will appear in a subsequent issue.

SALMON (JAMES), Blackfriars-bridge, Manchester.

Double crown "Wharfedale" printing-machine, with Salmon, Smith, & Co.'s patent taking-off apparatus, and Salmon's patent web, feeding attachment; lithographic printing machine, with Salmon, Smith, & Co.'s taking-off apparatus; Salmon's 42 in. patent "Victory" self-clamp guillotine cutting machine; Salmon's patent wire-stitching machine for the corners of paper, card-board and wood boxes.

SLADE BROS., 169, Great Portland-street.

Patent self-binding cover for periodicals, music, newspapers, &c.; portfolios and stands; new letter files; music folios, &c. These covers, while expanding as required for various thicknesses of papers, are always tight, and form a well-bound book. A paper can be slipped out without disturbing the rest. The invention consists of a series of steel slots on which the papers are placed, and a sliding cover with a strap adjusting it to the thickness of the papers within.

SPRAGUE & Co., 22, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

The "Ink-photo Process," worked by steam power; photo-lithography, &c. A demy litho-machine by Hughes & Kimber is used.

This process which is now coming into more extended use, has been much improved since it was shown at the Printing Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, Islington. It now produces really fine art work, as is shown in some of the beautiful supplements of the *Builder*, &c. The specimens displayed are in most cases of high excellence.

STUART & Co., 8, Thomas-street, Edinburgh.

Grano-lithographic stones.

THOMPSON & NORRIS'S MANUFACTURING Co. (LIMITED), Arlington-street Works, Islington.

Improvements in the manufacture of corrugated paper as a packing material.

TITCHENER (OLIVER), 3, Wilmington-street, Clerkenwell.

Improvements in casting hollow quadrats and quotations; two type-casting machines in operation, with improvements.

VIRTUE (J. S.) & Co., 294, City road.

A 26 in. copper-plate printing-press at work on etchings for the *Art Journal*; specimens of etchings, line engravings, and reproductions from the same periodical.

WATERLOW & SONS (LIMITED), 25–27, Great Winchester-street

Printing blocks produced by various photographic processes; "Woodbury type" printing process, with presses for printing; ticket printing-machine; ticket counting-machine; examples of engraving on steel and copper.

WOOD (MISS), Elmwood, Beckenham.

Adjustable geometrical ruler combining T-square, set square, protractor, and beam compass, with a new invention for drawing circles in colour; an "angle-meter."

WRIGHT (E.), 103, Ivanhoe-road.

Model of type-writer, "also applicable to production of stereo-matrices or equivalents, each line of type being set before an impression is taken."

WRIGHTSON (WILLIAM), 29, Beech-street, Barnsley.

Improved manifold copying-books.

ZUCCATO & WOLFF, 15, Charterhouse-street, Holborn Viaduct.

The "Trypograph" and the "Papyrograph" apparatus.

The following exhibits, belonging to this group, are in other parts of the building, as stated below :—

CAMERON, AMBERG, & Co., 27, Little Britain.

Amberg's system of letter-filing.

MASTERS (JOHN), 175, Goswell-road.

Printers' and stereotypers' brushes.

(*In Group* 22, *South Central Gallery.*)

JAMES (T.), 32, Great George-street, Liverpool.

Elastic photo-printing blocks for typographic press.

MACBETH (NORMAN), Victoria Foundry, Bolton.

Process for producing printing surfaces on blocks by means of gelatine photo-reliefs.

(*In Group* 29, *South Central Gallery.*)

TAYLOR (W. W.), Studley Park, near Ripon.

Turning apparatus for reversing or transferring, or reversing and transferring, paper in the web, or in sheets cut from the web; photographs of printing-machines in which this turning apparatus is employed.

(*In South Gallery, North Court.*)

We now commence our detailed notices of the more prominent exhibits.

MESSRS. HARRILD & SONS.

THE largest space in this department of the Exhibition has been allotted to Messrs. Harrild & Sons, of the "Fleet Works," Farringdon-street. It is very neatly laid out, and presents a collection of printing machinery and appliances finished with all the care and thoroughness for which this firm is distinguished. If to the educated and appreciative eye there is a species of "artistic beauty" in a well-designed and well-finished machine, there is ample opportunity here for gratifying such a taste. As is well known, anything like slovenly work never emanates from the establishment superintended by Mr. Samuel Bremner with such minute painstaking, practical experience, and mechanical ability and ingenuity.

The list given previously will indicate the general scope of Messrs. Harrild's display, but a few details as to the newest features of some of their manufactures may be here given. The principal features of the "Bremner" machines have already been described in these pages, and they are tolerably well known to printers; the following remarks are intended to point out the special characteristics of the machines now shown. We abstain from commendation, as the spectator may be left to form his own opinion of the excellence of the articles on view. The demy "Bremner" has geared rollers, and there are no roller-lifts. There is a to-and-fro movement of the riders to beat up the ink more efficiently for the finest work. There is a fine-art demy-folio "Bremner" platen-machine, the most noteworthy feature of which is that the ordinary inking-disc has been replaced with a long flat inking-table. It has roller-forks, carrying the rollers as on a cylinder-machine, with riders. Hence, an enormous amount of distribution is possible on this class of machine, which, for some kinds of work, has hitherto been a desideratum. It had, at the time of our visit, just been doing two full quarto cut-formes, one being light and one being heavy in its demands on the ink-trough. The registered chromo-litho "Bremner" machine is built from new patterns. It is remarkably massive in its construction. This machine is similar to those used at Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons' printing-office in Water-lane, Strand,—the nature of the work turned out may be seen in most of our railway stations. It is fitted with Cuthbertson's registering apparatus. The "Franco-Bremner" machine has three rails under the table, to secure great strength of impression. This principle is claimed as being peculiar to another machine; but Messrs. Harrild state that it was adopted by them about twenty-five years ago in their "Belle Sauvage" machine, of which Mr. Bremner was the inventor and patentee. The object is, of course, to secure rigidity and prevent the slightest deflection under the strain of the impression. The machine has double ductors; ten large inkers go over the form. It is now being worked by Messrs. Cassell & Co. The "Bremner" job platen is noticeable for its light-running. It has a pretty and ingenious feature in the centre slide behind the platen to take the strain of impression. Besides securing great strength in this most vital part of the apparatus, it gives a deal of "dwell." The general design is such that there is also unusual "dwell" to give time for accurate feeding, nearly the full diameter of the flywheel being the measure of the pause at this part of the operation. There is an automatic break-stop and start motion, and the hands of the workmen are left completely at liberty for the duty of feeding and taking off. The stereo-foundries are interesting by their many improved features. There are gas foundries and fuel foundries. The improved combined melting furnace and hot-air chamber is portable, there being no brickwork required. The opening of the lid automatically closes a vent, whereby the circulation in the stereotyping room of the dangerous antimonial fumes is greatly repressed. The apparatus has an inner casing of iron and firebrick to economise heat by preventing radiation. Messrs. Harrild have lately introduced patent adjustable type-high stereo core-bars for book-work, jobbing, and newspaper columns, of which Mr. Fred. Harrild is the inventor and patentee. The plates cast with them do not require planing on the back, being quite true. Specimens of the type-high plates produced are shown, and are worthy of particular attention. There is, among some well-finished printers' joinery, a new lead-rack of novel design. A new rack for wood letter, electros, &c., is decidedly ingenious. The trays, or sanspareil cases, have their fronts so made that they are continuous; hence, the trays are as much dust-excluding as a set of drawers. Instead of handles being used, the wood itself is shaped out so that it may be readily got hold of. This device is not patented, and it might furnish a useful hint to cabinet-makers. We must now only refer to the specially large display of Harrild's new patent rollers and roller-composition. Over one hundred rollers are in daily use on the various machines working in the Exhibition. The rollers make an imposing display, and would be more remarkable if there were more space to show them. They are each about 5 ft. high, and seem to be the very acme of roller-making. Messrs. Harrild's stand is undoubtedly one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition in the eyes of the printer.

The exhibits of other firms, in so far as they present points of novelty and special excellence, will be dealt with next month.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE TYPOGRAPHIC CONTROVERSY.

THE meeting of the Library Association, on the 1st inst., at the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, was in its result as important as it was interesting. Mr. Bradshaw, the librarian of the University of Cambridge, admitted to be, probably, the leading living authority on Early Typography, was announced to read a paper on "Early Printed Bibles." There was a large attendance, including several gentlemen of eminence in this particular line of study, among them Mr. Henry Stevens, of Vermont, whose contributions to the bibliography of the subject,—especially his preface to the catalogue of Bibles at the Caxton Exhibition of 1877, and his valuable work on "English Bibles,"—are well known. Mr. Robert Harrison, librarian of the London Library, presided during the first part of the meeting, and on being compelled to retire, his place was taken by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, editor of the *Western Antiquary*, and librarian of the Bristol Public Library.

Mr. Henry Bradshaw's paper was the occasion of a remarkable declaration or "pronouncement" in connexion with the history of Printing, and to explain its significance we must recall some of the recent events in the controversy as to the origin of the invention,—a controversy which in future must certainly enter on a new phase. Readers of these pages, and especially of the "Bibliography of Printing," will remember that about fifteen years ago the claims of Koster to be the first printer with movable types seemed to be almost general among bibliographers. Then, Dr. Van der Linde took up the subject, and produced his famous "Haarlemsche Costerlegende," which seemed to completely cut the ground from under the feet of the supporters of the Dutch theory. As the only reasonable competitor with Koster was Gutenberg, the claims of the latter appeared to be once more completely established. This book was translated into English by Mr. J. H. Hessels, of Cambridge, and rendered available to English readers through the liberality of Mr. William Blades, under the title of "The Koster Legend." Dr. Van der Linde subsequently issued his "Gutenberg: Geschichte und Erdichtung," &c. The editor of the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER induced Mr. Hessels to review it, and in the course of carrying out this commission, the latter made a thorough investigation of the original documents and records bearing upon the subject. The early chapters of this review were published in the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER; but the entire review formed a volume, published in 1882, by Mr. Quaritch, entitled "Gutenberg: was he the Inventor of Printing?"

This is one of the most iconoclastic works that ever issued from the press. Mr. Hessels, with most extraordinary zeal, travelled about on the Continent, going wherever there was anything to be seen that appeared likely to throw light upon the question. Wherever he went he left behind him, if we may use the metaphor, the smashed relics of cherished idols that for ages had been held in the highest regard. He mercilessly exposed all sorts of false statements, forgeries, and frauds which the zeal of one party had originated, and the credulity of the other had left unchallenged. The book, in its results, renders necessary a complete reconstruction of the story of the invention of Printing. All anterior "histories" must be revised by it, and purged of their errors and misconceptions.

One of the most startling of the discoveries made by Mr. Hessels is that the "42-line Bible" was actually not printed by Gutenberg. This is the celebrated "Mazarin" Bible,—so called because a copy of it was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin, now in the Palais de l'Institut, Paris. Recently the work has been more generally known as the "Gutenberg Bible," and those who remember the Caxton Exhibition in 1877 will recall the state and dignity accorded to the copy then shown, belonging to Earl Spencer.

For ages, indeed, the honour of having printed this splendid volume has been given to Gutenberg. Mr. Hessels has shorn Gutenberg's memory of that honour. The real printer's name has been discovered only within the last three years. It is now shown that it is attributable not to Gutenberg, but to Schöffer. Mr. Hessels ascribes, on the best evidence,—that of the types themselves,—the 30-line Indulgence of 1454 and 1455 to Peter Schöffer, as he found one of the initials used in this Indulgence in a later Indulgence of 1489 which was certainly printed in Schöffer's type. Now, the 42-line Bible is printed in the type used for some headings in the 30-line Indulgence; hence it becomes necessary to ascribe also the Bible to the same printer.

This great discovery alters not only the name of the printer of the book, but the chronology of its publication, for it must have been done by Schöffer after Gutenberg was removed from the partnership with Fust, as the sequel of the celebrated law-suit. The discovery has been achieved through a profound and minute study of the types used,—a method of investigation which may be said to have been first properly applied to the elucidation of typographical questions of origins by Mr. Bradshaw, in whose hands it has led to results of the most remarkable character. In his paper read before the Library Association Mr. Bradshaw exemplified the method and showed its advantages by referring to the consequences of its application to several well-known Bibles. We are, of course, precluded from reporting the paper itself, as it will appear in a forthcoming number of the organ of the association, the *Library Chronicle*. Unfortunately, the written portion of Mr. Bradshaw's remarks formed only a small proportion of those to which he gave utterance, and the last-named were, perhaps, of chief interest. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Bradshaw has not printed more than two small pamphlets on a branch of science of which he has the most profound knowledge. The published results of his investigations do not bear the slightest proportion to the dimensions of the services he has rendered to bibliographers and typographic historians. He showed at the meeting that the comparison not merely of type-faces, but of the typographical habits of the early printers, must be studied if we are to arrive at definite and accurate conclusions. The most startling results had followed the adoption of this plan. Through it was revealed the entire system and method of work of the early printers. Hence it had been learned that these followed quite a different plan to what is now in vogue. The manuscript was divided into probably four parts, and as many hands set to work on it from those starting-points, working independently. This may be ascertained by the fact that at certain intervals there are no divided words or broken sentences running from one page to another. The early printers, too, had different systems in regard to what we should call "warehousing" stock. They worked off but a few copies in sheets, and put these by. If they ran out of sheets, through an unexpected demand, they re-

printed the portions of which they were deficient. Hence the variations in single editions. Some pages may have thirty-nine lines, in the reprint they may have forty lines. In this case the types have been recast, so as to "get in" more matter. The early printers did not print a book as a continuous whole, but from page to page.

Mr. Bradshaw's paper was illustrated by photographic reproductions of several of the early Bibles. Incidentally, he threw light on a passage which has puzzled every writer, in the chronicle of Joh. Philippus de Lignamine, published at Rome in 1474. It contains the first mention of the name of Gutenberg. "Jacobus cognomento Gutenbergo, patria Argentinus et quidam alter cui nomen Fustus imprimendarum litterarum in membranis cum metallicis formis feriti trecentas cartas quisque eorum per diem facere innotescunt apud Maguntiam Germanie civitatem." We translate this, but Mr. Bradshaw is not responsible for the translation:—"Jacob, with the surname Gutenberg, by country a citizen of Strassburg, and a certain other man whose name is Fust, skilful in printing letters on parchments with metallic stamps, are reputed to produce 300 sheets each per day at Maintz, a city of Germany."

The expression 300 may be taken as meaning "a great number," the Italians having an idiom which expresses an indefinite quantity in this way.

Subsequently, Mr. Henry Stevens alluded in terms of deserved eulogy to the investigations and method of Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. John Southward, alluding to the extreme importance of what had been stated, asked whether it was to be distinctly understood that Mr. Henry Bradshaw endorsed the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Hessels that the 42-line Bible was not printed by Gutenberg, but was the work of Schöffer. This elicited a long reply from the reader of the paper, who not only expressed his own decided opinion, but offered the most convincing reasons for its acceptance. He gave his entire assent to Mr. Hessels's conclusions; indeed it was at his (Mr. Bradshaw's) instance that the statements were included in Mr. Hessels's book. So the greatest of the "Gutenberg monuments" is now dethroned, and Peter Schöffer is raised to a position far more elevated than he has before occupied.

We may conclude this article by placing on record a reference to Mr. Hessels's latest contribution to the history of the invention of Printing. It consists in the review, signed, of Rush C. Hawkins's "Titles of the First Books from the Earliest Presses" (New York, 1884), by Mr. Hessels, in the *Academy*, July 26, 1884. This is a sequel to "Gutenberg," and replies to some of the more serious criticism levelled against that work. The upshot of the whole affair is, in Mr. Hessels's words, "I believe I may say without boasting that I have brought the question as to who was the inventor of Printing to such a point that the merest trifle may, at any moment, enable us to cry, Down with Gutenberg! or, Gutenberg for ever! This trifle may consist of a genuine document, a trustworthy statement in some contemporary author, or anything which does not stand in need of further support of speculations." After ages of controversy all that we know is this, and the declaration indicates precisely the present aspect of the subject.

Fire.—Shortly after half-past nine o'clock on the night of the 25th ult. a fire broke out on premises in Market-street, Bradford, jointly occupied by Mr. Thomas Shields, the proprietor of the *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, and Messrs. Colefax & Hamer, accountants. The fire was discovered in the basement, where the newspaper is printed. It appears to have been caused by the overheating of the stove used for melting the lead for the stereotype plates. No injury was done to the machines, and the damage is estimated to amount to less than £100. The premises were insured.

IMPROVEMENTS IN PREPARING STONES FOR PRINTING.

THE importance of a proper acidulation of the stone, previously to its being put into the machine, can hardly be overrated by the lithographic printer. It has long been customary to effect this acidulation by the best methods heretofore known; but even in the hands of the most careful person, the work is sometimes not sufficiently protected, and becomes bitten through, probably where it is most essential that it should be quite firm. Herr Jos. Eberle, a lithographer in Vienna, has had his attention arrested by this defect, and has invented a process, which he calls "burning-etching," whereby any amount of acidulation can be given with perfect safety to a stone having upon it the most delicate work.

The process has been patented in this country as well as in the chief Continental States and in America. The patents for this country, Australia, France, and America, have been purchased by Mr. Coles, a member of the firm of Stoer Brothers & Coles, of Upper Thames-street, who is introducing it energetically and successfully into England and Scotland, and has already granted licences to many of the leading firms of lithographers. A short time ago, by special invitation, we were present at a demonstration of the method, and our readers will doubtless be interested by a short account of what we witnessed.

The stone to be operated upon was the black of a large show-card, which had been drawn in chalk upon a surface not too well grained, and was therefore in most respects as good a test-subject as could be had. Mr. Coles, not being himself a lithographic printer, called in the aid of one, and caused the stone to be well and brightly rolled up. Mr. Coles himself next took in hand a rotary fan, made of a piece of cardboard loosely fastened to a rod of wood, the whole resembling a toy-flag. This being rotated, the flag caused a current of air, which rapidly dried the stone. Taking now a quantity of finely-prepared and powdered colophony, which is much superior to ordinary resin, it was spread over the stone with a pad of cotton wool, and the superfluity dusted off with a roll of swansdown calico, the woolly side being outwards. The application of some *talgstein* in powder (the French chalk of commerce will not do, Mr. Coles says) follows that of the colophony, and is similarly rubbed in, and the superfluous portion wiped off.

The next operation is to fuse the ink, colophony, and talgstein into an acid-resisting mass by means of heat. The mere employment of heat to effect this is not new, as stones have been heated before an open fire, and even baked in an oven, after the above applications; but as compared with Herr Eberle's process these methods are clumsy, inconvenient, and ineffective. The essence of the new departure consists in employing a spirit blow-pipe lamp, which is portable and capable of applying a great heat just where it is wanted, namely, direct on the surface of the stone, without heating it too deeply. It is made of copper, and consists of two parts, a cotton-wick lamp fed with methylated spirit, and over it a spirit-boiler, from which projects the blow-pipe tube, terminating in a position just over the lamp-wick. The boiler is partly filled, and the lamp trimmed. Shortly after lighting the lamp the spirit in the boiler becomes vapourised, and the gaseous spirit taking fire as it passes over the flame of the lamp, is projected forward with considerable force, so that it may readily be directed to any particular point of an object.

Taking the lamp in this condition into his hand, and waiting a few seconds until the force was fully developed, Mr. Coles directed the flame first to the edge of the stone. The immediate effect was a condensation of moisture upon its surface, due to the products of combustion. The stone soon becoming warm, however, the "sweat" was readily vapourised, and by watching its evaporation the operator is guided as to the movement of the lamp. Keeping the flame directed upon the stone for a few seconds after the evaporation of the moisture from the part where it has existed, the compound coating of ink, &c., is fused, and the lamp is moved forward in parallel lines until the whole surface has been operated upon, and an equal fusion has taken place. Contrary to what might have been expected, the ink keeps to the form of the drawing, and does not spread upon the stone, remaining, indeed, just in the same position as applied by the printer.

The acidulation is now proceeded with. Herr Eberle prefers the application of gum-water and hydrochloric acid (the mixture being strong enough to produce a rapid and brisk effervescence), laid on by means of a large varnish-brush with vigour and rapidity, the movement of the hand being similar to forming a script capital *H* or a figure 8. To this operation succeeds washing with water, and gumming-in. For ordinary work, one such application is considered sufficient; but if more relief is required, the whole process can be repeated as many times as may be thought necessary, each subsequent inking and dusting being superposed upon the previous one, and the burning process applied each time to effect the proper fusion. The acidulation of the stone being completed, it only remains to wash off the remaining gum and acid; to remove the accumulated ink, &c., with turpentine, and to re-roll up the work in the ordinary manner; when the stone is ready for the machine. A few such repetitions as these would produce an amount of relief equal to engraving for surface printing. In this connexion, we may just caution the inventive reader that there is nothing new in producing printing-blocks by biting up litho-stones, as it was done very extensively by some firms over a quarter of a century ago; and though his process would be very applicable, we believe Herr Eberle makes no claim in this direction.

As in the case of many new inventions, the gentlemen of the press who do not understand lithography have conveyed false ideas of the improvements due to this process, and some have even gone so far as to speak of "the process of burning instead of etching," which involves an entire mistake. Even "burning-etching" seems to us an unfortunate term, as it may lead to a false impression, and "peculiar-heating-before-etching" process seems to us a more correct description, for nothing is burned, only a fusion taking place. Undoubtedly this fusion is an important matter, and produces a better resistance to the acid, while it probably strengthens the work by causing the fatty matter to penetrate deeply into the surface-heated stone. The inventor deserves every credit for the ingenuity involved in the lamp application, and the process is so good in itself that it needs no adventitious help from false or mistaken advocacy to induce lithographers to adopt it. Nothing succeeds like success, and as most of the leading houses have already become licensees, the rest will, almost as a matter of course, follow such lead.

Mr. Coles also exhibited a stone which had to us a very familiar appearance, being bitten up quite high enough for relief printing; but he explained that this was only done to show of what the process was capable, as such high relief was altogether beyond the requirements of litho-printing. It certainly proved clearly that, however far the biting may be carried, there is no fear of weakening the lines, because this extreme case established the fact that the bases of the lines are broader than their apices, and therefore equal to withstanding any practicable number of impressions.

Our lithographic readers will doubtless be much interested in this valuable process, and we are sure that Mr. Coles will readily afford further particulars to either masters or managers of lithographic printing firms, and having engaged the services of a practical printer of experience, he will be able to arrange to have the process demonstrated at the office of any lithographer who may desire to witness it.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER IX.—The Leader Writer—*continued.*

MR. WALTER BESANT has written an interesting account of the circumstances under which the late Prof. Palmer became connected with the *Standard*, and of the qualifications required in leader writers.* "It is well known," he says, "that it is an extremely difficult thing for a man to force his way into the upper ranks of journalism. There are, to begin with, so many men before him,—perhaps men as good, certainly men who have been trained in a sharp, practical school,—who know the lobbies, who are behind the scenes, and can write articles which are full of hidden meanings, suppressions, and hints to those who know. Journalism has become a close profession, into which a man must enter early, and make of it the business of a life. At the age of forty-one, then, Palmer became a journalist. He became a journalist just as he became an Arabic scholar, by dint of pluck and perseverance. He was always to be found at the office of the paper at the right time. He was discovered to be one of those useful men who can write pleasantly on almost any subject. As a specialty, there was Turkey and the East; there was also Italy; he had travelled, he had read, he had observed. He preserved in his writing, as well as in his talk, the elasticity of youth; he was one of those men who would never have become old.

"He did not care how late he sat up writing; he picked up the points of a subject with astonishing swiftness; in fact, he seemed born to be a journalist, just as he was born to be an Oriental. From August, 1881, till his departure for Egypt, he was employed upon the *Standard*, going to the office of the paper every afternoon and evening when he was wanted. Sometimes he was able to get away early; oftener it was two o'clock in the morning before his work was finished. It is fatiguing work; one has to be always ready to produce an intelligent and a pleasant article, taking the right view, on any subject which may occur. Sometimes there are no subjects; then one must be invented. Sometimes, when the work has been already half completed, a telegram comes which alters the aspect of the case, or presents a new subject of paramount importance. Then all has to be begun again, with the boy standing at your elbow to snatch the slips as they are completed and carry them off with the ink still wet to the compositors. Palmer liked the work, and did not at all mind the late hours."

Not less interesting is the light thrown upon the work of

* "Life of E. H. Palmer." By Walter Besant. London: Macmillan & Co. 1883.

leader writing by Mr. Robert Wilson, at one time assistant-editor of the *Standard*, who remarks :—"When a man like Palmer wants to form a connexion with the London press, he has only one difficulty, that of getting known to the conductors of some newspaper. The possession of solid information about a few special subjects, combined with even a very moderate ability to give it readable expression, will do the rest for him. In Palmer's case the difficulty of introduction was got over in rather an odd way. He became, like many eminent journalists,—notably another Oriental scholar, Edwin Arnold, of the *Daily Telegraph*,—a newspaper writer by simply answering an advertisement.

"The conductors of the *Standard* wanted a good, ready, all-round writer. They advertised for one, and selected Palmer from a shoal of candidates as being worth a trial. At first he did not 'promise well.' He had little knowledge of, and no interest in, politics; but, luckily at the time he began his newspaper work, a good many questions relating to the East were at the front, and upon these Palmer had always something to say that was not only worth saying, but worth reading. If he had nothing to say, he invariably knew where to go for information; and as he himself never spared either time or trouble in helping other people, everybody seemed to enter into a kind of conspiracy to help him. At first he had no very regular connexion with the *Standard*. His capacity for writing on certain phases of the Eastern Question, on matters connected with political geography, and on a great variety of social topics, however, determined the conductors of the paper 'not to lose sight of him.' So he was every now and then invited to contribute an article, and it was noticed that he always did it with care and promptitude. He was so scrupulous about his newspaper work that he made a point of coming in at night and delivering his 'copy' with his own hand, and this led to his becoming very friendly with the men on night duty in the editorial department.

"He would sit chatting with them in his cheery, prattling way for half an hour, until his visits began to be looked for with pleasure. One night 'something happened,'—I forget what, a railway or mining accident,—some sudden disaster which demanded editorial comment. There was nobody at hand to write about it, and, accordingly, when one of the assistant editors suggested that they should 'try Palmer,' who happened to be in the way, he was tried and not found wanting. There and then he sat down, and by aid of a hasty scamper through some books of reference hurriedly collected for him, he scribbled off a very neatly-written and interesting article in something like an hour and a half. This habit he had of 'dropping in' at nights for a little chat caused him to be appealed to in similar emergencies, and gradually it came to pass that he was regarded as an institution in the office. Nobody knew exactly—he used to say he did not know himself—how he dropped almost insensibly into a position on the staff, just as if he had been formally engaged as a regular contributor.

"To the excellence of his journalistic work his colleagues all bear frank and hearty testimony. He was not, perhaps, a strong writer, but he wrote rapidly and readily, and his style was smooth and elegant. He never was very successful as a political critic; in fact, about what may be called party politics he never wrote at all. The only exception to this has already been given, namely, where reference has been made to the points of Oriental policy, concerning which he had special information. He had a marvellous faculty for swiftly grasping the pith of any instructions given him, and his quickness in 'getting up' a subject was very remarkable. Men used to say of the late Sir William Hamilton,—whose metaphysical writings prove the extent of his omnivorous reading,—that he never read a book. He simply 'tore the heart out of it' in less time than an ordinary man would require to make his way through the opening chapters. Palmer at his newspaper work somewhat resembled the great Edinburgh metaphysician. He would now and then sit down in a state of almost blank ignorance to write on a subject, and Blue Books and works of reference were soon piled up beside him. After some plunging about among them, he would emerge in less than an hour with a most extraordinary collection of facts, all useful and to the point. These seemed to arrange themselves in his mind without any apparent effort on his part; in a few minutes his busy pen would scamper over the paper. In an hour and a half a little heap of beautifully clear manuscript was to be found lying by his side, which, when 'touched up' here and there by the writer, represented what he proudly called 'my leader.'"

Men of Palmer's stamp are exceedingly rare; for, on a sudden order, to spin, spider-like, a column of readable matter is a difficulty only appreciable by those who do it. Oddly enough, to those who do not, and cannot do it, this work appears easy.

As a rule, subjects are assigned to persons who are supposed to understand them in all their bearings; but it is clear, from the way in which social questions are discussed by some papers, that this rule has many exceptions. Apropos of this, the Rev. W. L. Blackley pleads for "a little more thought, and a little less haste" from the London editors in judging his National Insurance scheme. "Just as we were going on the platform at Holborn," he says, "a gentleman came up to me and said, 'Is there anything in print about your scheme? I have to write a leader on it for the ————' (an important London morning paper). 'Oh,' I said, 'certainly; I'll send you all the literature about it to-morrow.' 'But,' he rejoined, 'I must write the article *to-night*.' And a wonderful article he wrote, *considering*."

Repeating this anecdote to a leader-writer of our acquaintance, he replied that, for his own part, he had listened to one of Mr. Blackley's addresses, and had read six or seven of his pamphlets and magazine articles, as well as the replies to them, without ever having written a word upon the subject, or ever expecting to do. But if it became necessary for him to write upon this topic, he would not, at all events, be entirely unprepared for the emergency which Mr. Blackley has described. It is not possible, however, for one leader-writer to discuss the bearings of every subject or question with the same fulness and accuracy as a specialist. As an illustration of the extent and variety of subjects which a leader-writer of a Northern "daily" is called upon to discuss, we may quote the following list of articles which he wrote in about twelve successive issues of his paper :—

1. Increase of Myopia.
2. Intemperance amongst Children.
3. The Universal Language.
4. The History of Teetotalism.
5. Mechanics' Institutes,—Past and Present.
6. Trading Powers of Corporations.
7. Shorthand and its History.
8. Penny Dinners for Children.
9. The History and Folk-lore of Salt.
10. Town Children's Ignorance of Nature.
11. Ballooning.
12. Circassian Proverbs.
13. Present Position of the Welsh Language.
14. Holidays at Home and Abroad.
15. Cremation.
16. Education in Japan.
17. The Dog in History and in Art.
18. The Jews as Emigrants.
19. Some Early Works of Great Authors.
20. Birds with Teeth.
21. Shakespeare's Autograph.
22. The Genealogy of Popular Stories.

An impression is gaining ground even among editors that newspaper opinions are, as a rule, expressed with too much haste to be valuable. This, at least, was the proposition which Mr. T. Gibson Bowles sought to enforce in the *Fortnightly Review* (July, 1884). He thinks that, in the future, the newspapers will be confined to news; and, judging from the value put upon leading articles by the public, we have come to the same conclusion. The public want the facts, and to be allowed to think for themselves. They do not want to be influenced either one way or the other by an editor. They can tolerate the preaching of a minister, but not that of an editor. At any rate, brief is the existence of a leading article. It is read one minute, and forgotten the next. It is the most costly production in a daily newspaper, and yet is the most lightly valued. The labour involved in its composition, and the shortness of its life are thus referred to by Mr. Sala :—

"The exercise last named must of necessity be deliberately planned, carefully thought out, and written with the greatest care and attention. It fills only a column and one-eighth of largish type; its actual composition does not occupy more than two hours; but, at least, preliminary three hours—and often more—must be devoted to the mental adjustment of its form and manner. In the course of twenty-four hours it is completely forgotten. I have written some seven thousand of these ephemeral essays; and I can conscientiously declare that very few of their number have been hurried in their composition. If an artisan is to be allowed to judge of his own work, I may say that the very best of the poor stuff which I have produced has appeared in the leading columns of a daily newspaper to which, during a period of twenty-seven years, I have been a constant contributor; and now that I am growing old and past service, I sometimes reflect, with no small amount of bitterness, that the papers, to the preparation and execution of which I have devoted all the knowledge and all the capacity which I may possess, and which contain the whole marrow of what mind I may have, will never see the light again; and that I shall only be remembered—if I am remembered at all—as a writer of a mass of desultory essays and sketches of foreign travel, of a mass of bald chat, and four bad novels. The last, perhaps, show more than do any other of the things which I have written, the marks of slovenliness and haste; for when I am in England I work at my trade as a journalist many hours every day, except Saturday; and the few romances which the proprietors of periodicals have induced me to write have been flung off in the brief intervals between the daily spells of grinding newspaper toil; flung off so rapidly that I have often, while rushing through an instalment of a tale for the 'copy' of which the printer's boy has been clamouring in the passage, forgotten the very names of the characters whom I had introduced in the preceding portion."

Bibliography of Printing.

Wiksstrom (B. A.). The True Story about Gutenberg's Invention of Printing. New York : 1883. Folio. 8 leaves.

A metrical joke, illustrated in seven tableaux. 1, Frederick loves Bertha, 2, and cuts her name in a bench; 3, drops colour in; 4, sitting down thereupon, his "teacher" Gutenberg passes; 5, and sends him flying on to a sheet of paper; 6, "the old man stood amazed, as at the sheet he gazed, and stared and muttered like a man demented; the letters printed there might truly make him stare, for thus the art of Printing was invented!" 7, the boy is carried off, and his "form" is used for each impression.

Wildenhayn (Heinr. Aug.). Erneuerte Ehren-Gedichte auf die Edle freye Kunst-Buchdruckerei, mit deren Ursprung, Fortgang und Nutzbarkeit, wehren sich deren Anverwandten für andere Künsten mit Grund der Wahrheit zu rühmen haben, mit poetischer Feder entworfen. Leipzig : 1743.

In Gessner's "Buchdruckerkunst," 1 Band abgedruckt.

Wilkins (Charles), Ph.D. F.R.S. A Grammar of the Sanskrita Language. London : 1808. 4to.

In the preface to this work Dr. Wilkins gives an interesting account of his own punch cutting and type-founding for the Sanskrit Grammar.

Will & Schumacher. Holztypen-Fabrik in Mannheim Schriftmuster. 1877. Folio. 145 Blätter.

Willems (Alphonse). Les Elsevier : Histoire et Annales Typographiques. Bruxelles, Paris, et La Haye : 1880. 8vo. pp. cclix. 607. Plates.

This is, without doubt, one of the best guides for those making collections of Elzevir editions. It describes with great minuteness the principal editions from the various presses of this great house. The above is the work referred to in the Bibliography, *s.v.* Elzevir, *ante*, as being in preparation.

——— La première édition des Maximes de La Rochefoucauld imprimée par les Elzevier en 1664. Notice bibliographique. Bruxelles : 1879. 8vo. pp. 16.

Willems (Jan Frans). Bericht vegens de Antwerpsche Boekprinters. (pp. 69–86 of the "Mengelingen van Vaderlandschen."

——— Berigten wegens de Boekprinters van Antwerpen, ten jare 1442, enz. door J. F. W. (Beoordeeling van het vorenstaende berigt. [By J. Koning]. Gent : 1844. 8vo. With facsimile. pp. 61.

——— Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis der Boekdrukkunst in Antwerpen. Antwerpen : 1828. 8vo. pp. 61, and plate.

Jan Frans Willems, the Dutch poet and scholar, was born in 1793. He attracted public attention, in 1818, by a poetical address to his countrymen, on the importance of using the tongue their fathers spoke, and in the following year appeared his "Dissertation on the Dutch Language and Literature, in connexion with the Southern Provinces of the Netherlands." Willems was editor of the "Belgisch Museum," of which ten volumes were published. Among his other works are a Flemish version of "Reynard the Fox," and "Miscellanies on National Subjects." He died at Ghent, in 1846.

Willett (Ralph). A Memoir on the Origin of Printing. Newcastle : 1817. 8vo.

42 copies printed.

——— Observations on the Origin of Printing. Newcastle : 1819. 8vo.

32 copies printed.

The Memoir on the Origin of Printing from the "Archæologia," vol. xi., pp. 267-316, edited by J. T. Brockett, was, in 1818, reprinted by the Newcastle-on-Tyne Typographical Society (*see* Brockett). A second edition was published in 1820, edited by Mr. T. Hodgson (*see* Hodgson). The *Harleian Miscellany* says that "this memoir has satisfactorily established the claim of Mentz to the honour of the invention." The Observations on the Origin of Printing, in a Letter to O. S. Brereton, by Ralph Willet, were also first printed in the Archæologia, vol. viii., pp. 239-250, and the reprint was edited by Mr. John Murray. Thirty-two copies only were printed, at the instance of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Typographical Society.

——— Memoir on the Origin of Printing. Addressed to John Topham, Esq., F.R. and A.SS. 50 pages from vol. xi. of "Archeologia," published separately (1793).

Willich (C. G.). Annalium typographicorum specimen, sive catalogus editionum ab annum 1466–1500 in Bibliotheca Annæbergensi exstantium [In his "Arcana Bibliotheca Annæbergensia. Leipzig : 1730. 8vo. pp. 298–332].

Willshire (William Hughes), M.D. An introduction to the Study and Collection of Ancient Prints. Illustrated with frontispiece, two large folding plates, being facsimiles of two unique Engravings in the *Manière criblée*, and Monograms of Artists, 1873. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with the Marks of celebrated Collectors found on rare Prints. 2 vols. Royal 8vo. London : 1874. pp. xii. 569.

A standard work on the subject. The contents include engraving in ancient times; progress of the art from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; processes of engraving; advice on commencing the study and collection of prints; the various schools of engraving—the Northern and the Southern; on chiaroscuro, metal-engraving, etching, the dotted manner, mezzotinto, examination and purchase of ancient prints; conservation and arrangement of prints. There is also a very valuable Bibliography, and a table of monograms and ciphers used by engravers.

——— A Descriptive Catalogue of Playing and other Cards in the British Museum, accompanied by a concise general history of the subject and remarks on cards of divination, and of a politico-historical character. [London] : Printed by order of the Trustees, 1876. 8vo.

——— Supplement, with illustrations. London : 1877. 8vo. pp. xii. 87.

The plates, twenty-three in number, are printed in colours, and form exact facsimiles of the original cards.

——— A Descriptive Catalogue of Early Prints in the British Museum. Vol. I., German and Flemish Schools. London : 1880. 8vo. pp. xii. 347. 10 plates.

Willson (James Renwick). Alphabetical Printing and Writing. 1826.

WILME (B. P.). A Manual of Writing and Printing Characters, both ancient and modern, for the use of architects, engineers, and surveyors, engravers, printers, decorators, and draughtsmen; also for use in schools and private families, in which the various alphabets in every-day use are completely analysed and familiarly explained; containing numerous examples of curious ancient alphabets. Illustrated with twenty-six large plates and seventeen woodcuts. London: Published for the author, 1845. 4to.

WILSON (Dr. Alexander). A Specimen of some of the Printing Types cast in the Foundery of Dr. A. Wilson & Sons, College of Glasgow. [Glasgow]: 1772. 8vo. 24 leaves.

The only types shown are roman and italic.

——— A Specimen of Printing-Types. At foot is:—"The above are some of the sizes cast in the Letter-Foundery of Dr. Alexander Wilson & Sons." Glasgow: 1783. Large post broadside, printed one side.

——— A Specimen of Printing-Types cast in the Letter Foundry of Alexander Wilson & Sons. Glasgow: 1786. 8vo.

——— A Specimen of Printing-Types cast in the Letter Foundry of Alexander Wilson & Sons. Glasgow: 1789. 8vo.

There is an annotation in this BIBLIOGRAPHY, *s.v.* BAINE, which is liable to misapprehension. The "Specimen of Printing Types by John Baine" (Edinburgh, 1787, 8vo.), emanated from a foundry that had a common origin with that of Dr. Wilson's, of which the specimen books are enumerated above. John Baine, the Edinburgh typefounder, sent over to Philadelphia at the close of the Revolutionary War, under the charge of a relative, probably his grandson, a complete type-foundry. About 1777 he followed himself. This was the first regular type-foundry in the United States. Baine died in 1790, and his grandson returned to England.

Struck with the idea of improving the art of printing by a new stereotyping process, Dr. Alexander Wilson and the elder Baine mentioned above joined partnership in a type-foundry which was started in St. Andrew's, Scotland, in 1742, being the first in that country. In 1744 they removed to Glasgow. In 1747 Baine went to Dublin to establish there a branch business. In 1749 the partnership was dissolved. Dr. Wilson remained in Glasgow, and there those beautiful types were produced which have gained a European renown for the press of the Foulis Brothers. Baine came back to Scotland and settled at Edinburgh; thence he went to America, as above stated, and died there. On the death of Dr. Wilson, his foundry was carried on by his two sons, and in 1830 descended to his grandson, Alexander Wilson. In 1850 it was incorporated with the Caslon Foundry. Mr. Wilson returned to London, where he died, November 7th, 1874.

WILSON (A. J.). The Walter Press [article in *Macmillan's Magazine*, London, February, 1875, 8vo.].

Reprinted in "The Walter Press" (London: 1876, 16mo.)—*See* WALTER (J.) *ante.*

WILSON (Andrew). Arbitration between the University of Cambridge and Andrew Wilson. London: 1806. 8vo.

ANDREW WILSON was a London printer, associated with Earl Stanhope in perfecting the plaster process of stereotyping. He issued a prospectus announcing the results achieved, and in 1803, under his lordship's patronage, commenced business as a stereotyper, in which he continued for several years. He did not receive much encouragement and then took to publishing, without success. In 1804 the invention was offered to the University of Cambridge, but differences arose, and the matter fell to the ground. Wilson's account of the transaction is contained in the above pamphlet. Some misunderstanding then occurred between the patron and the printer, and Walker, who constructed the Stanhope Press and fitted up Wilson's foundry, set up in opposition to him as a stereotyper. A mechanic named Kier was then employed by Wilson to make the apparatus. Walker afterwards, to revenge himself on Wilson, announced that he would, for £50, divulge the process to any one. In this way a knowledge of it became disseminated, and stereotyping in plaster was generally practically adopted.

——— Stereotype Printing. London: 1811. 8vo.

This is a small tract of eight leaves addressed "to the Public," against the combination of London Booksellers to ruin Wilson's stereotype publications.

ReBieWs.

A Smaller Biblia Pauperum, conteynynge Thyrtie and Eyghte Wodecuttes illvstratynge the Lyfe, Parablis and Miraclis off oure Blessid Lorde & Savioure Jhesus Crist. With the Propre Descrypciouns theroff extracted frō the Originall Texte off IOHN WICLIF, somtyme Rector of Lutterworth. Preface by the late Verie Rev. A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Dean of Westminster. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

IT may be remembered that in connexion with the Caxton celebration of 1877, a volume, entitled "A New Biblia Pauperum," was issued by Messrs. Unwin Brothers, of the Gresham Press. The work consisted of impressions of a very curious series of original wood-blocks which had been purchased at Nuremberg, some sixty years ago, by the late Mr. Sams, of Darlington. The edition of this memorial volume, which was limited to 275 copies, was at once absorbed, and Messrs. Unwin Brothers therefore deserve the thanks of collectors for issuing the present work, which, though reduced in size, faithfully retains all the peculiarities of the original blocks, while certain other features have been embodied which help to enhance the interest of the volume. Explanatory text has been added from Wiclif's translation of the New Testament, which latter was the only English version commonly known when these blocks were originally engraved. The letterpress is printed in black letter, on separate pages, and is surrounded by borders which are facsimiles of those used in a Book of Hours, printed by T. Kerver, in Paris, and preserved in the Lambeth Palace Library. The paper is Dutch hand-made, and the binding, in vellum, is after the style of an early printed book in the British Museum, while the use of "antique" metal clasps still further helps to give an air of *vraisemblance* to this Biblia Pauperum. The mechanical get up of the work is excellent, and reflects credit upon Messrs. Unwin Bros., the printers. This volume, like its predecessor of 1877, will doubtless be greatly prized by collectors.

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Die Jubelfeste der Buchdruckerkunst und ihre Literatur. By LOUIS MOHR. Vienna: Friedrich Jasper. 1882; pp. 120.

IN compiling the present work, M. Mohr has cultivated a field of typographical literature that had hitherto been neglected. We have here set forth, in chronological and topographical order, the several centenary and other celebrations of the invention of Typography, and of the introduction of the art into different countries and cities; while in each case a full bibliography is added of the periodical and other literature issued in connexion with such celebration. M. Mohr, who is a devoted student of all that relates to Printing, has brought to bear upon his task an exceptional fund of knowledge and a painstaking industry that have enabled him to compile a work that will prove a valuable aid to any future historian of the art. It is worth adding that although the imprint on the title-page bears the year 1882, the work itself is brought down to the present time, the quarcentenary celebration in 1883 of the introduction of Printing into Stockholm, and the tercentenary celebration of the introduction into Russia in the same year, being both duly chronicled. This latest of M. Mohr's literary productions is as widely useful as it is interesting.

A NEW BOOK-STITCHING MACHINE.

THE following account of a wonderful book-stitching machine is given by the *American Machinist*:—Mr. Sterling Elliott, of Newton, Mass., has perfected a machine for stitching pamphlets and unbound books, which, it would seem, will induce a revolution in this kind of work. It does the work in a fraction only of the time required by existing methods, and in a superior manner. The machine is a model, not only for the neatness, accuracy, and rapidity with which it does its work, but for its fine mechanical conception and construction, and the almost human action of its mechanical movements. The thread or cord with which the stitching is done is unwound from a large stationary spool, and passes through a tension device similar to that of a sewing-machine, but there are no needles to thread, nor in fact is there much similarity between the two machines further than that of the tension. All the preparation necessary is to pass the thread between the tension discs.

The pamphlet to be stitched lies underneath a slotted plate. In the operation of the machine the thread is taken hold of just as it would be by the thumb and finger of the hand, and stretched along the top of the plate directly over the slot. Then three needles pass up from underneath through the leaves to be stitched, and one after another takes hold of the thread, carrying it down through the leaves and forming three loops on the lower side. What would answer for the shuttle of a sewing-machine then passes forward through these loops, and seizing the thread returns with it, when by the most ingenious of all the operations a square knot is tied at the end between the leaves, the thread being drawn taut. An arrangement reminding one of the operation of a pair of scissors is at one end of the throat plate, which at the proper time cuts the thread to exactly the length required.

One of these machines is said to have been at work in a large bookbinding shop in New York, where it has given great satisfaction.

The Paper Trade.

THE MONTH'S PAPER TRADE.

TRADE received a certain amount of stimulus from the aspect of the several political questions which have lately stirred the newspaper press of the whole country into an unusual condition of activity. In every important town of the kingdom the newspapers have been issuing edition after edition; this was bound to have some influence upon trade, and it has been felt, though not so strongly as had been expected.

While, however, a number of mills have been exceedingly busy, there is at present no tendency to an advance in prices. It is possible, and even probable, that had higher prices been demanded they might have been obtained; but the fear of losing business has operated as a check upon English paper-makers, and their only advantage during the late crisis has been a plentifulness of orders. This of itself, however, is something to be thankful for. Export commerce has also been fairly brisk, as will be seen from the paragraph under the head of "Topics of the Month," which deals with the Board of Trade returns. Business has now, however, resumed its ordinary aspect, which, indeed, was never at any time seriously disturbed.

A mill in the North seems to have adopted our advice given several months ago in reference to the manufacture of old-style note paper. We suggested that such might be made on a machine, and that deckle marks could be easily produced while the pulp was on the wire, by a dandy roll or some such contrivance. This plan has been completely successful. We cannot anticipate, however, any great popularity for the paper. It seems somewhat harsh and unpleasant to write on. We understand that another firm is producing, or going to produce, some novelties in correspondence paper; both note and envelope are to be of a dark rich scarlet colour.

DUPLEX PAPER.

WE dare say that some people who have seen a sheet of paper white on one side and blue or yellow on the other, have wondered how a sheet could be made with different coloured sides, and have imagined very likely that two sheets have been pasted together. The manufacture of this class of paper, which is more extensively carried on in America than here, is one of the most beautiful operations, and we will explain the process to our readers.

Two wire-covered drums or cylinders are immersed in two vats filled with pulp of different colours. By means of pumps or syphons a partial vacuum or sucking action is induced from the interior of the drums, and the pulp of course sticks to the wire. As the drums revolve the skin of pulp which forms them is torn away by a roller, under which both skins are passed, and are there combined together and form one sheet of paper; although, as has been said, each side is of a different colour.

Paper of this kind is used for a multitude of purposes, such as sample-papers, lining cardboard boxes, &c. The machine that makes such paper is called a "veneering machine," and is also used for making various other kinds, which are valuable for having precisely the same surface on both sides of the sheet, the two wire-marked sides being stuck together.

PAPER TRADE GOSSIP.

THE course of trade during the past month does not afford much material for interesting or instructive writing. A slight spasm of industry ran through home commerce during the period of political excitement; but stock-buying went on at only a small scale, buyers having no great apprehension of an advance in prices. Some adventurous spirits, indeed, having become possessed of vague ideas concerning a possible interruption of the German export trade in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, asked quotations for large quantities of paper, to be put in stock in view of the contingency of a rise. No business was, however, transacted,—at least, none of importance.

* * *

ON the other hand, the large firms plodded steadily along, making no difference whatever in their course of business, and, considering everything, surprisingly little change was produced by the crisis. There was absolutely no speculation. The German trade puts an effectual stop to gambling in this department of English commerce. But twenty years ago such a political crisis as that through which we have passed, would have made a considerable difference.

* * *

AN influential member of the trade has expressed an opinion that in a short time the price of pulp and paper will rise in Sweden and Germany. Enormous ravages are being committed in the forests of both countries, and although the subject has for the past eighteen months been occupying the attention of the Governments, no effectual check has yet been applied. It is believed that severe restrictions are to be placed upon the employment of wood in the manufacture of paper and pulp, and that, consequently, the prices of both materials will be sure to advance.

* * *

AN authoritative denial is given to the statement appearing in an able American contemporary, that Messrs. Charles Morgan & Co. had contracted for a large supply of Swedish paper, which they were selling to English printers at a profit of £2 per ton. Two pounds per ton can scarcely be called a high remuneration; but, at the least, it very considerably exceeds agency commissions; so that even if the report were true, which it is not, Morgan's procedure would still have presented a favourable contrast as compared with the rate at which business is done by many agents.

* * *

WE cannot commend the practice which we believe to prevail in some quarters, of selling Continental-made papers to printers at a profit of 6¼ or 7½ per cent. on cost. Supposing Messrs. Morgan, for instance, had sold paper at an advance of 2s. per cwt., that would still represent from what we heard of prices, a profit of 12 or 13 per cent., which is respectable enough. But the action of an agent who offers a firm of printers a quantity of Swedish paper at mill-price affects most injuriously, not only the stationery business, but also the printing trade, as we shall show.

* * *

IT must not be supposed that the trades of wholesale stationer and printer are antagonistic to each other, for such is not the case. Many people, however, act as if they entertained that opinion. Both trades are branches of one great industry, and are mutually dependent on each other. The natural enemy of both, so to speak, is the public. The printer in buying paper acts only as agent to the public, and if he has to pay more for his paper his customers have to pay more, so that he is not out of pocket.

* * *

SHORT-SIGHTED people, however, are apt to grumble and dissent, when the soundness of the principle of supplying printers with foreign paper at agents' commission charges is questioned; they think that we wish to hinder the printer from making his living, and are writing in favour of one industry against another. This is not the case, and we feel convinced that the sooner foreign paper-agents are done away with the better, alike for paper-makers, stationers, and printers. To recur to our former illustration. An agent sells to a leading printer, say ten tons of paper from Hamburg and charges mill-price. We object to this, and so should every printer. How many printers can afford to buy ten tons of paper and pay cash for it? Not two out of a hundred. We do not mean to say they could not pay for the paper; we say they could not *afford* to do so. Ten tons of paper is a large quantity to a printer. The chances are that the greater portion would lie on his hands some years. But it may be said, that the printer can buy smaller quantities. To this we retort, that the foreign mills will not supply small quantities. Now see the advantage which

a large firm gets over its smaller neighbours through this system of trading. The one printer can under-estimate every one, and reap a profit where others would make a loss. It thus enhances competition, is destructive to high-class work, and demoralising to industry in general.

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WE would point out to printers, lithographers, engravers, and others, not omitting papermakers, that the use of waved lines watermarked in the substance of paper is restricted to the Government, and that a heavy fine can be inflicted on any one violating this regulation. We have seen more than one bill of exchange with the prohibited watermarking, and it may as well be noted how the law stands on the matter. The waved line, it should be observed, is one of the principal peculiarities of the English bank-note. While on this subject, we may notice a very shrewd and effectual device now employed in connexion with postal orders for rendering them proof against the efforts of forgery, or fraudulent alterations. The size is left out in the manufacture, and the ink therefore sinks through the web, and appears on both sides of the paper.

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THE sizing of paper is a much-discussed operation, and a common subject of discourse with those who are ignorant of the first principles of papermaking. Sizing is one of the most delicate and difficult operations in the process of manufacture, and the quality of the paper is greatly influenced by the skill and care exercised in its management. Many papermakers producing the cheaper class of writing and account-book papers, have hit on a dodge which is fruitful in economy, but which is not desirable when regarded from a customer's point of view. There are two sorts of sizing, roughly speaking, rosin size and animal size. The former is mixed with the pulp before it becomes a web ; the latter is applied while the paper is going over the machine. In making the finest papers, the sheet before reaching the size vat, is like blotting-paper, and readily absorbs the gelatinous liquid. It gets thoroughly permeated with the substance, and, everything properly conducted, it becomes a well-sized sheet of paper. Some "canny" gentlemen, however,—we think the practice originated in the North,—found a great economy could be effected, by sizing the paper twice over. The papermaker first gives the paper a good dosing of *rosin* size, and then passes it through the gelatine, when, in consequence of the previous application, it does not absorb a quarter as much gelatine as it would otherwise, and the papermaker effects thus a saving of 75 per cent. Animal size is very expensive, while rosin size is cheap, and the difference is not found out until the purchaser tries to erase an entry and re-write upon his ledger.

✣ ✣ ✣

MESSRS. F. LEUNIG & CO. have brought out a further improvement of their paper-scale. It is difficult to ascertain, under ordinary circumstances, what the weight of a sample of paper will be in a ream of any given size, should the sample be less in size than the normal sheet. Mr. Leunig's invention shows what the weight of a piece of paper, about two or four inches square, will be in demy 480, 500, and 516 sheets. For instance, a publisher desiring to know the weight per ream of say, a leaf torn from a book, rips it to the size of a standard fixed to the scale, hangs it on a hook, and the pendulum will then indicate what the weight would be in demy. Thence, by a moment's reference to a book of equivalent weights, which is sold with the scale, the weight of the bit of paper, in a ream of any standard size, may be correctly ascertained.

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MESSRS. GEO. & W. BERTRAM have commenced fitting up their works at Bow, a large number of men having been engaged for the purpose. When the manufactory is finished, we shall see the singular spectacle of two Scotch firms monopolising at least half of the southern trade of England. The prospective works are situated on the banks of the Thames, so that water-carriage for heavy machinery will be available. Mr. Patterson, for many years traveller and manager to the firm, in Edinburgh, will take charge of their interest in the South.

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ENORMOUS transactions are now taking place between the wholesale trade of London and the German paper-mills. It is a favourite principle with several of our leading houses to buy in vast quantities at a time, and to spread delivery over a stated period. We were shown the other day an order for 600 tons of thin printing-paper, which was on the point of being despatched to a mill in Saxony. We could state the price if we chose ; but for the peace of mind's sake of many of our readers we shall leave this point in darkness. Some of the Lancashire mills profess to be able to make paper as cheaply as any paper-maker on the Continent. These are being rapidly undeceived.

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THERE is a good deal of stir, and even excitement, among some papermakers, concerning the issue of paper tenders from the Stationery Office. These are reported to be on a larger scale than usual, and therefore so much the more eligible. It is considered etiquette to abuse these orders as much as possible, and this disposition began to manifest itself first on or about the time when the Government officials began to get an inkling of the different devices employed by papermakers to cloak the imperfections of their goods, and get them passed safely. When the Government commenced to avail themselves of technical assistance, the objurgations grew fast and furious. The papermakers became acquainted, in a frequent and inconvenient way, with the doctrine of returns, and resented it bitterly. It was true that complaints had been received from the Record Offices in India, about paper falling into shreds, fading ink, and numerous other similar evils, but what of that ? Surely an extra two or three per cent. of clay could not make such a difference to the authorities ; it was sheer iniquity to return a quantity of odd-sized and unsaleable paper on the makers' hands !

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LEAVING this vexed question, however, we are pretty sure that on this occasion the ring will not have all its own way. In our knowledge there is more than one mill tendering in opposition to everybody, and on terms that will leave but small crumbs of profit after the orders are finished. The temptation to quote low, for the advantage of long runs and quick payment is great. It is to be regretted that there should exist such disunion among manufacturers as to prevent the scale of prices from being adjusted on a friendly equitable and profitable basis.

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APROPOS of engineers, there is likely to be a lawsuit among two well-known firms before long unless a settlement should be previously arrived at. It is a question of patents. Our English Patent Office works upon the happy and profitable system of granting any one a patent who pays the fees, and allows rival inventors to fight out their differences afterwards. This convenient arrangement will be the principal source of difficulty in the present instance, and it is not improbable that one American right may be mixed up with it. Should the affair proceed to extremities, some interesting information will, doubtless, be placed before the public.

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A NEW glue size for papermakers' use, which is nearly 50 per cent. cheaper than the old kinds and more suitable for the purpose, is prepared as follows :—Dissolve in a copper pan heated by indirect steam 20 to 22 kilogr. (44 to 48·4 lb.) of soda in 90 to 110 kilogr. (198 to 242 lb.) of boiling water ; then add, stirring constantly, 140 kilogr. (308 lb. of powdered rosin, keeping the whole boiling continually until all the rosin is dissolved, which is generally accomplished in three or four hours. The soda-rosin composition is mixed together with a glue solution made by dissolving 50 kilogr. (110 lb.) of glue in 140 to 150 kilogr. (308 to 330 lb.) of water. Boil both solutions together for about ten minutes, after which run the mixture through a fine sieve or filter, and it is then ready for use. The best proportions for mixing the vegetable and animal sizes are, for one and a half part of rosin, add one part of glue, or for some purposes equal parts of each can be taken. An addition of starch, if required, can be made as usual, also the mixing of this improved size with the pulp.

English Jottings.

The Revised Bible.—The date of publication of the Revised version of the Bible has been fixed for Tuesday next, the 19th inst.

Messrs. Field & Tuer have issued a very pretty Memento of the Inventions Exhibition. It is surrounded by a charming Cupid border after Bartolozzi.

United Daily Press Rowing Club.—The annual supper of the members of this club was held at Gabb's Restaurant, Ludgate-hill, on the 2nd inst. Mr. Currie occupied the chair, and Mr. Pincott the vice-chair.

Mr. Joseph David Mills, printer, of 7, Cobden-street, Red-lane, Coventry, and Mr. Frank Horace Pearce, letter-press printer, of Gosford-street Ward, have lately been admitted to the freedom of the City of Coventry.

The latest addition to Arrowsmith's Bristol Library is a romance entitled the "Red Cardinal," by Frances Elliot. It is, like its predecessors, published at the price of one shilling, by Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, 11, Quay-street, Bristol.

Mr. F. A. Edwards, of 321, High Holborn, has brought out a new size (large post 8vo) of his Patent Combination Note Paper and Envelope, specimens of which, as mentioned in another column, are to be seen at the Inventions Exhibition.

Accident to a Newspaper Proprietor.—Mr. John Evans, the proprietor of the *Carnarvon Herald*, was knocked down by a train on the 25th ult. while crossing at Llandudno Junction. He sustained a severe shock, but happily received no serious injury.

A Loan Collection of Mezzotints, illustrating the progress of the art from its invention by Louis de Siegen, will be exhibited by Mr. Dunthorne during the present month. Mr. J. C. Smith, author of the "Catalogue of British Mezzotints," will contribute an introduction to the Catalogue.

Mr. C. J. Williams, the war correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, who has lately returned from the Soudan, has now completed his ninth campaign and seen his forty-second battle. He won for himself a foremost position among the "Specials" that accompanied the English forces in the Soudan.

A second edition of Mr. A. Arthur Reade's book on journalism, entitled "Literary Success," has just been issued by Messrs. Wyman & Sons. A number of additions and corrections have been made, which increase its value as a handbook to all desirous of entering upon the journalistic profession.

Messrs. Causton's Athletic Club.—The *employés* connected with Messrs. R. K. Causton & Co. held their annual athletic meeting on the 25th ult., at their ground, Court-lane, Dulwich. The officials were: Starter, Mr. Parker; judge, Mr. Brixey; referees, Mr. Bedwell and Mr. Dormer; and clerk of the course, Mr. Loxton.

A manuscript Book of Hours, written in bold characters on 183 leaves of vellum, illuminated in gold and colours, with 35 elegantly-designed borders, composed of figures of birds, insects, flowers, &c., and 19 beautiful miniatures, the whole by a Flemish artist, octavo, was sold by auction in Edinburgh, on the 14th ult., for thirty guineas.

At one of the auction sales held last month by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, a copy of Bewick's "Quadrupeds," largest paper of the 1820 edition, with proof plates, realised £32. 10s.; Bewick's "Birds," the woodcuts worked on soft paper as an experiment, fetched £20. 15s.; and a copy of Bewick's "Fables of Æsop and Select Fables," largest paper, brought £33. 10s.

Sale of Rembrandt Etchings.—In the large and fine collection of prints and drawings formed by the late Mr. Edward Cheney, of Badger Hall, Shropshire, the sale of which has attracted all the great dealers of the Continent to the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby during the present month, the etchings by Rembrandt were of unusual excellence, and brought high prices, the total amounting to £5,824.

A Camp Newspaper.—A new way to relieve the dreariness of inactive military life is shown by a journal entitled the *Lancashire Lad*, which is entirely written, composed, and printed at Quetta, by the officers and men of the North Lancashire Regiment now stationed in that desert fortress. The literary contents, says the *Publishers' Circular*, are very creditable, and the typography is excellent.

Writers' Cramp.—In the *Lancet* for the 2nd inst., Dr. A. de Watteville relates the medical history of two remarkable cases of writers' cramp cured by Mr. Wolff's mode of treatment, to which latter we drew attention in these columns some short time ago. Facsimiles are given of the handwriting of the two patients, showing the gradual improvement that took place under Dr. Wolff's treatment.

Mr. Frederick J. Fargus (Hugh Conway) has lately been prostrated by typhoid fever at Monte Carlo. He had been spending a holiday of two months in the south of Europe, chiefly at Rome, and arrived in due course at Monte Carlo on his way home. He had no been in the place many hours before symptoms of typhoid fever de veloped themselves, aud since then the disease has been running it course; but we are pleased to know that Mr. Fargus is now con valescent.

Importation of Copyright Reprints.—One is pleased to hear that the Customs Department has given notice that the provisions of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, with regard to the prohibition of foreign editions of English books, will be strictly enforced in the Channel Islands. It appears that in Guernsey the importation and sale of the American and Tauchnitz reprints of works by English authors has until now been practically unrestricted.

Messrs. Joseph Foster & Sons, of Preston, have just shipped, per Port Phillip, one of their web printing and folding machines, capable of delivering 13,000 eight-page papers per hour. The machine has been forwarded to the proprietors of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph* and *Tribune*, through Messrs. F. T. Wimble & Co., 27A, Farringdon-street, London, E.C., and so rapidly is the circulation of these papers increasing that another machine will be required immediately.

Treat to Newsboys.—The boys engaged in the sale of the *Worcester Journal* and *Daily Times* had their usual pleasure trip last month, the cost being, as in previous years, defrayed by Mr. C. H. Birbeck. The British Camp upon the Malvern Hills was again chosen as the scene of the day's recreation. The excursionists mustered 150, and were accompanied by Mr. Birbeck and several members of the literary, commercial, and printing departments of the *Journal* and *Times* office.

Crying Newspapers on Sunday, which has lately given rise to discussion both in and out of Parliament, is evidently a punishable offence in the provinces. At the Worcester City Police Court last month a man named Edward Moran, from Birmingham, was summoned for causing an annoyance by shouting newspapers for sale on Sunday night, March 22. The defendant, who did not appear, was fined £1. 1s., including costs. If the London police were equally energetic in this matter, the crying of false war news might be easily stopped.

Printing Machine Managers' Superannuation Fund.—The annual excursion to Hastings, in aid of the funds of the above charity, is fixed for Saturday, July 4. The excursion will be from Saturday to Monday, one, two, or three days, at the option of the ticket-holder. The above fund was established twelve years ago to provide a small allowance to printing-machine managers, who, from age or blindness, become incapacitated from following their trade. The charity is thus one that deserves the support of the members of the trade.

Messrs. William Clowes & Sons (Limited) have issued a capital "Official Guide to the International Inventions Exhibition." Its pages give a *résumé* of the chief classes of exhibits shown, while plans and other illustrations contribute to its usefulness, and cannot fail to insure its popularity. A second highly useful publication, issued by the same firm, is the "Railway Guide and Route-Book," which contains much information that will be of great service to intending visitors to the Exhibition who reside within a radius of twenty-five miles of South Kensington.

The London Printing-machine Managers' Literary, Philanthropic, and Mutual Improvement Club, has recommenced its session at No. 1, New-street-square. Mr. John T. Lane is president, Messrs. A. Dewar and R. Channell are vice-presidents, Mr. T. Harrington is librarian, Mr. C. Southwood, treasurer, and Mr. J. W. Smyth, hon. secretary. The committee have made arrangements for a series of lectures and papers of scientific and social interest, to be delivered during the session, on the first Monday in every month. The meetings are free to all members of the trade.

Mr. Charles H. Ross, editor of *Judy*, is preparing for publication a memoir of his father, Mr. Charles Ross, who for the best part of this century was a familiar figure in the Reporters' gallery of both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Ross was a reporter as early as 1818, when, on the day Queen Charlotte died, he attended a meeting held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, the object of which was to select a candidate to be put in nomination for Westminster. Mr. Ross, says the *Athenæum*, entered the gallery on the day of the death of George III., and for a period of thirty years he was chief of the *Times* parliamentary staff.

Gas Explosion in a Printing Office.—An explosion of gas occurred on the 14th ult. in the shop of Mr. Harwood, printer and stationer, in the Market-place, Derby. When an assistant named G. W. Holmes entered the shop at ten minutes to nine he perceived a smell of gas, and with a lighted taper he tried some gaspipes near the window, when an explosion occurred, which blew out the window and broke a glass-case. It is supposed that the gas must have accumulated in the window glass-case during the night in consequence of some deficiency in the attachment to a new meter, which had been put in on the previous day. Holmes was severely burned about the neck.

Envelope and Circular Addressing.—In anticipation of the forthcoming General Election, Messrs. G. S. Smith & Co., of Gresham House, are drawing the attention of the Trade to their Circular-addressing Agency, which has now been established seventeen years. That the business is equal to all demands made upon it is evident from the fact that Messrs. Smith undertake to address, enclose, and prepare ready for posting 50,000 circulars in one day. This point is worth bearing in mind by printers, publishers, and advertising agents. To those concerned it will be satisfactory to know that all the latest directories of professions, trades, &c., are kept on hand, so as to ensure that the circulars sent out shall reach the proper channel.

Post-offices of the World.—A small volume of statistics showing the work done by the post-offices of the world has been published at Florence. From this it appears that in 1883, the latest year for which complete returns are available, there were in Europe 65,500 receiving offices, 41,500 telegraph offices, and 225,000 letter-boxes. The total number of persons employed by the various post-offices was 356,000; and in twelve months there were transmitted 3,683,000,000 letters, 546,000,000 post-cards, 1,046,000,000 books and parcels, 1,672,000,000 newspapers, and 117,000,000 telegrams; the gross weight of the matter sent through the post being estimated at about 800,000 tons. The lowest charge for the conveyance of any letter or post-card was one centime; the highest was £5. The total receipts of the various offices amounted to £38,150,000, and their expenditure to £31,950,000. To apprehend the import of these figures it should be remembered that less than half a century ago the number of packages that passed through the post-offices of the world was under 100,000,000.

Yet Another New Type-writer.—Mr. Edward Eden Peacock, a well-known journalist, has invented an ingenious type-writer of a new pattern. In appearance the "Dial" writer is a small brass cylinder 2½ in. in height, surmounted by a dial 4½ in. in circumference, around which are engraved two rows of characters, the outer circle comprising capital letters and the numerals, and the inner circle the small letters, quotation and punctuation marks, &c. These types are worked by an elbow-joint handle revolving on a central pivot, the depression of the handle shooting out the type with considerable force, and bringing it into contact with a roller on which the paper is placed, and which travels automatically from left to right. The "Dial" prints a single copy in ink on ordinary paper, and at the same time, by the use of carbonic paper and the tissues or "flimsies," several duplicates can be simultaneously obtained. By dispensing with the ink copy and using only the "flimsies" it is claimed that no fewer than twenty legible impressions can be produced at once. The size of the outer case in which the type-writer is enclosed, is 8 in. by 5½ in. by 5 in., and the weight is about 6 lb. With a little practice a speed of thirty words per minute can, it is stated, be obtained with the new type-writer.

An Amusing Blunder.—That text and illustrations do not always harmonise in periodical and other literature is a well-known fact, and an amusing story apropos of this fact is told in connexion with one of Charles Dickens's works. When "Our Mutual Friend" was first issued in parts, it was in accordance with the custom of the day to have an illustrated cover, on which were to be found allusions, more or less oracular or allegorical, to the characters and incidents of the work. According, also, to the custom of the novelist, he was in writing scarcely more than a month in advance of what was being printed. When the first number was sent to Mr. Marcus Stone to make the necessary illustrations, and to design the cover, he concluded that Mr. Wegg was likely to play a prominent part in the story, and consequently applied to Dickens to know whether it was Mr. Wegg's right or left leg which was wooden. The author was at first staggered by such a question, but, after mature deliberation, decided for the left leg, and so Mr. Wegg appeared. But in the second or third number, Dickens must have forgotten all about this understanding between himself and his artist, for he then described, with his careful precision, that it was Mr. Wegg's right leg which had been supplied to him by the carpenter.

"Grub-street."—This was the title of a lecture delivered on the 14th ult. before the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, by Mr. T. Wemyss Reid, the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*. The lecture had no reference to the metaphorical "Grub-street" with which everybody who takes an interest in English literature is acquainted. It was simply a chapter out of the past history of English letters, full of pathos and significance. "Grub-street" is now a thing of the past; its very name has been blotted from the Directory; but sixty years ago there was still enough left of the old architecture to enable one to conjure up a picture of the street,—of its wretched buildings and its miserable garrets, its forlorn pump in the middle of the road, and Bedlam not far off,—when it was the headquarters of men of letters, at the close of the seventeenth century. Its very name then became a byword and reproach; it meant shame, subservience, squalor, misery, and a pauper's grave. In the beginning of the eighteenth century Grub-street was in its state of greatest activity. The trade of author had reached its lowest ebb; the days of the patron were passing or had passed away; the reign of the bookseller was commencing. The bookseller then was the hardest and meanest of masters. He displayed all the insolence of an earl, without showing the fiftieth part of his liberality. He was a dunce and a dullard, but he considered himself immeasurably superior to the man of genius in distress. It was this needy, greedy, pushing tradesman who then became the chief patron of English literature, and Grub-street was the chosen resort of all those who sought to live by their wits. The condition of those men who aspired to live by literary fame the lecturer described, taking as typical examples of Grub-street writers, Steele, Savage, and Carey, and by brief but vivid sketches of their lives enabling one to conceive what kind of men they were who frequented the famous thoroughfare a century and a half ago. Painful as the picture was, however, we must realise that the horrors of Grub-street were the birth-pangs of the profession of letters as we know it to-day.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Provincial Newspaper Society.—The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Provincial Newspaper Society was held on the 6th inst., at the First Avenue Hotel, London, under the presidency of Mr. T. H. Chance, of Gloucester. There was a large attendance of members from all parts of the kingdom, and satisfaction was expressed at the result of the work of the past year. Mr. P. S. Macliver, M.P., was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. Hartley, of Doncaster, vice-president, in place of Mr. Redpath, of Newcastle, retired. Mr. T. R. Spark, of Leeds, was re-elected a vice-president, and Mr. Ruegg, of Sherborne, was also elected a vice-president. The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the retiring president was thanked for his services during the past year. The annual dinner was held in the evening, Mr. T. H. Chance presiding.

Press Association.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Press Association, Limited, was held at the chief offices, in London, on the 5th inst., and was presided over by Mr. C. M. Hartley, of the *Doncaster Chronicle*. The report and statement of accounts were adopted, and it was resolved to add a sum of £2,000 to the reserve fund. Mr. Harper, of the *Huddersfield Chronicle*, was elected a member of the committee of management in place of Mr. Redpath, of the *Newcastle Journal*, who retired by rotation. Mr. Redpath was elected a member of the consultative board, *vice* Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P., of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin; and Mr. Jesse Forman, of the *Nottingham Guardian*, was also elected a member of the consultative board, *vice* Mr. Donisthorpe, formerly of the *Exeter Gazette*. A vote of thanks having been passed to the committee, and a sum of £500 voted to them for their services during the past year, it was resolved that when in the opinion of the committee sufficient provision had for the time being been made for a reserve fund, the company should have power to apply any surplus remaining in hand to the payment of a dividend on the share capital.

Royal Literary Fund.—The ninety-sixth anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund took place on the 6th inst. at Willis's Rooms, St. James's. Lord John Manners, M.P., presided, and the company present numbered about 140. The chairman, in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," explained that he occupied the chair in the place of Lord Rosebery, who had been prevented from filling the position by a death in his family. He alluded to the great increase in recent years in the number of authors and readers. That which Dr. Johnson classified as one of the evils affecting the author's life—the patron—had entirely disappeared. It was sometimes rather hastily assumed that with the substitution of the general, and, as was sometimes said, the generous public, for the private patron, the authors of the country might be left to take their chance, and might be sure that a discriminating public would properly reward their meritorious efforts. He confessed that a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the affairs of this institution for some years had convinced him that this was an entire fallacy, and although it might be true that those authors who could amuse, tickle, and even startle the public, and contribute to some extent to their instruction and edification, might receive proper remuneration for their services, yet those graver and more severe works which required perhaps years of toil and mental study and discipline did not always receive that meed of public reward which the public was very apt to fancy they gave. Supposing, in the struggle to be successful, the man of letters succeeded so long as health and strength were granted him, what happened when the struggling literary man was stricken down by illness? Then came the necessity for the assistance of such a society as that, and then came in not only pecuniary relief, but the ministration of medical skill. Every member of the Literary Fund knew well what inestimable service Dr. Richardson had rendered to the invalid members of the Great Corporation of Literature. If death struck down the struggling literary man, help was given to the necessitous widow and family. Mr. George Godwin (the treasurer), read a list of donations, amounting to £800, which included 100 guineas from the Queen. The toast of "The Literature of the United Kingdom" was proposed by Mr. Venables, Q.C., and responded to by Professor J. W. Hales. Sir Frederick Pollock proposed "Science and Art," to which Professor E. Ray Lankester replied. Lord Derby proposed the health of the chairman, and Mr. Justin M'Carthy, M.P., gave the toast of "The Ladies."

Legal Jottings.

Damages for Neglect of Work.—Albert George Hunt, draughtsman, was summoned last month, at Hanley, by Messrs. Allbut & Daniels, of the Percy-street Printing and Stationery Works, for neglect of work, £5 being claimed as damages. Mr. Ashmall appeared for the complainants, and Mr. J. West Jones for the defendant. From Mr. Ashmall's statement, it appeared that the defendant was apprenticed to the complainants, and, having served his time, was employed by the firm as a journeyman under certain regulations, one of which was that fourteen days' notice should be given for termination of contract. For some little time, the firm had been dissatisfied with the way in which the defendant had conducted himself, one cause for the dissatisfaction being that he had been working for Messrs. Atkinson Brothers, who were in the same way of business. On the 3rd ult., defendant gave seven days' notice to terminate his engagement. This, however, the complainants declined to accept. Again, on the 10th, he repeated his seven days' notice. It was pointed out to him that a notice of fourteen days would be required. Defendant did not even serve out his seven days, but left and went into the service of Messrs. Atkinson Brothers. Mr. Alfred Furness, the complainants' manager, stated that on the second occasion that defendant gave notice he said that if witness offered him the same terms as Messrs. Atkinson Brothers had offered, he would stay on. He (witness) explained to the defendant that he had been guilty of dishonourable conduct in working for another firm. Defendant at first denied this, but subsequently admitted it. In consequence of having left so suddenly, the complainants had had to employ the services of a superior artist, whose wages had been more than defendant's. On the other hand, it was contended, on the part of Messrs. Atkinson, that they had nothing to do with the defendant leaving his former situation. The firm were desirous of obtaining the services of a good man, and when defendant offered himself, his services were engaged. The defendant was called upon to pay 16s. damages, and the costs, £1. 1s.

Alleged Nuisance from Printing-machinery.—Smith and Deakin *v.* Jaffray.—This was a motion, made on the 1st inst. in the Chancery Division, to restrain an alleged nuisance from noise and vibration. The plaintiff, Mr. Deakin, is tenant under the Corporation of Birmingham, at a rent of £792 a year, of some property on which he has erected shops, which form an arcade leading from Corporation-street to Cannon-street. The shops are on the ground floor, the rooms over them being intended for offices, some of them being already let for that purpose. Part of the house at the Cannon-street end of the arcade, is let by Mr. Deakin at a rent of £750 to the plaintiff, Mr. Smith, who occupies that part as a restaurant, called the Central Restaurant. The defendants are the proprietors of two newspapers, the *Birmingham Daily Post* and *Daily Mail*, the former being a morning, the latter an evening paper. Their printing-office is situate at the back of the houses in the arcade, and they use a number of machines for printing the papers. Two of these machines are in close proximity to the wall which separates the printing-office from the shops in the arcade. The action is brought claiming an injunction to restrain the defendants from working or using on their premises any printing-presses, engines, or machinery in such a way as to cause a nuisance, or annoyance, or injury to the plaintiffs, or to any of the tenants or occupiers of the plaintiffs' premises. Mr. Everitt, Q.C., Mr. W. D. Rawlins, and Mr. Levett were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Cookson, Q.C., and Mr. Phipson Beale were for the defendants. Mr. Justice Pearson said that the question was whether he should do the greater injury by granting or refusing an interim injunction. New premises, suitable for printing a newspaper, could not be found in a moment. Ultimately it was arranged that the action should be tried at the next assizes at Worcester, and no order was made on the present motion, except that the costs should be costs in the action—*i.e.*, should abide the result of the action.

A Caution to Noisy Trades.—An important action bearing on this subject was lately tried in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Pearson. Messrs. J. Blackwood & Co., of Lovell's-court, Paternoster-row, were the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Dean & Clarkson, gold-beaters, of 11, Ivy-lane, the defendants. It was stated that a few weeks before the plaintiffs' premises were burned down in April last year, the defendants commenced business as gold-beaters at the back of the said premises, the two buildings being divided only by a party-wall. When the plaintiffs' premises had been rebuilt, and they entered into possession in October last, the noise of hammering on stone slabs in beating gold proved such an annoyance as to cause illness, and greatly to interfere with the carrying on of their business. Complaints were made and letters written with a view to get the nuisance abated or removed, and in December an application for an injunction in Chancery to restrain the defendants from causing the noise was made, and it came before the Court on several occasions, and, finally, on the 16th and 17th of March last, when Mr. Justice Pearson granted the injunction, with costs. Mr. Cozens Hardy, Q.C., and Mr. Eyre appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Smart for the defendants.

Damages for Libel.—Kirk & Randall *v.* Walker and Another.—In the Queen's Bench Division on the 26th ult., Messrs. Kirk & Randall, contractors, sued the proprietors of the *Bullionist* for £50,000 damages, for alleged libel. The paragraph complained of stated that a contract for Tilbury Docks works had been given to new contractors because of failure of the plaintiffs. The defendants had inserted an apology in the paper and paid £10 into Court as sufficient compensation. The jury found for the plaintiffs for an additional £250, and the Lord Chief Justice certified for costs.

An Unsustained Action for Libel.—At the Yorkshire Spring Assizes, held at Leeds, on the 27th ult., Mr. Charles Voase, pianoforte-dealer, sought to recover damages from Mr. Macaskie, the proprietor of the *Leeds Daily News*, for an alleged libel contained in a report of a case heard at the County Court. Mr. Justice Mathew summed up strongly in favour of the defendant, and pointed out the established right of newspapers to publish accounts of the transactions of public bodies in which the public were interested. The jury, without leaving the box, entered a verdict for the defendant, and his lordship certified for a special jury.

Settlement of an Action for Libel.—Roe *v.* Bonsall & Brook.—In this case the plaintiff, who was represented by Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. T. W. Heywood, sought to recover damages for a libel in a newspaper called the *Boot and Shoe Trades' Journal*, published by the defendants, for whom Mr. Bigham, Q.C., and Mr. French appeared. The case was heard at the Manchester Assizes, on the 20th ult., before Mr. Justice Smith. After Mr. Russell had stated the plaintiff's case, Mr. Bigham said that, having regard to some remarks which had fallen from his lordship, and to what Mr. Russell had said, he had advised his clients to withdraw their plea of justification, and on their behalf he had to submit that the apology which had been published in their paper should be regarded as a vindication of Mr. Roe's position. Mr. Russell said that as his client's object was simply to vindicate his character, he would now agree to withdraw a juror. The Judge: Newspapers should be careful in the first place not to libel; but, if they unfortunately do so, the only honest course is to withdraw.

A Literary Partnership.—Poole *v.* Meritt.—This action was brought in the Queen's Bench Division on the 30th ult., to recover a sum of £200, money which, as the plaintiff alleges, is due to him as the amount received by the defendant between June, 1882, and March, 1883, from Messrs. Dalziel Brothers, for the story entitled "The Hidden Million," for the Christmas, 1882, number of the *Pictorial World* newspaper. The plaintiff alleges that the story was written by him at the defendant's request, he allowing it to appear in the defendant's name in consideration of his (defendant's) paying him all moneys received by him on account of it from Messrs. Dalziel Brothers. The defendant's case is that he agreed to provide a sensational story for Messrs. Dalziel, and with their consent he undertook to construct one of the kind out of a drama which he had written in 1872 under the name of "Glin Gath"; that he employed the plaintiff to amplify the story for him, and agreed to pay him a fixed sum—£30 for his work. The defendant, in fact, received from Messrs. Dalziel £146 for the story, and paid £45 in all to the plaintiff, £15 of which he gave him for revising the proof-sheets. The case lasted two days, and there was considerable conflict of evidence. The jury were unable to agree, and were discharged, thus rendering the whole of the trial abortive.

Embezzlement by a Clerk.—At the Mansion House, on the 6th inst., Newton Smith, a clerk, was brought before the Lord Mayor, upon a charge of embezzling the money of his masters, the proprietors of the *Standard* newspaper. Mr. Poland conducted the prosecution, and in opening the case said that the prisoner was implicitly trusted by his employers in consequence of the great length of time he had been in their service in the advertisement department. For some time past, however, the prisoner had been embezzling money, and it was not until quite recently that the defalcations were found out. When the discovery took place Smith admitted taking the money, and handed in a list of defalcations amounting in all to £251. 8s. 5d. Mr. Bennett, the manager of the advertisement department, gave evidence in support of Mr. Poland's statement. In reply to the charge, the prisoner pleaded "Guilty," and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Colonial Jottings.

Mr. C. Hardie Buzacott, managing director of the Brisbane Newspaper Company, Limited, together with his wife and family, have left Brisbane for a trip to the old country.

Patriotic Newspaper Proprietors.—Amongst others in the Colony who have contributed towards the expenses of the Australian contingent, are the *Sydney Morning Herald* proprietary, £1,000 per annum for three years; and the *Town and County Journal* proprietors, £1,000 per annum, also for three years.

THE old-established firm of Gordon & Gotch, importers of printing materials, &c., has been merged into a joint-stock company, under the style of "Gordon & Gotch, Limited." The shares have been all taken up privately, the present *employés* of the firm participating. The business will in future be conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Gotch, with the assistance of a board of directors. Mr. Frank Davies will undertake the management of the advertising department, the business formerly carried on by him having been incorporated with that of the new company.

ANNUAL PICNIC.—The annual picnic given by the proprietors of the *Melbourne Argus* and *Australasian* to their *employés*, with their wives and families, took place on Saturday, February 21, the number of persons present being about 800. Mr. Gowen Evans occupied the chair at the dinner, and Mr. L. C. Mackinnon, general manager of the *Argus*, the vice-chair. Mr. H. Willoughby proposed the toast of the "Proprietors of the *Argus* and *Australasian*," and alluded to the cordial and friendly relations existing between them and their *employés*. He said he believed there was such an institution as "father of the chapel" in the *Argus* office, but they all felt more as if Mr. Evans and Mr. Mackinnon were their fathers. Mr. Evans, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at the cordial relations which existed in the office, and, in alluding to the reduction in the price of the *Argus* to twopence, said that the liberal support of the public had recouped the proprietors. Mr. L. C. Mackinnon also responded.

AUSTRALIAN TIMBER FOR WOOD ENGRAVING.—The following is a list of New South Wales timbers stated to be suitable for wood-engraving, with local and botanical names, and localities where found:—1. Corkwood (*Duboisia myoporoides*); hab., Port Jackson to the Blue Mountains, northward to the Richmond River, southward to Illawarra. 2. Rosewood (*Dysoxylon Fraserianum*); hab., brush forests from Illawarra to the Tweed River. 3. Yellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*); hab., Lachlan and Gwydir Rivers, near Bathurst, New England, &c. 4. Negrohead beech (*Fagus Mooreii*); hab., heads of the Bellinger and Macleay Rivers; the only true beech yet discovered in New South Wales. 5. Mock orange (*Pittosporum undulatum*); hab., Port Jackson, Illawarra to the Tweed River. 6. *Hymenosporum flavum* (a kind of *Pittosporum*); hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. 7. Satin-wood—thorny yellow-wood (*Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*); hab., brush forests, Clarence and Richmond Rivers. 8. Sandal-wood, rose-wood (*Eremophila Mitchellii*); hab., Lachlan, Bogan, and Castlereagh Rivers. 9. Native olive, white boree, white bark (*Elaeocarpus cyaneus*); hab., Port Jackson, Illawarra, Twofold Bay, to Tweed River. 10. Turmeric (*Zieria Smithii*); hab., brush forests, Twofold Bay to Hastings River, Mount Lindsay, Blue Mountains. 11. White beech (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*); hab., brush forests from Illawarra to Tweed River. 12. Quandong (*Fusanus acuminatus*); hab., Lachlan, Murray, and Darling districts, &c. 13. *Pomaderris apetala;* hab., Port Jackson, Nepean River, Twofold Bay, &c. 14. Bastard myall (*Acacia glaucescens*); hab., Blue Mountains, Nepean, Clarence, and Richmond Rivers, and Illawarra, &c. 15. Silver wattle, sallow (*Acacia dealbata*); hab., Illawarra, Cumberland, Blue Mountains, and banks of rivers in the interior. 16. Native or scrub myrtle (*Backhousia myrtifolia*); hab., Blue Mountains, Port Jackson to the Tweed River. Few of these woods are used in the Colony, as there are no establishments, as in the United Kingdom, for preparing wood for engraving purposes; but the abundance of the various kinds of timber mentioned should lead to their coming largely into request among European wood-engravers.

American Jottings.

FAILURE OF A PUBLISHING FIRM.—Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, have suspended payment. Although the house no longer occupies the prominent position it formerly did when known as Ticknor & Fields, it has maintained a high character for the fairness of its dealings.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The thirty-third annual session of the International Typographical Union has been convened in New York City, for June 1, next. There will be a very full representation from the various Subordinate Unions, and the proceedings are looked forward to with interest.

A LARGE building is about to be erected by the "Century Company," at the corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street, New York, for the accommodation of the printing establishment of Mr. DeVinne, the well-known printer of the *Century* and *St. Nicholas*, whose office enjoys a foremost reputation for the excellence of the work produced.

THE books printed in the South during the war are now in demand among collectors. One of these was a spelling-book printed on common wall-paper. Another, more ambitious, was illustrated with the old trade-cuts found in newspaper offices, producing a comical effect. Upon the title-page is the legend, "Printed in the fourth year of the War of Independence."

A PROLIFIC PEN.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth has lately finished her seventy-first novel,—ten more than one for every year of her life. Her publisher, Mr. Bonner, has a contract with her, by which she is bound to write for him alone, and on demand, the rate of payment being 8,000 dols. a year. Her novel, "The Hidden Hand," has never been put into covers, but has been published in full four different times in the *Ledger*.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE.—The California Legislature has passed an Act appropriating the sum of 150,000 dols. to equip the State Printing Office with new presses and type, and to put in a complete electrotype and stereotype foundry and bookbindery. This is in accordance with the provisions of the amendment to the constitution, adopted in November last by a large popular majority, authorising the proper State officials to print and furnish free, or at a merely nominal price, the school-books used in all primary, intermediate, and grammar classes. From one to two years will probably be necessary to prepare the first editions.

NEW YORK JOURNALISM.—Newspaper property in New York at the present time is said to be a very unstable and variable commodity. *Truth* is dead, after having seen many tribulations, and the *Dial* was sold at auction previous to its being "reorganised." The *Graphic* has been in difficulties also, and was recently sold out for debt, as it was not paying working expenses. The proprietors now inform the public that it has "come entirely under American control," and promise to make it more attractive than ever. As a first preliminary, they have reduced the price from five cents to three cents. The daily publication of the *Star* has been suspended, and in future a Sunday edition only will be issued.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN THE PAPER TRADE.—"The good time coming is almost here," says the *Paper World*, of Holyoke, and has been so long that the average business man has got about tired of waiting for it to come in on the home stretch. The New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal correspondents write hopefully. One thing is certain, that the paper industry is as active and has as hopeful an outlook as any of the prominent industries of the day, and the volume of overproduction is not as great as in either iron, wool, cotton, or silk. There is much of prophecy among the writers for the press, but the fulfilment of commercial prophecy has been unsatisfactory so long, that the prophesying business is getting into very bad repute. The paper-mills are all running on full time, and some are producing more than is placed satisfactorily, but the bulk of the trade is for orders, a few large ones having recently been entered by the mills.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the *Petit Journal*, Paris, was held last month, when the net profits for the year 1884 were stated to be 4,543,488 francs. The capital of the concern is 25 millions in 50,000 paid-up shares. The ordinary and extraordinary reserves amount to 612,390 francs.

WE have received a number of *Paris Illustré*, as a specimen of the kind of work executed on one of MM. Alauzet et Cie.'s two-colour printing-machines. The press-work of the illustrations and text is certainly excellent, and says much for the printing capacity of MM. Alauzet's machines, the printing being clear and the register perfect. The work in question is published by M. A. Lahure, and we notice that the first edition of the number before us consists of 25,000 copies.

PRINTERS' AND PUBLISHERS' TRADE-MARKS.—The collection of these marks formed by the Cercle de la Librairie, Paris, extends only to the end of the 18th century, and the Cercle now make an appeal to the printers and publishers of France and other countries to forward a copy of the trademark of their respective firms, or any mark that belongs to any special or important publication, with a description or interpretation, and an account of the origin and history of their firm. The address of the secretary of the Cercle is at 117, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

THE PRINTING TRADE OF SERVIA.—While complaints are rife in most countries of dearth of employment in the printing branch, as in other trades, reports from Belgrade, the capital of Servia, state that the number of compositors available is unequal to the demand. Trade is stated to be very brisk, and great inconvenience is said to arise to authors and master-printers from the insufficient number of hands available to execute the work. A local co-operative printing-office, organised by the operative printers, is stated to be in a flourishing condition, and branch establishments have already been opened in several Servian towns.

THE AUSTRIAN CROWN PRINCE AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE LATIN CHARACTER.—Unlike Prince Bismarck, the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, appears to have a strong predilection in favour of the Latin, as distinguished from the German character. The *Oester-*

reichische Buchdrucker-Zeitung says that the Prince was very unwilling to sanction the employment of the German character for his newly-projected great work on the "Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in Word and Picture." It was only in recognition of the fact that the popularity and sale of the work might suffer if printed in Latin character that Prince Rudolf assented to the use of the German character.

M. Serrières, who has been lately so prominent in connexion with the *Bosphore Egyptien*, is well known in Marseilles. According to the *Petit Marseillais*, he was originally a compositor, and during a year or two was reader on the *Sémaphore*. Under the Empire he showed his republican tendencies so strongly in a newspaper of which he was then the editor, that for some time he was confined as prisoner in the Fort St. Nicholas. Quitting the *Sémaphore*, he went to Port Said, and ultimately to Cairo. It was at Port Said that he established the *Bosphore*, at that period principally a commercial newspaper, and subsequently he enlarged the paper, and transferred the office to Cairo.

Revolver Journalism in Austria.—If we are to believe a recent critic, there are very few newspapers in Vienna that are not amenable to the charge of corruption. The leading dailies are stated to be owned by bank corporations, stock-jobbers, &c., and both the news and the leading articles are "cooked" to suit the various enterprises of the proprietors, and altogether regardless of the public weal. A change of Ministry in Austria is said to bring with it the political "ratting" of at least a hundred newspapers in Vienna. Of the 611 newspapers published in the Austrian capital, about 250 are devoted to literature, arts, and industries; while only about 40 journals are of any importance as political or commercial organs. On the other hand, no less than 300 of the before-given number of newspapers are classed as "revolver" journals. The proprietors of these prints take pains to ascertain some scandal concerning institutions or individuals, which is then worked up in the form of an article and a proof submitted to the party attacked. The result is that for a monetary consideration the proprietor agrees to withdraw the objectionable article, only to try the same experiment upon some one else. In some cases a different procedure is followed: a bank or business firm is attacked in one week's issue of these prints; and in the next an article appears stating that the information previously obtained and published had been altogether erroneous, and lauding the firm and its products or method of doing business in as extravagant terms as had a week earlier been employed to denounce it; the explanation being that the firm in question has meanwhile submitted to be blackmailed. In some instances one person owns a number of these disgraceful prints (in one case no less than twenty-two); the difference between the several issues being confined to the title. Even what are considered more respectable journalists resort to practices that are in the highest degree contemptible. It is mentioned, for instance, that a writer, whose name is given, published in 1870 an article highly laudatory of a member of the Ministry. Ten years later when the Opposition was in power the same article re-appeared word for word, with the exception that the political opponent's name had been substituted for that which had originally appeared. Again, after the earthquake at Casamicciola, one of the Viennese illustrated papers stated that the Italian poet, Luigi Cocigliari, and his wife were among the killed, and gave his biography, illustrated by a portrait. It afterwards transpired that no poet of the name given had ever lived, and that the portrait in question was that of a clerk resident in Vienna! A long catalogue is given by the critic before alluded to of the malpractices of the Viennese periodical press, to which we cannot refer in detail. Suffice it to say that the picture drawn is one that seems to mark out the Press of Vienna as probably the most corrupt on the Continent.

New Journals & Press Changes.

A new four-page halfpenny morning paper was started on the 20th ult., under the title of the *Morning Mail*. The printing and publishing office is at 12, Whitefriars-street.

The first number of the *Little One's Own Coloured Picture Paper* was issued on the 1st inst. It is got up in a very creditable style, all the pictures being printed in chromolithography. There are four pages of text and four pages of illustrations, the whole of the contents being well adapted for the amusement of little folks. The new venture, which cannot fail to find favour, is edited by Mrs. E. Day, and published by Messrs. Dean & Son, of 160A, Fleet-street. It is issued in weekly numbers at one penny, and in monthly parts at sixpence.

Under the title of the *Child's Pictorial* a new monthly coloured magazine has been brought out by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The first number consists of sixteen pages, done up in a coloured wrapper. Each page contains text and coloured pictures. The printing, by Mr. James Muir, of Edinburgh, is excellent, and the price is twopence. The General Literature Committee of the Society have enlisted for the magazine the services of the best known writers for children, such as Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Molesworth, Mrs. Macquoid, Rev. J. G. Wood, Miss Bramston, Mrs. Sitwell, &c., while the illustrations will be furnished by Mr. Gordon Browne, Mr. W. J. Morgan, Miss Lizzie Lawson, and others, all of which facts augur well for the success of the *Child's Pictorial*.

The *Ladies' Journal of Decoration* is the title of a new illustrated magazine for ladies interested in the decoration of home, with original designs for fan, tapestry, and screen-painting, &c. The first number is creditable. It is published by Mr. H. Vickers, 317, Strand, at the price of twopence.

A new eight-page weekly newspaper has been started under the title of the *South Manchester Gazette*. It is printed by Mr. John Heywood, of Ridgefield, Manchester, and published at 177, Wilmslow-road, Rusholme. The first number was issued on the 2nd inst.

The *Monthly Magazine of Fiction* is the title of a new journal published at the price of threepence, by Mr. W. Stevens, 421, Strand.

The *Harbours, Docks, and Piers Gazette* is the title of a new monthly paper published by the Harbours, Docks, and Piers' Association, 49, Parliament-street.

A new monthly sixpenny magazine is about to be started in Scotland under the name of the *Scottish Church*. The first number will be issued on the 25th inst., by Messrs. R. & R. Clark, of Edinburgh.

The *Ipswich Review* is a new journal started at Ipswich for the purpose of stimulating Conservative energy.

The *Highland Magazine* is the title of a new monthly published at Oban, by Mr. Duncan Cameron.

A weekly reproduction, in convenient form, of all cases appearing in the *Times* of permanent interest to the legal profession and the public generally, is now published under the title of the *Times Law Reports*.

A new journal is about to be started in Ayr under the title of the *Ayrshire Evening Courier*.

Under the title *Jewish Pulpit* will be published, at the *Jewish Chronicle* office, on the 1st of each month, a sermon by a Jewish divine.

Weekly Bits is the title of a new penny journal started on the 7th inst. It is conducted by Mr. E. Sampson, and published by the Premier Publishing Company, 5, Catherine-street, Strand.

Good Goods is the unhappy title of a new sixteen-page weekly paper started on the 5th inst. It is printed and published by Mr. William Cate of 32, Bouverie-street. The price is one penny.

Under the Clock, the theatrical journal hitherto published weekly, will in future be issued monthly.

Messrs. S. W. Partridge & Co. announce that they will, in future, publish *Great Thoughts from Master Minds*, in conjunction with Messrs. Woodford, Fawcett, & Co., of New Bridge-street.

The Rock, which has lately changed hands, has started with "new heading, new type, new arrangement of matter,"—and, more startling still, the proprietary, editorship, staff, all have been changed. It hopes to supply that "pressing need of the Church in our times," a really vigorous popular newspaper.

The *Yorkshire Gazette*, which for a great number of years had a successful existence in York as a weekly Conservative journal, had, on May 14 in last year, attached to it a "daily," under the same name; a limited liability company, to whom the weekly had been transferred, having raised a capital of some £25,000 to meet the emergency of the daily production. The existence of the daily, however, has been a brief one, it having been lately announced that for some time past negotiations have been pending for the transfer to York of the head-quarters of a daily Conservative newspaper now published in an adjoining county, and for the "consolidation of the interests of the two papers." The announcement adds, that for the future the *Yorkshire Gazette* will resume publication as a weekly paper. For the purposes of the "amalgamation and consolidation of interests," new capital is being raised.

Trade Changes.

A new printing-office is about to be erected at Twickenham for Messrs. H. & C. Franklin.

New printing and publishing offices are being built at Cockermouth for the proprietors of the *West Cumberland Times*.

Mr. J. Hooke, printer and bookseller, of 80, High-street, Guildford, has retired from business, and transferred his business to Mr. Charles Underwood Jenner.

Mr. H. J. Smart, wholesale bookseller, &c., of London-house-yard, has been compelled by failing health to retire, and has transferred his business to Messrs. Marshall Bros., of Amen-corner.

The firm of C. G. Squintani & Co. having been dissolved by effluxion of time, the business will be continued under the style of The Model Printing Press Co., at 3, Ludgate-circus-buildings.

Messrs. Griffith, Farran, Okeden, & Welsh will shortly remove to temporary premises, No. 33, Paternoster-row, during the rebuilding of their premises at the corner of St. Paul's-churchyard.

The bookselling and stationery business of Mr. W. L. Griffiths, 217, Clapham-road, has been purchased by G. H. Martin, of Lee. The valuation was made by Mr. W. Holmes and Mr. A. M. Burghes.

Mr. G. W. Dale's business, which has been carried on for nearly forty years at 50, Market-street, Bradford, has been purchased by Mr. S. Blagbrough, formerly with Messrs. John Dale & Co., of the same town.

THE death of Mr. Wakeham, announced in our Obituary column, will make no difference in the conduct of his printing and publishing business, which will be carried on by Mr. James Wakeham, the son of the deceased.

MR. W. PATERSON, bookseller, of Edinburgh, announces that he is about to retire from the bookselling business and devote himself entirely to that of publishing. His place of business will be removed from Princes-street to 33, St. Andrew-square.

MESSRS. BURNS & OATES, publishers, &c., of Granville-mansions, Orchard-street, and Paternoster-row, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Wilfred Oates has retired, and the business will be continued, without change of name, by the remaining partner, Mr. Joseph Michael Hennessy.

MESSRS. HENRY BLACKLOCK & CO., printers and publishers, of Manchester and London, have dissolved partnership. All debts due to and from the late firm will be received and paid by Mr. Charles William Blacklock, to whom the said business has been transferred, and who will continue the same under the style of Henry Blacklock & Co.

Letters Patent.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

2,981.—Woodbury, W. B. Methods of producing printing-books by means of photography. Feb. 6, 1884.
4,497.—Davis, B. W. Printing machinery. March 6, 1884.
4,554.—Imray, J. A communication from La Société Anonyme d'Impressions simultanées en plusieurs couleurs. Apparatus for printing in colours. March 7, 1884.
4,594.—Brown J. Obtaining printing surfaces by photography. March 8, 1884
4,628.—Henderson, A. C. A communication from La Société Scharmeck et Levy, Paris. Machinery for printing any kind of design on paper, &c. March 10, 1884.
4,854.—Cundall, R. Apparatus connected with cylinder printing machines. March 14, 1884.
5,169.—Wilson, G. A. Receiving partly folded sheets from rotary web printing machines and transmitting them to cross folding appliances. March 20, 1884.
5,331.—Imray, J. A communication from J. Schweizer, Soleure, Switzerland. Machine for engraving from pattern. March 22, 1884.
5,377.—Mehner, G. H. Cylinder paper machines. March 24, 1884.
5,468.—Buxton, J. H., Braithwaite, D., and Smith, M. Rotary web printing and folding-machines. March 26, 1884.
5,738.—Munier, C. J. A. Printing telegraphic apparatus. March 31, 1884.
5,795.—Titchener, O. Type-casting machines. April 1, 1884.
5,819.—Davis, H. T. Apparatus for marking tickets. April 2, 1884.
5,958.—Lake, W. R. A communication from W. R. Bacon, of Paris, Apparatus for printing and registering tickets. April 2, 1884.
6,581.—Daw, T. G. and H. Type-writing machines. April 19, 1884.
6,743.—Macbeth, N. Production of printing surfaces by the aid of photo-reliefs. April 24, 1884.
6,825.—Phillips, F. H. B. A communication from J. T. B. Gibbs, Sydney (N.S.W.) Multi-colour printing apparatus. April 25, 1884.
7,256.—Clark, A. M. A communication from D. W. Dodson, Lucerne, Pennsylvania (U.S.A.) Type-writing machinery for printing, &c. May 5, 1884.
7,564.—Wier, M. A. Improved type-writer. May 10, 1884.
7,691.—Baxter, R. A. A communication from Lawrence and Baxter, of New York. Combined shooting-stick and mallet for printers' use. May 14, 1884.
14,181.—Allen, W., and Wolfe, C. Inking apparatus for blocking and printing-presses. Oct. 27, 1884.
226.—Belden, E. S. Type-writers. Jan. 7, 1885.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

7,552.—Macnaughten, D., and others. Obtaining printing surfaces ..... 4d.
7,991.—Thompson, W. P. Self-inking printing-stamps ..... 6d.
8,159.—Archer, W. Feeding sheets of paper into printing-machines, &c. ..... 6d.
8,190.—Hoyer, F. Feeding sheets of paper to printing-machines 6d.
8,360.—Allen, J. J. Feeding sheets of paper to printing-machines, &c. ..... 6d.
8,493.—Paton, A. Cylinder printing-machines ..... 6d.
10,073.—Lake, H. H. Preparation of lithographic printing surfaces ..... 4d.
14,519.—Spark, F. R. Rapidly printing race results, &c. ..... 6d.

1885.

1,726.—Foster, J. and F. and J. Y. Form cylinders and forms for web printing ..... 4d.
2,571.—Jensen, P. Combined composing, distributing, and justifying-machines ..... 1s. 2d.
2,688.—Brackelsberg, E. W. Type-writer, &c. ..... 6d.
2,828.—Ramsdell, I. Reproducing and manifolding written, drawn, or printed matter ..... 2d.

Printing and other Companies.

FIVE new companies connected with the Paper and Printing Trades have been formed during the past month. Their aggregate nominal capital is £48,000. As will be seen, the *Rock* newspaper has once more changed hands, and the company newly formed to work the paper starts with the same amount of capital as did the company that owned the journal during the last five years. Including the companies whose formation we record below, there have been floated during the current year twenty-five connected with the Paper and Printing Trades, and their aggregate nominal capital represents a sum of £548,000. Winding-up proceedings have been initiated during the month in connexion with three companies, particulars concerning which are given below.

COLOUR PRINTING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to acquire and work certain patents referred to in an unregistered agreement of the 14th ult. between Mr. G. E. Gowen and Mr. C. Berry. It was incorporated on the 15th ult., with a capital of £25,000, in £5 shares, with the following as first subscribers, each of them having taken one share:—N. H. Maitland, C.E., 17, Thurloe-square; P. B. Oppenheim, 82, Gresham-house, merchant; J. E. Gowen, 6, Bentinck-street, engineer; F. Hattin, 90, Cannon-street, agent; C. Berry, 265, Gresham-house, accountant; D. W. Money, 10, Camberwell New-road, clerk; and J. J. Fleming, 178, Elderfield-road, Clapton, clerk.

FOUNTOGRAPH COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to trade as manufacturing stationers, printers, engravers, stylographic and other pen manufacturers, &c. It was registered on the 22nd ult. with a capital of £10,000, in £1 shares, with the following as first subscribers, each of them having taken one share:—*A. S. French, 110, Cheapside, pen manufacturer; C. Wood, 78, Hawkesley-road, Stoke Newington, cashier; C. Wilkinson, 40, Caversham-road, surgeon; W. Faulder, 50, Hawkesley-road, pen maker; L. T. Maton, 21, Cannon-street, solicitor; J. Dillon Lumb, 21, Dagmar-road, Upper Tollington-park, solicitor; and *Hon. Howard Spensley, 12, Earl's Court-square, barrister. The number of directors is not to be less than two, nor more than five; qualification, shares to the nominal value of £100; the first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk; the company at the first general meeting will determine remuneration; the chairman will be entitled to an additional £100 per annum. Mr. French is appointed managing director at such remuneration as the directors may decide upon.

CHURCH EVANGELICAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to acquire the copyright of the *Rock* newspaper. Power is taken to conduct the said publication either under its present or any other title. The company was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £6,000, in £5 shares. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—Edward Morse, 42, Ararat-road, Richmond; Sydney Francis Gedge, B.A., Constitutional Club; H. R. Patton Brooke, 38, St. Petersburg-place, Bayswater; Rev. T. P. Hughes, 6, Forest-place, Leytonstone, clerk in Holy Orders; Rev. G. F. Whidborne, Charante, Torquay, clerk in Holy Orders; Rev. R. E. Johnston, 109, Pevinsey-road, Eastbourne, clerk in Holy Orders; and Sydney Gedge, Mitcham Hall, Surrey. The number of directors is not to be less than three; the subscribers are to appoint the first, and are to act *ad interim*; qualification, ten shares. Remuneration, £100 per annum or such larger sum as the company in general meeting may determine. The company will adopt an unregistered agreement entered into between the Rock Newspaper Company, Limited, and Mr. Cameron Churchill.

HALSTEAD PAPER MILLS (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 24th ult., with a capital of £5,000, in £1 shares, to acquire and carry on the Halstead Paper Mills, Halstead, Essex. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—Alfred Potter, Halstead, papermaker; E. C. Reed, Maidstone, papermaker; J. Robertson, 38, Connaught-road, commercial traveller; G. R. Pimlott, 91, Sturgeon-road, Kennington, bookkeeper; J. A. Noble, 53, Lorrimore-road, S.E., accountant; E. S. Randall, accountant, 52, Charles-street, Stepney; and H. G. Bailey, clerk, 31, Herbert-street, Hoxton. The number of directors is not to be less than two, nor more than five. The subscribers are to appoint the first.

PRESS INFORMATION AGENCY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to carry out a system for communicating to subscribers, cuttings, or notices from the principal London, Provincial, and Foreign newspapers on any subject selected by a subscriber. It was registered on the 17th ult. with a capital of £2,000, in £10 shares, with the following as first subscribers:—*C. N. Lewin, 28, Percy-street, Tottenham Court-road, press agent, 40 shares; *Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Dooner, Roseneath, Caterham-valley, 40; *L. L. Shadwell, 6, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, barrister, 40; J. F. Kane McGwire, 35, Queen-street, chartered accountant, 1; H. O. Jenkyn, 64, Lincoln's-inn, barrister, 1; W. J. Horne, 6, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, barrister, 1; and E. J. Muckleston, 21, King-square, Goswell-road, clerk, 1. The first three subscribers are the first directors, qualification, five shares. Mr. C. N. Lewin is appointed managing director.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (LIMITED).—The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on the 22nd ult. at the offices, Old Jewry. Col. Jas. Holland presided, and in moving the adoption of the report stated that the falling off in their net profits had been entirely owing to the military operations in China, Egypt, and the Soudan, especially in the latter, for these districts being beyond the course of their

regular correspondents they had been compelled to employ special correspondents. They were greatly indebted to their correspondents in those districts for their zeal and the highly satisfactory manner in which they had performed their arduous and perilous duties; but those services, although they tended to keep up the reputation of the company, which was a matter of first importance to them, as an organisation formed for procuring and disseminating important news, had unfortunately proved, as might have been expected, anything but beneficial to the shareholders, the expenses having increased to a greater extent than the receipts. While the receipts had been only £3,700 more—a circumstance showing, at any rate, that their business had not fallen off—the cost of procuring the intelligence had increased by just under £6,000. It would, therefore, be a serious and anxious duty for them, as their engagements now standing with the Press fell in, to endeavour to obtain agreements which would satisfy the shareholders that the very moderate interest which they looked for on their capital would be realised. It was evident that with wars constantly on the horizon the expenses must increase beyond the receipts unless the latter were augmented, and the outlook was not at all a reassuring one at the present time. Their current expenses had increased in sympathy with the general expenses of telegrams and agencies. Admiral the Right Hon. Sir J. C. D. Hay, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously and the retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected. The company paid an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. in October last, and a further distribution of a like amount is now proposed, making 5 per cent. for the year.

Barrow Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).—A resolution has been passed in favour of the voluntary winding-up of this company. Mr. R. F. Miller, of Barrow-in-Furness, has been appointed liquidator. The company was formed in January, 1873, with a nominal capital of £10,000, divided into 500 shares.

"Rock" Newspaper Company (Limited).—The voluntary winding-up of this company has been resolved upon. Mr. F. P. Ward, of 46, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood, has been appointed liquidator. The company was formed in February, 1880, with a nominal capital of £6,000, divided into 120 shares. As we announce on the previous page, a new company has already been formed to carry on the paper in future.

Indelible Ink Company (Limited).—A resolution has been passed in favour of the voluntary winding-up of this company. Mr. W. H. Lewis, of Newport, Monmouthshire, has been appointed liquidator. The company was formed in June, 1883, with a nominal capital of £2,000, divided into £5 shares.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bertram & Maddick, newspaper proprietors, Whitefriars-st., City.
Colnaghi, B., & V. Frisby, publishers of *Funny Bits*, Bolt-ct., Fleet-st.
Gascoine Bros., lithographic printers and stationers, Nottingham.
Macrae & Boyle, general printers, Catherine-st., Strand.
Stevens & Thurston, wood letter-cutters and printing materials manufacturers, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.
Tomlinson & Slaney, printers, stationers, and newspaper-proprietors, Mansfield.

Bills of Sale Recently Filed.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

Atkinson, A. G., newspaper-proprietor, editor, and general printer, Greave Gate-rd., Hunstanton, and at the printing-offices of the *Hunstanton, &c., Chronicle*, St. Edmund's, Hunstanton, to J. Esson. April 21 ..... £98
Bunting, W. G., printer and stationer, 35, 36 & 37, Red Cross-st., and 6 to 9, Featherstone-st., City-rd., to W. D. Edwards. April 8 ... £664
Conell, W. J. B. G., newspaper-proprietor and printer, 4, Scarisbrick New-rd., 2, Nevill-st. and Stanley-st., Southport, Lancashire, to T. M. Williamson. April 22. (Of property at 2, Nevill-st. and Stanley-st., aforesaid.) £2,000
Fornear, J., stationer, &c., Leadgate House, Front-st., Bedlington, to W. Barnes. April 30 ..... £50
Harrison, G., stationer, 90, Monton-lane, Eccles, Lancashire, to E. Harrison. April 17 ..... £60 (abs. sale)
Polton, O. R., law stationer, 21, Glasgow-ter., Lupus-st., Pimlico, to T. Hamilton & Co. April 16 ..... £30
Ralph, F. W., late engraver and printer, Streete-hill, Westgate-on-Sea, to Consolidated Credit Corporation. April 30 ..... £75
Roberson, Mary & Frederick, booksellers, 23, Novil-st., and 43, Parade, Tunbridge Wells, to B. Isaacs. April 27 ..... £60
Stanton, J., printer, 225, Great Dover-st., to H. C. Turner. April 21, £40
Stanton, J., printer, 225, Great Dover-st., to F. S. Turner. April 24, £32

Renewal of Registration of Bills of Sale.

Woodland, J. W., printer, stationer, &c., 20, High-st., Runcorn, Cheshire, to J. Kenworthy. Orig. B.S. filed May 13, 1880; re-registered, April 29, 1885; amount, £350.
Zapp, F. W., & J. Bennett, lithographers and printers, 52A, Bow-lane, Cheapside, to E. A. Reeves. Orig. B.S. filed May 6, 1880; re-registered April 28, 1885; amount, £1,428, balance now due.

Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

Bayley, S. P., stationer, 21, Broad-st., Hereford. April 20. Exam., C.C., Hereford. May 29. Adjudicated, April 20.
Dunn, T., bookseller, 5, Broad-st., Reading. April 17. Exam., C.C., Reading, May 14, at 2.
Whiting, T. W., lithographer, 28, Cursitor-st., Chancery-lane. Feb. 18. Adjudicated, April 16.

Compositions or Schemes Sanctioned by Court.

Bodger, A., bookseller, James-st., Harrogate, Yorkshire. April 10. The estate to be vested in the official receiver, as trustee.
Thomasson, J. B., bookseller, trading as J. B. Thomasson & Co., Easter., and St. Mary-st., Cardiff. March 13. Composition of 4s. in the pound by four equal instalments, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months from approval, secured.

Dividends.

Evans, T., stationer, trading as Webb & Evans, Newsham-drive, West Derby and Union-court, Liverpool. First dividend of 5s., at H. D. Eshelby's, 24, North John-st., Liverpool.
Mason, J. M., Beaumaris House, Newport, Salop, late bookseller and stationer, trading as J. M. Mason & Co., Parliament-st., and Feasegate, York. First and final dividend of 7s. 10d., April 25, at the official receiver's, York.
Matthews, W. G., paper-dealer, Lambeth-hill, Queen Victoria-st., and Ferndale-rd., Brixton. Dividend of 9d., any day except Saturday, between 11 and 3, at the official receiver's, 33, Carey-st., Lincoln's Inn.

Trustee Appointed.

Whiting, T. W., lithographer, Cursitor-st., Chancery-lane. Tr., P. Paget, 34, Lincoln's Inn-fields, April 17.

Orders on Application for Discharge.

Henman, E. T., sen., stationer, Amhurst-pk., Hackney. Discharge granted, March 27.
Mayer, O. J. Von N., The Terrace, Camden-sq., & C. Gregory, Cathcart-rd., West Brompton, colour-printers, trading as Kronheim & Co., Bangor House, Shoe-lane. Discharge granted to both debtors, March 12.
Ralph, J., fancy stationer, trading as J. Ralph & Co., Little Britain, and George-lane, Lewisham. Debtor to be discharged as from June 5.
Stevens, D. M., newspaper-proprietor, Guildford, Surrey. Discharge granted, Jan. 22.
Wood, R., late general letterpress printer, Lower Mitton, Hartlebury, and Albert-st., Birmingham. Order of discharge granted unconditionally, Jan. 22.

Dividend.

Stewart, J., bookseller and stationer, 1, St. Nicholas-st., Aberdeen. First dividend, at Downie & Bennett's, 1, Adelphi, Aberdeen.

Obituary.

Anderson.—Mr. Robert Anderson, A.R.S.A., died on the 24th ult. at his residence in Edinburgh, at the age of 43. In the early part of his career he took a high position as an engraver. Among the engravings he produced were those of Mr. Herman's "After the Battle" and "Lucy Ashton," and Mr. Hugh Cameron's "Laird of Dumbiedykes," for the Royal Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. He also produced a number of etchings which were published by Messrs. Agnew. About ten years ago Mr. Anderson began to exhibit water-colour drawings.

Cameron.—Mr. R. M. Cameron, educational publisher, Edinburgh, died on the 1st ult. He was formerly connected with the firm of Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, and began business on his own account at the time when the new Education Code became law some fifteen years ago.

Cole.—Mr. John Cole, printer, stationer, &c., died on the 18th ult., at his residence, Alexandra-terrace, Sheerness-on-Sea, aged seventy-three. The deceased commenced business as a stationer and bookseller in 1832; in 1850 he added a printing-department, and a few years afterwards he started the *Sheerness Times*. About twelve years ago the deceased retired from the business in favour of his second son, Mr. Samuel Cole, who has carried it on since.

Dumont.—M. Dumont, one of the leading newspaper managers of Paris, died suddenly on the 2nd inst. He scarcely ever wrote, but had exceptional talent for conducting a journal. In the course of his long career he was connected with the *Estafette, Propagateur, Echo du Commerce, Courrier de Paris, Opinione Nationale, Evénement*, and *Figaro*. In the last-named journal, he was long partner with M. Villemessant, with whom he ultimately quarrelled, and went to law. After a retreat of some years he founded the *Gil Blas*, a most successful enterprise. M. Dumont, who was a brother-in-law of T. Boulé, an erewhile well-known Paris printer who died in 1877, leaves a large fortune—some say fifteen million francs.

Gill.—M. André Gill, the celebrated French caricaturist, died on the 2nd inst. at the Charenton Lunatic Asylum, where he had been for some time confined. The deceased was born in 1840 at Paris, and after having

studied under Leloir, he contributed caricatures for some of the minor Paris journals, and he notably made his mark in this connexion in *La Lune*, the name of which paper was subsequently changed to *L'Eclipse*. His political caricatures were so pointed as to lead to the repeated confiscation of the above-named print. He has also painted in oil; the last picture he produced was called "Un Fou," and was exhibited at the *Salon* of 1882. M. Gill has also written a comedy, and contributed prose and poetry to different journals.

HALL.—Dr. Spencer Timothy Hall died on the 26th ult. He was best known by the name of "The Sherwood Forester," a literary pseudonym due to the fact of his birthplace, Brookside Cottage, Sutton-in-Ashfield, being about half-way between Newstead Abbey and Hardwick Hall, within the ancient boundary of Sherwood Forest. He has left an interesting sketch of his own early days. Young Spencer was a studious lad, but the effect of reading the life of Franklin was to induce him to run away from home three times. The runaway youth, after some hardships, engaged himself as a compositor at Nottingham, where one of his casual shopmates was C. H. Timperley, the author of the well-known "Dictionary of Printing." His first literary awakening he traced to the reading of Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy," and after his removal to Nottingham, in his 16th year, he soon began to write for the press and to associate with the local literati, and especially with the Howitts, at whose house he met Wordsworth, Alaric Watts, Allan Cunningham, and other notabilities. The publication in 1840 of "The Sherwood Forester's Offering" identified Hall with the land of Robin Hood. It should be mentioned that he set the type of his first book, and part of it was never written, but in a double sense composed at the type-case. He next began to write for *Tait's Magazine* and other periodicals, and afterwards became joint editor of the *Sheffield Iris*. He settled in London about 1845, and was one of the *habitués* of Silk Buckingham's "British and Foreign Institute," which was so mercilessly chaffed in the pages of *Punch*. About 1872 Dr. Hall settled in Lancashire, and was chiefly resident at Burnley and at Blackpool, at which latter place he died. He was a foreign graduate, having received the diploma of doctor of medicine and philosophy from the University of Tubingen.

HOEY.—Mr. C. Clinton Hoey, died on the 19th ult. in his 54th year, at his residence, South Hackney, after a long illness. He had been a valued contributor to the columns of the *Builder* for more than twenty years. We believe that for the last twelve years he has edited a professional journal published in Dublin, and that during the last few years he contributed articles on technical subjects to the *Evening Standard*.

HOLDSWORTH.—Mr. John Ogden Holdsworth died on the 27th ult., at 22, Elmwood-street, Leeds, aged 46 years. He was a member of the firm of Wood & Holdsworth, advertisement agents and billposters, of Leeds.

LAW.—Mr. C. H. Law, formerly a well-known publisher of school-books, died on the 18th ult., at Bridgwater, aged sixty-six. Deceased served his apprenticeship to Messrs. Longman, and afterwards became a member of the firm of Souter & Law, 131, Fleet-street. He retired from business some twenty-five years ago.

PURDAY.—The death is announced, at the residence of his son, Portland-road, Notting-hill, of Mr. Charles Henry Purday, formerly a music publisher in High Holborn, in his 86th year.

SPICER.—Mr. William Revell Spicer, who since the death of his brother, Mr. Henry Spicer, has been the head of the firm of Spicer Brothers, paper-makers, &c., New Bridge-street, died on the 23rd ult. at his residence, Inglewood, Bickley, Kent. The deceased was 80 years of age.

TOWGOOD.—Mr. Edward Towgood died at his residence Paxton Hill, St. Neots, on the 6th ult., at the ripe age of 84 years. The deceased was the eighth of the twenty-four children of the late Mr. Matthew Towgood, whose appreciation of the ultimate value of the "Fourdrinier" machine led him to devote both money and enterprise to its introduction and adoption here. It was about the year 1808 that Mr. Matthew Towgood entered the paper trade, at St. Neots Mill, in which was placed the second or third paper machine erected in England. He died in 1831, and was succeeded by his sons Edward and Frederick, the latter of whom in 1856 retired in favour of his brother Alfred. In 1883 Mr. Edward Towgood owing to his advanced age also retired from the old firm of Towgood Brothers, the business being carried on as it still is by Mr. Alfred Towgood alone, though under the old style and title of the firm. The *Papermakers' Monthly Journal* says that the enterprise of the late Mr. Towgood was not confined to St. Neots, for nearly forty years ago he bought a property at Sawston, near Cambridge, where he erected the present extensive steam paper-mill (No. 25), which has for some years past been conducted by his sons, Mr. Edward and Mr. Hamer Towgood, the style of the firm being E. Towgood & Sons.

WAKEHAM.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. Wakeham, the proprietor of the *Kensington News*, which took place on the 23rd ult. The deceased was born in Chelsea, on August 25, 1833. He was apprenticed to the printing profession, and for some time worked as a compositor in the office of Messrs. Spottiswoode, and devoted his spare time in the evening to the execution of small orders for neighbours and friends. He afterwards set up business on his own account in St. James'-street, and in 1856 removed to Bedford-terrace, Church-street, where it has since been carried on. In the year 1859 he started a newspaper, the *Kensington Chronicle*, which was not successful and died a natural death. It was followed, however, in the month of January, 1862, by the *Kensington News*, which almost from the commencement proved a success. In addition to this satisfactory progress, a large general printing business had grown up, which necessitated the opening of a branch establishment at Shepherd's-bush. The funeral of the deceased took place on the 27th ult., at Kensal-green, and was attended by a large circle of friends.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPAER.

THE DURABLE PRINTERS' ROLLER COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIR,—In consequence of a misapprehension on our part of the Circular of Conditions issued by the Council of the International Inventions Exhibition, our show-case does not at present appear amongst the exhibits in the very fine display in the Printing department, but we hope before many days have passed to place it there. Meantime, would you kindly do us the service to allow us to announce to our friends that they will find our rollers at work on the *Graphic* machine; on the machine exhibited by Mr. James Salmon; on Gally's Universal Machine, worked by Mr. Dallas; and on the same machine, but in a larger size, worked by Messrs. Lawrence Brothers, in the American section; and also on the Godfrey machine to be worked by Messrs. Robson? We shall also have rollers at work on other machines as they are got ready, but for the present we name only those which we have actually clothed.—We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

E. T. MARLER, Managing Director.

Viaduct Works, 57, Shoe-lane, and 48, Farringdon-street.

Answers to Correspondents.

C. J. F.—Too late for the present issue; your wish shall be complied with next month.

L. H., Glasgow.—Such an arrangement would not be binding, and you can compel the apprentice to complete his term of service.

J. O.—Both Mr. Blades's works, "William Caxton" and the "Enemies of Books," are published by Messrs. Trübner & Co.

T. S. W.—To prevent alterations in writing, the following process of preparing paper has been recommended: Add to the sizing 5 per cent. of cyanide of potassium and sulphide of antimony, and run the sized paper through a thin solution of sulphate of manganese or copper. Any writing on this paper with ink made from nutgalls and sulphate of iron can neither be removed with acids nor erased mechanically. Any acids will change immediately the writing from black to blue or red. Any alkali will change the paper to brown. Any erasure will remove the layer of colour and the white ground of the paper will be exposed, since the colour of the size is only fixed to the outside of the paper without penetrating it.

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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

Topics of the Month.

SUBJECTS of political importance have continued to engross public attention during the past month. The Newspaper Press has doubtless, to some extent, profited by this state of things, which has, on the other hand, injuriously affected the Publishing World, and as a natural consequence the Printing trades. Business has not, however, on the whole, been much below the average of former years, and in London especially not a few houses have experienced a considerable amount of pressure, while the number of unemployed has fluctuated greatly. From some parts of the Provinces, and notably from some towns in Lancashire, a less satisfactory state of things is reported, but here, too, it would appear that work has been very unequally distributed. The event of the month has of course been the publication of the Revised Old Testament, and the scene witnessed during the night preceding its publication reminds one forcibly of the similar excitement that attended the issue, some thirty years ago, of the third and fourth volumes of Macaulay's History. On the present occasion, shortly before midnight on the 18th ult., a small crowd of persons had already assembled outside the Oxford Bible Warehouse in Paternoster-row, while a few persons were also gathered at the Cambridge Store close by. At a quarter past twelve the doors were opened, but there being more people than could be attended to, a few were admitted at a time until the first rush was mastered. From then until nearly two o'clock a constant stream of persons, many private individuals, including a few clergymen, applied for copies of the Revised Version, which were refused them, as the University Press does not supply retail customers. This exigency had been provided for by several firms in "the Row" keeping open all night, and these did for the most part a very fair trade. This state of things was kept up all night. About half-past three the demand got a little brisker, owing to a number of the carts of newspaper agents' calling for copies on their way for the "dailies." After that time things became quieter until towards the usual business hours, when the retailers began to put in a strong appearance. The demand has been well kept up ever since. That the typography and press-work of the several editions of the Revised Version are above criticism goes without saying.

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CURRENCY having been given to a statement to the effect that the publication of the Revised Bible at the Oxford University Press had been seriously delayed by a strike of the machine-boys, numbering about seventy, employed in the machinery department, the comptroller asks us to state that the publication has not been delayed by the strike, that the printing has never been stopped even for five minutes, and that the publication remains entirely unaffected. Only part of the boys left their work, and the affair was over in a few hours.

TENDERS are invited by the Markets and Finance Committee of the Corporation of London for the supply of Books and Stationery. Forms of tender can be obtained at the Architect's office, at the Guildhall, and must be returned by the 17th inst.

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MESSRS. T. PETTITT & CO., of Frith-street, Soho, have disposed of the copyright of their well-known "Pettitt's Diaries and Almanacks" to Messrs. Griffith, Farran, & Co., of St. Paul's churchyard. The transfer was effected by Mr. Wellsman (C. Mitchell & Co.).

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AT a meeting of the board of directors of the Press Association, Limited, held at the chief office on the 2nd inst., Mr. W Wallace Hargrove, of the *York Daily Herald*, was elected chairman of the association for the ensuing year; Mr. R. E. Leader, *Sheffield Independent*, was elected vice-chairman; and Mr. Wm. Lewis, *Bristol Mercury*, and Mr. G. Harper, *Huddersfield Chronicle*, were elected members of the Finance Committee. At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the association held subsequently, a resolution passed at the annual meeting last month, empowering the directors to declare a dividend after the payment of all expenses in connexion with the association in each financial year, was confirmed.

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MR. HENRY R. SLATTER, the secretary of the Provincial Typographical Association, has been appointed a member of the magisterial bench for the city of Manchester. The nomination of working men to the commission of the peace is a new and bold departure from past traditions which cannot fail to commend itself to others besides the operative classes, and it would probably have been difficult to have found a man among their ranks better qualified for such an honourable post than is Mr. Slatter, who has, by the bye, acted already for some years past as a member of the local School Board.

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UNDER the presidency of the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. R. N. Fowler, M.P., the anniversary festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held this (Monday) evening at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, should prove a success. The chairman will be supported by Mr. J. Whitehead, Alderman and Sheriff; Mr. G. Faudel Phillips, Sheriff; Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Alderman; Mr. Alderman De Keyser, and Mr. W. Clowes, Treasurer. The list of stewards includes the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Wynne C. Baxter, W. H. Collingridge, Henry Dicks, J. T. Dicks, J. S. Edwards, John Esson, Thos. Dixon Galpin, R. M. Gill (Miller & Richards), H. W. Lawson, W. C. Lloyds, A. S. Mallett, Horace B. Marshall, Horace B. Marshall, jun., G. H. Mason, G. Reveirs, W. B. Silverlock, T. W. Smith, Geo. A. Spottiswoode, Raphael Tuck & Sons, George R. Tyler, F. Ullmer, and C. H. Wright.

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MESSRS. HARRILD & SONS, of the "Fleet" Works, Farringdon-street, have issued a new and enlarged edition of their "Illustrated Catalogue of Machinery and Materials." In its hundred quarto pages is figured almost every variety of letterpress and lithographic printing plant, bookbinding machinery, stereotyping apparatus, &c. The catalogue was printed on one of the firm's well-known registered "Bremner" machines, and a number of illustrations from art publications are interspersed to show the high-class character of the press-work that can be produced on these machines. The printing of the catalogue generally, no less than of these illustrations, attests how well-deserved is the reputation which Messrs. Harrild's "Bremner" machines enjoy. An alphabetical price-list is appended,

and from a glance through both sections some idea may be formed of the comprehensive character of the business carried on at the "Fleet" Works.

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HOW are we to account for the callousness and indifference shown by the working members of the lithographic trade towards the Lithographers' Pension Society? The report submitted at the annual meeting, held on the 20th ult., showed a far from satisfactory state of things, the slow progress which is being made with regard to the funds having been specially alluded to. The Committee say :—

We find that the interest taken in the society is decreasing, and in carefully considering the cause, we have come to the conclusion that it is in consequence of our pensioners' list not being added to, and the length of time that has elapsed since our last election. The balance in favour of the society has increased since the last elections from £309. 1s. 1d. in 1880, to £485. 7s. 6d. in 1884; but even this increase does not justify the committee in recommending the society to add another pensioner to the list in accordance with the present rate of pension; and they therefore call your attention to the notice on the business paper of the evening, as to the advisability of decreasing the amount of future pensions, and so add to more frequent elections and an increase in the list of pensioners.

The income for the year has been under £100, a sum out of all proportion to the importance of the lithographic trade, and to the number of persons connected with this particular branch of the printing industry. The society has now been in existence twelve years, and its finances appear to be so conscientiously and economically administered as to well entitle it to the cordial support of the trade. That the good work of this charitable agency should be languishing for want of funds is far from creditable to the great body of operatives.

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ADVERTISEMENTS promising to point out a royal road of how to increase one's income are an everyday feature in some of the newspapers. Of many of these advertisements the remark holds good that Roger Ascham made concerning lofty-sounding book-titles—viz., that they "bear the brag of over-great promise," as could doubtless be attested from the experience of many who have responded to such announcements. An advertisement of this class has lately been made the channel of catering for printing; it appeared in the *Western Daily Press*, and was to the following effect :—"Clerks in good situations may increase their incomes honestly and easily. Address," &c. On a clerk applying, he received by return of post the following circular :—

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

Knowing many firms in this city send their orders for printed stationery to London, incurring cost of carriage, packing-case, &c., and that such matters are often attended to by chief clerk in office, I am willing to allow you, on such orders entrusted to me, 10 per cent. for settlement at one month, or 7½ per cent. at three months. I can guarantee equally good workmanship and despatch. I execute work at present that is supposed to be done in London, and my long experience enables me to confidently solicit your support, which will be a remuneration to you, and do no harm to your employers, but good to this district, by keeping the money in Bristol, which otherwise goes elsewhere.

I keep a well-assorted stock of stationery, and have die-stamping, copper-plate, lithographic, and letterpress printing on the premises, new type, modern machinery, and power to work same. Your attention is therefore directed to this matter, as it will be a source of profit to you as well as me. I shall be glad to hear from you when your firm is in want of above.

Fair and open competition is all very well, but we cannot in the interest of the Craft regard the method in question as a legitimate means of securing custom for printing and stationery.

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IT has been announced by several of our contemporaries that arrangements have been completed for a Congrès Typographique, which is to take place at Antwerp this summer, in connexion with the International Exhibition there. We are able to state, however, on the authority of M. Max Rooses, the secretary, that nothing more has been done than to obtain a general expression of opinion that such a congress is desirable. The date and other details have yet to be fixed. It will be remembered that a reunion of a somewhat similar kind to that now proposed, took place at Paris, in 1878, on the occasion of the French International Exhibition. The success of that meeting was generally admitted, and it was hoped that successive meetings of the same nature might be arranged. There is a presumption, therefore, that the proposed Belgian Congress may be, in its way, as pleasant and as useful.

THE Congress, it is suggested, should take place in the Museum Plantin-Moretus, the wonderful old sixteenth-century printing-office, which is one of the most unique attractions of Antwerp. There is something peculiarly happy in the suggestion. The sight of the nineteenth-century printers felicitating each other in these rooms, and amid the actual surroundings wherein Christopher Plantin and his successors practised their art, under conditions so different however to those of the present day, would be well worth seeing and remembering. The fact that the curator, M. Max Rooses, is also the convener of the Congress, and a distinguished contributor to the literature of typography, is another reason in favour of this admirable suggestion.

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SINCE that portion of our "Bibliography of Printing" containing the name and works of M. Max Rooses was printed, this assiduous antiquarian has issued several important works. In 1883 appeared his "Christophe Plantin, imprimeur Anversois," issued at Antwerp, by M. Jos. Maes, publisher. It is a large folio book, containing viii. and 445 pages; there are 100 plates and numerous illustrations worked in the text. The price is 100 francs. Since then, this author has finished the first volume of the "Correspondance de Plantin." It is jointly published by T. E. Buschmann of Antwerp and A. D. Hoste of Ghent. The size is 8vo., there are v. and 320 pages; price 7 fr. This forms one of the series of "Publications des Bibliophiles Anversois." The second volume is in the press, and will appear this year. The same series contains a volume, also from the pen of M. Max Rooses, entitled "Marques Typographiques des Imprimeurs et Libraires Anversois." The publishers are as before, Buschmann of Antwerp and Hoste of Ghent. Vol. I. (1885) contains vii. and 300 pages, 8vo.; price 10 fr. The second volume will also appear this year. This is a most valuable work, one of the most important of modern typographical histories, and will contain a reproduction of all the Antwerp printers' marks of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

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SIMILARITY of titles in newspapers leads often to great confusion, and may at times prove a cause of serious injury to such ventures. The law on the subject, moreover, cannot be considered to be in a satisfactory state, since the decisions given in the courts at different times do not appear to have been always of a consistent character. An important case involving the interpretation of the law on the subject came before the Chancery Division on the 3rd inst. The action was brought by Mr. Walter, M.P., as proprietor of the *Mail* newspaper, to restrain the defendant, Mr. Emmott, from publishing a daily newspaper under the name of the *Morning Mail*. The first-mentioned newspaper is published at the *Times* office in Printing-house square, three times a week, its price being twopence. The matter consists of a reprint of the more important parts of previous issues of the *Times*. The publication of a paper called the *Evening Mail*, connected in this way with the *Times*, commenced in the year 1789. In the year 1868 the title was altered to the *Mail*, under which name the publication has since been continued. The paper circulates in London and has a much larger circulation in the provinces, and also in the colonies and foreign countries. The defendant, whose publishing-office is in Whitefriars-street, on the 20th of April last, commenced the publication of a daily morning paper, under the title of the *Morning Mail*, the price of which is a halfpenny. On the 9th of May the present action was commenced, asking for an injunction to restrain the defendant "from issuing, printing, publishing, selling, or advertising for sale any paper, under the title of the *Morning Mail*, or under any title of which the words 'the *Mail*' should so form part as to lead, or be calculated to lead, the public to believe that the defendant's paper is the plaintiff's, or is issued under the authority of the plaintiff, and from any other act in invasion or infringement of the plaintiff's right and interest in the name or title of the *Mail*."

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HAVING regard to its important bearings, the case is of more than passing interest to newspaper publishers and printers generally, and a summary of the arguments advanced on behalf of the plaintiff will show the points relied upon by Mr. Cookson, Q.C., who represented Mr. Walter in support of the action.

Mr. Cookson urged that the defendant's paper would soon become generally known as the *Mail*, and that it had, in fact, already begun to be so called in the trade, and that the public would be misled into purchasing the defendant's paper instead of the plaintiff's, and sending advertisements to the defendant instead of to the plaintiff. There was evidence that letters and advertisements intended for the *Morning Mail* had been by mistake delivered at the plaintiff's office, thus leading to the inference that the converse mistake would be likely to happen. One gentleman, a journalist by profession, had deposed that on one occasion he had purchased the *Morning Mail*, in the belief that he was buying the plaintiff's paper, though he found out the mistake after he had made the purchase. The defendant's paper frequently contained matter taken from the *Times* of the previous day and even of the same day; and that this is calculated to induce the public to believe that there is a connexion between the defendant's paper and the *Times*, similar to that between the *Mail* and the *Times*. It was in evidence that there are no other papers but those of the plaintiff and the defendant published in London under a title of which the word "Mail" forms a part, except four weekly papers—viz., *Allen's Indian Mail*, the *European Mail*, the *Homeward Mail*, and the *Overland Mail*.

On the part of the defence it was, however, urged that there was no intention to deceive, and in support of this contention various points were adduced which may be thus summarised :—

The defendant deposed that the type, the quality of the paper, the make-up, and the general appearance of his paper were essentially different from those of the plaintiff's paper, and that he had never imitated the plaintiff's paper or attempted to induce the public to believe that there was any connexion between the *Morning Mail* and the *Times* or the *Mail*, or that the *Morning Mail* was issued with the plaintiff's authority. He adopted the title of the *Morning Mail* because it appeared to him a good and suitable title for his paper, and he considered it entirely unappropriated, and he had no idea that the adoption of this title would induce litigation. He said that after making careful inquiries among his staff, he believed that no letters intended for the *Mail* had reached his office.

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FROM the above outline of the case it will be seen that the point involved was one of great nicety, and its many-sided bearings were not ignored by Mr. Justice Pearson, whose decision touches upon all the salient features of the case.

He said that at the present stage he should not be justified in granting the injunction. The only question was whether, on the evidence now before him, he ought to grant the interlocutory injunction asked for. The *Mail* was well known to all persons in this country who were in the habit of reading newspapers. It reproduced in substance, three times a week, that which appeared in the *Times* six times a week. It had a very limited circulation in London, and a very large one in the provinces, and it was also sent to the colonies and to foreign countries. In his Lordship's view its success had arisen in a great measure from the fact that it was a reprint of that which for a great many years had been the leading newspaper in this country. No doubt the proprietor of the *Mail* had a property in the name, and was entitled to be protected in the use of it, whether the circulation of the paper in London was large or small. But it was not immaterial that, upon the evidence as it now stood, the *Mail* was not sold in London in the ordinary way or to the extent to which newspapers generally were. The law on the subject was well laid down by Lord Hatherley (then Lord Justice Wood) in the case of "Kelly *v.* Hutton" ("Law Reports," 3, Chan., 708) in these words,—"It appears to us that there is nothing analogous to copyright in the name of a newspaper, but that the proprietor has a right to prevent any other person from adopting the same name for any other similar publication." The *Mail* was published three times a week, at the price of 2d. It had the Royal arms at the top of the first page, and the words, the *Mail*, printed in Old English letters, The defendant's paper had the words, the *Morning Mail*, printed also in Old English letters, but it had not the Royal arms. It came out every day, and the price was one halfpenny. It was quite plain that on three days of the week it could not interfere with the *Mail*, which was not published on those days. His Lordship did not think that any person who looked for a moment at the contents would mistake the one paper for the other. It was said that the *Morning Mail* would become known as the *Mail*, that the word "Morning" would be dropped, and that it would then come into direct competition with the plaintiff's paper. It was not clear to his Lordship that this would be so. The differences which he had already pointed out, as well as the difference between the classes of persons who were likely to become customers of the two, were so great that he did not think this was a probable result. He thought it probable that if the defendant's paper proved successful it would be as the *Morning Mail*, and not as the *Mail*. Although in these cases the names generally ran close, the simple fact of similarity of name had not been held by the Court a sufficient reason for granting an injunction. He thought that the name, *Morning Mail*, indicated a daily paper, which the plaintiff's paper was not. If the defendant had used the name, *Daily Mail*, the case would have been perfectly plain, but he thought the title, *Morning Mail*, was in substance the same thing. He did not think that he should be justified in granting an interlocutory injunction. He regretted that persons did not endeavour to select names as to which there could be no doubt that they would not interfere with their neighbours' business. He should have been better pleased if the defendant had chosen a different name.

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APROPOS of the somewhat exclusive character of the word *Mail* as used for metropolitan papers, it is worth recalling that some years ago a paper existed bearing the title the *London Mail*. This however apart, it is worth recalling some important actions bearing upon the copyright of newspaper titles that have been decided in the courts. The registered proprietors of *Bell's Life in London and Sporting Chronicle*, published weekly at the price of fivepence, filed a bill against the proprietors and publishers of a new paper called the *Penny Bell's Life and Sporting News*, published at a penny, and an injunction was granted restraining the defendants from the use of the words *Bell's Life*. In a second case an injunction was sought by the publisher of a paper called the *London Journal* restraining the defendant from issuing a rival paper under the title of the *Daily London Journal*, the price of both being alike one penny. In this instance, too, the injunction was granted. Another famous case was that in which Messrs. Bradbury sought an injunction against Mr. Beeton, restraining him from publishing a paper under the title of *Punch and Judy*. In this action the court held that although the defendant would not be at liberty to use the word "Punch" or "Judy" singly as a title, yet it refused to restrain the use of a title made up of the two words, on the ground that in combination they did not form such a title as to deceive persons of ordinary intelligence. So again where the proprietor of the *Era* newspaper sought to restrain the use of that title with the addition of the word "New," by a rival publication, the Lords Justices reversed the decision of Vice-Chancellor Bacon, and held that there was no ground for granting an injunction. The decisions in the two last-mentioned cases do not seem to be greatly at variance with the judgment of Mr. Justice Pearson in the present action of Walter *v.* Emmott. It remains to be seen whether any further proceedings will be taken in the matter.

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ARE advertisement canvassers entitled to commission on renewal orders? This important question arose in connexion with an action heard a few days ago in the Lord Mayor's Court before Mr. Woodthorpe Brandon, Assistant-Judge, and a Common Jury. The plaintiff, Mr. William Cheeseman, an advertisement canvasser, sought to recover a sum of £10. 4s., being commission on an advertisement procured by him and accepted by the defendants for the *People* newspaper. The defendants pleaded never indebted. The plaintiff said he obtained an order for the insertion of certain advertisements in the defendants' newspaper, and a commission at the rate of 10 per cent. was duly paid him. He obtained a renewal of the order, and the advertisement was inserted once, and then stopped. The renewal was afterwards obtained by the defendants direct from the advertisers. The defendants refused to pay him his commission, on the ground that it was not the custom to pay for renewals. Mr. Collins and Mr. Barker, advertising agents, concurred in saying that an advertising canvasser would be entitled to a commission upon renewal orders if he had used reasonable diligence to procure them. For the defence, Mr. Madge, managing director of the *People*, and manager of the *Globe*, said he received the first order from the plaintiff, and he accepted it on behalf of the defendants. The second order came in, and the advertisement was inserted without his knowledge. Directly he saw the advertisement he ordered it to be cancelled, as he would not have accepted the renewal from the plaintiff. It was not the custom to pay commission on renewal orders to canvassers who were not regularly employed to represent a newspaper. The plaintiff was not regularly employed, but only took casual orders. If a canvasser was employed regularly on a newspaper he would be paid commission on renewal orders. The learned Judge said the case seemed to him to lie in the point which had been laid down by the plaintiff's witnesses, that if a canvasser used reasonable diligence in obtaining a renewal, then he would be entitled to his commission. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

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LITHOGRAPHERS should always bear in mind that the use of sponge and woollen and cotton rags in damping stones has a greater deteriorating effect upon drawings than that of tow or linen rags. Apropos of this fact, a French technical authority urges that for this reason printers should use tow or linen for damping stones with ink drawings, since the fine lines will thus be kept very distinct, while sponge quickly attacks them.

Crayon designs, on the contrary, having a tendency to take a strong tint under similar conditions, a sponge is preferable. When, however, a crayon design shows a tendency to lose its light tints a skilful printer might take advantage of the peculiarities alluded to, and damp his stone with a wisp of tow or a linen rag, instead of with a sponge.

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UNDER the title of the "Belle Sauvage Press, Past and Present," Messrs. Cassell & Co., Limited, have issued, in connexion with the International Inventions Exhibition, a thirty-two page pamphlet, giving a brief history of the origin and growth of their famous printing-house, and describing some of the leading publications issued by them. The little work is printed at the Exhibition on a "Bremner" machine.

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RULING-MACHINES are becoming more and more an indispensable adjunct to the working tools of the wood-engraver. By the aid of such a machine straight lines, circles, curves, waved, crossed, and perspective work can all be produced in a much cheaper and more expeditious manner than by hand. Lotte's Ruling-machine, which has lately been brought under our notice, seems to embody all the latest improvements, and is thus well qualified to execute every description of ruled work before mentioned. It is fitted with a self-counter and an adjusting screw, so as to enable the operator to manipulate any degree of fineness of line, down to 3,600 to the inch. The depth of cut may also be varied from the 10,000th part of an inch. The almost endless applications of the machine may be inferred from the fact that upwards of two hundred different designs of water-wave tints, suitable for borders, cheques, labels, &c., can be produced. Lotte's machine, which is largely employed in the United States, has also of late been coming into favour in this country. Messrs. J. E. Johnson & Co., of 14 Regent-street, Welford-road, Leicester, are the sole agents for the United Kingdom.

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A VERY effective contrivance for holding letters and other papers has lately been introduced in the form of Brampton's Patent Automatic Spring Letter-case. By its aid letters can be readily secured and released. The letter-case consists of two covers connected with a strong steel spring back, the whole being covered with figured cloth. There is thus no mechanism to get out of order, and the papers inserted, while they are kept perfectly flat, are neither pierced nor perforated. These letter-cases are so arranged that papers to the thickness of about 2 in. can be stored in each. They are made in four sizes, from octavo to folio, and combining as they do strength, convenience, and efficiency, they deserve the attention of stationers. Messrs. F. Brampton & Co., of 10 to 14, Oliver-street, Birmingham, are the patentees and manufacturers. The invention in question needs only to be known to be widely appreciated.

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WHATEVER other advantages the ordinary round ruler may possess, it has the decided drawback of occasionally slipping, unless held very steadily and firmly, and children especially often experience difficulty in manipulating it. Mindful of this fact Mr. J. S. Downing, of Birmingham, has introduced a patent Reversible Ruler, which will prove a boon to others besides children. It is formed of a piece of wood three-quarters of an inch thick and one inch wide. On both sides of its width the ruler is partly undercut, so that when laid on paper the ink-charged portion of the pen may not come in contact with the ruler. There is thus no possibility of ink blots, smears, or stains, while the necessity of constantly wiping the ruler is also obviated. Being flat it can moreover be firmly held with ease, and without fear of slipping. The Reversible Ruler will therefore doubtless be welcomed by scholars, clerks, and others, and it should prove a saleable article with stationers. Messrs. G. Waterston & Son, are Mr. Downing's wholesale agents.

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MESSRS. BLAKE & MACKENZIE, of School-lane, Liverpool, have issued a broadsheet, measuring 24 in. by 30 in., giving reduced facsimiles of the first page of some eighteen representative provincial morning journals. The centre of each such page is occupied by a capital portrait of the proprietors of the respective newspapers. The sheet is got up in excellent style, and will be valued by all who are connected with, or take an interest in, the British Newspaper Press.

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WHAT a change has come over Birmingham since the time when, having no bookshop of its own, the father of Dr. Johnson used to open such a shop there on market-days! Now, on the contrary, the capital of the Midlands is a centre of literary activity, and besides the twenty newspapers published in Birmingham and district, there is a considerable trade done locally, in London and provincial dailies, weeklies, &c. Among those who have laid themselves out specially to cope with this growing trade is Mr. A. G. Beacon, who has just erected new business premises in Pershore-street, Birmingham, in which neighbourhood he has long been established. The spacious ground floor consists of a double-fronted shop, which is set apart for the wholesale newspaper trade. The extent to which this branch has been developed may be gathered from the fact that within a short time of the arrival of the London newspaper train, Mr. Beacon is able to dispatch some 120 parcels to newsvendors within a twenty-five mile radius of Birmingham. On the first floor are stock and showrooms for all classes of fancy stationery, which latter is largely supplied from here to retailers throughout the neighbouring district. Mr. Beacon's new premises are altogether well adapted for carrying on an extensive business as wholesale newsvendor and stationer.

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WHEN Lord Wolseley speaks in one of his works of newspaper correspondents as "newly-invented curses to armies," and refers to them elsewhere as a "race of drones that are an encumbrance to an army," he probably only echoes sentiments that are widely entertained by the War Office authorities. In view of this fact, it is perhaps not surprising to find that it is contemplated to formulate an entirely new code for the censorship of the press, so far as war correspondents are concerned, with the avowed object of preventing the dissemination of information calculated to be beneficial to an enemy during war. It is stated that a short Bill for the purpose has already been drafted, and is to be brought forward by the Government in the event of any future war between this country and any foreign Power. Having regard to the rigorous manner in which the press censorship was exercised at the military headquarters during the last two or three campaigns, one would have thought that there was no necessity for further legislation on the subject. However, our Generals and our War Office evidently cannot brook to have their infallibility questioned.

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"GENERAL" BOOTH, in making an appeal for subscriptions towards the cost of a new printing-machine, says that experienced printers have expressed their opinion that if the machine now in use had been employed for "any other purpose than that of salvation, it would have come to grief long since"! The natural inference from this is, that the printing-machine in question must be endowed with human faculties, and that it shows its keen interest in the Army's erratic exploits by holding together and continuing in working order when under normal conditions it would have come to grief. One ought not perhaps to be surprised at this in these wonder-working days; but the question naturally suggests itself—how is it that the machine does not continue to exercise its benevolent agency? Surely such a highly moral and devoted printing-press as that described by Mr. Booth may yet be induced to reconsider its determination to give over working, more especially if it be made to understand that if parted with by the Army it may possibly be used for the printing of secular literature. Meanwhile, one would like to know the names of the "experienced printers" whose authority is quoted in the above-mentioned appeal.

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MANY amusing anecdotes are told of the literary habits of authors, and of the outward conditions and surroundings they have found essential to literary composition. One of the most extraordinary cases is probably that of Rousseau, who, according to tradition, could write only when dressed in the highest style of refinement, and then only on tinted and gilt-edged

paper. That somewhat similar idiosyncrasies are not altogether unknown in our own day would appear from some autobiographical notes by M. Jules Claretie, the popular boulevardier and well-known feuilletoniste of the *Temps*. Apparently, M. Claretie finds that he is not only obliged to do certain work in different rooms and houses, but he also states that it is impossible to commit his thoughts on various subjects to paper unless it be of the appropriate size and colour. For journalism M. Claretie uses slips the size of ordinary note-paper; for fiction his sheets are larger, but of a green colour; for the drama he prefers white paper. By way of contrast to this, one is reminded of Pope's well-known habit of writing verses on the backs of letters and other scraps of paper.

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OCCASIONALLY we are told that foreign competition in the Stationery trade is becoming an increasingly important factor, and that English goods are being ousted by the foreign product. This view is, however, hardly borne out by facts. On the contrary, we find that our own exports of stationery compare with our imports from abroad as seven to one. The actual value of the stationery imported last year, after allowing for re-exports, was about £113,000. Our chief sources of supply, in their order of precedence, are:—Holland, Belgium, America, France, and Germany. It is, however, hardly open to question that much of what reaches us from Holland and Belgium comes originally from other parts of the Continent. The above figures show a slight diminution in the foreign supply as compared with the previous year. For comparative purposes it may be worth mentioning that the value of English stationery goods shipped last year to foreign countries was, as already mentioned in our January issue, £883,000.

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MEDIÆVAL water-buckets, resembling black oak fantastically carved, but made of paper-pulp, are being produced in large numbers by a manufactory in the West of America. Paper-ware is much more general there than it is here,—a fact that has puzzled people who do not consider the immense stores of straw obtainable at small cost from the cornfields of the West. Nearly all paper-ware is made of straw, though manilla boards are employed for some of the more expensive qualities of such articles.

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APROPOS of the death which is announced of Frau Sophie Lechner, at Munich, in her eighty-fifth year, it is worth recalling that she was the daughter of the patriotic publisher and bookseller, J. P. Palm, whom Napoleon I. caused to be shot at Braunau (Austria), on August 26, 1806, for having on sale a pamphlet entitled "Germany in her Deepest Degradation," which reflected severely on the French troops stationed in Bavaria. The emperor caused Palm to be arrested, and to be put to death by a court-martial. His fate caused not a little sensation at the time, since, as Palm asserted to the last, he was not aware of the contents of the work. Our own countrymen contributed largely towards the relief of the family of Palm, and among those who similarly subscribed was the then Emperor of Russia. A monument to the bookseller-martyr was erected at Braunau in 1866.

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THERE has been but little fluctuation in the export trade in Printed Books during the past month as compared with May, 1884. The quantity shipped to foreign ports has been 9,701 cwt., valued at £96,611, against 10,271 cwt., valued at £96,842, in the like month of the preceding year. It will be observed that while there has been a falling-off in the quantity of books exported, the value has, on the contrary, been fully maintained. The shipments for the five months of the year have totalled up to 43,636 cwt., valued at £428,270, against 46,600 cwt., valued at £440,385, in the corresponding period of 1884. The export trade in Books for the present year shows, however, a marked advance as compared with the year 1883.

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WITH hardly a single exception, the demand from foreign markets for British Stationery goods has shown a slight contraction during the past month. The result is that the total value of our exports has amounted to only £64,520, as compared with £71,860 in May last year. A corresponding decline is noticeable as regards the outward trade done during the five months, which represents a value of £316,559, against £332,608 in the like period of 1884. Of course the Whitsuntide holidays having fallen this year in May, while they fell last year in June, may to some extent account for the falling-off in trade to which we have referred.

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WHATEVER the experience of individual manufacturers may be, the British Paper Trade, as a whole, have no cause for complaints so far as the export branch is concerned. While there has been a falling-off in the demand for most classes of goods, our outward trade in Paper has progressed by leaps and bounds. Taking the past month, for instance, which has been, on the whole, so very unsatisfactory for British trade, we find that the exports of Paper have amounted to 70,057 cwt., valued at £138,690, against 61,718 cwt., valued at £132,151 in May, 1884. Still more marked is the advance shown by the export figures for the first five months of the year, which show that the quantity of Paper exported during that period has been 338,393 cwt., valued at £699,838, as compared with 303,145 cwt., valued at £656,459, in 1884. Not the least satisfactory feature in connexion with the above figures is that no less than £500,000 out of the current year's exports represents the value of writing and printing paper and envelopes which have been shipped to Colonial and Continental ports.

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SATISFACTORY as are the above figures, since they denote a continued expansion of the foreign trade in British Paper, it is equally gratifying to find that the imports of Continental paper show a falling-off as compared with last year. The imports for May have totalled up to 107,165 cwt., valued at £104,784, against 119,252 cwt., valued at £112,597, in May, 1884. The decline of imports already alluded to becomes far more marked when the figures for the five months are compared, the respective totals being 534,656 cwt., valued at £506,036, in 1885, and 581,498 cwt., valued at £556,164, in 1884. The increase of our own export trade in paper on the one hand, and the falling-off in the imports of foreign paper on the other, seem sadly to belie the pessimist prognostications given utterance to periodically as to the impending ruin of the British Paper Trade. The above-quoted figures represent the actual consumption of foreign paper in the United Kingdom, since we have in each case made allowance for the re-exports of the foreign-made product.

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DURING the past month there have been recorded in the United Kingdom 461 commercial failures, as compared with 259 in May, 1884; the former total includes the names of fifteen firms connected with the Paper and Printing trades, as recorded under our "Gazette" intelligence, and the latter five such firms. The total failures for the five months have been 2,629 this year, and 2,470 last year, to which totals the Printing trades have contributed fifty and thirty respectively.

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BILLS OF SALE have been registered during May to the number of 975, against 1,072 in the corresponding month of 1884; while in the Printing and cognate trades the respective totals were fourteen and sixteen. Down to the 30th ult. there have been altogether recorded 5,154 Bills of Sale this year, the corresponding total a twelvemonth ago having been 5,221. In the trades in which our readers are specially interested the comparison stands thus:—Seventy-two in 1885, and seventy-eight in 1884.

A VERY important acquisition has been made by the trustees of the British Museum from the Osterley Park library. It is a copy of Ovid's "La Bible des Poëtes Métamorphoses," Paris, 1493, folio, translated by Colard Mansion. It is printed on vellum in black letter, and ornamented with fourteen magnificent large-bordered miniatures, 643 initial letters, and 205 small paintings illustrative of poets' metamorphoses, all beautifully illuminated, in gold and colours. This volume was evidently executed for Henry VII. of England, as his arms, emblazoned in gold and colours, are inserted in each of the fourteen exquisite borders. The price paid was £510.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD.

XFORD, to the printer with antiquarian tastes, presents many attractions, some of them altogether unique. In fact, the more such a one knows of the past history of his craft the more delightful and instructive will be a visit to this celebrated seat of learning and of "letters," in a double sense. It was at Oxford that the immediate successor of the English proto-printer set up his press, and at a date extremely close after. For, if Caxton began at Westminster in 1475 or 1476, and issued, as we know he did, his first book in 1477, the first printer of Oxford, probably Theodoric Rood, of Cologne, issued in 1478 his curious "Exposicio S. Jeronomi," with the mistake in the date, 1468. We are not, however, now concerned with the history of printing at Oxford. Those who desire information on the subject should consult the "Bibliography of Printing," which *s.v.* Oxford contains much data of the most valuable kind, and thoroughly trustworthy. We have rather to do with the Oxford of to-day, and in particular with the University Press brought lately so prominently into public notice by its share in printing the Revised Version of the Holy Scriptures. Hence we must only refer to the fact that if books are the real and truest "monumenta typographica," Oxford possesses, in the Bodleian Library, a collection of monuments second only to the national collection at the British Museum. This celebrated library also contains many intensely interesting relics of a mechanical kind, such as the punches and matrices given to the University by Dr. John Fell in 1666, and the Gothic, Runic, and Anglo-Saxon punches given by F. Junius in 1678. Here is also a box of punches cut by the celebrated Baskerville, and these are the only relics in England of the celebrated Birmingham foundry. In regard to printed type-specimens, while the earliest of the oldest existing foundry, Caslon's, is dated 1764, we have here printed specimens of types made in 1677. But we must refrain from doing more than pointing out the fact of this wonderful institution containing so many memorials of the history of the art of typography. The college libraries also contain, some of them, inestimably valuable specimens of early printing.

Passing on, then, to the University Press, it may be remarked that at first printing was carried on by the University in hired premises; then, in 1652, the plant was removed to the Old House of Congregation. This is on the north side of the chancel of St. Mary's Church, in the High-street. It is now a chapel for the unattached students of the University. After 1669 the printing-presses were worked in a room under the Sheldonian Theatre, in Broad-street, built, under the superintendence of Sir Christopher Wren, by Archbishop Sheldon. In 1713 the press was removed to the Clarendon Building adjoining,—so called from the fact of its having derived its foundation in part from the proceeds of the sale of copies of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," the copyright of which was in the reign of Queen Anne presented to the University by his son. The building continued to be so used until 1830, when, additional room being required to supply the increased demand for books, the present University Printing-office was erected in the north of Oxford. These three buildings may be readily visited, or excellent photographs of them, as of the present press and the chief architectural monuments, may be obtained from Messrs. Slatter & Rose, the well-known booksellers and publishers of High-street. We mention this because it is pleasing to be able to carry away a graphic memento of such localities.

The present University Press is a palatial-looking edifice, in the part of Oxford called "Jericho," and in the street called Walton-street. It was erected at the expense of the University,—or rather out of the Press fund,—from profits accumulated in the business of the old press. The architect was Mr. Daniel Robertson, under whose superintendence the front, with the south wing, was erected; the remainder was completed under the direction of Mr. Blore. It has a frontage of stone, of the "classic" style of architecture, about 250 ft. long. There is a fine entrance, adorned with Corinthian columns. This leads into a pleasant quadrangle, with delightfully green turf, fine old trees, and in the centre a large fountain basin. There is no printing-office in this country with such surroundings; we must go to the Continent to see anything like such prosaic manufacturing operations as the making of books carried on in the midst of so much beauty and natural repose. The room over the gateway, with the projecting columns distinguishing it, is that in which the University Delegates, who are the directors of the great establishment, meet for business. On the right and left of the gateway are a suite of apartments used for offices, packing and pressing rooms, and for other purposes. These constitute one side of the quadrangle. On the opposite or north side are the dwelling-houses of the leading officials. The east and west sides are formed by the printing-offices proper. One on the left or east side is devoted to the printing of Bibles and Prayer-books, and it is usually called the Bible or University Press; the other corresponding one, in which classical and scientific works are printed, is called the "Learned" or Clarendon Press. These two distinct departments must not be confused. Both offices are now under the control of one gentleman—Mr. Horace Hart. The wings thus appropriated are each 300 ft. in length. It is with this Bible press that we are now more particularly concerned.

The Oxford University Press is remarkable, if not entirely unique, from the fact that it contains within its own walls all the appliances necessary for carrying on the various processes connected with the art of printing. It makes its own paper, ink, types, stereotypes, electrotypes, and maintains a complete engineering establishment for making and repairing machinery. The University indeed owns three paper-mills. Two of them are let off to papermakers; but in the third, at Wolvercote, about three miles to the north of Oxford, is made all its own paper. This is not a paper made of wood or any similar kind of "shoddy" pulp; it is good rag paper, only slightly sized. The mill is known as "No. 263," and is nominally carried on as the Wolvercote Mill Company, under a managing director. It has a machine making the unusually large size of a 76 in. web, and is driven by water from the River Thames and by steam. The production of this mill is not published, and in regard to the output for the purposes of the new Revised Version the authorities are not unreasonably reticent. But a little before that huge "job" was even begun, it was stated that the quantity of paper regularly used at the University Press for printing the Holy Scriptures during one year would be represented by a reel 6 ft. wide and 3,000 miles long; that this quantity of paper would suffice to form a band $8\frac{2}{3}$ in. wide round the whole world, its printed surface being 190,080,000 square feet, equal to 4,361 acres, or nearly seven square miles.

The printing-ink used is, as before stated, made on the premises. The usual process is adopted,—the oil is boiled with resin till it becomes varnish, and it is then mixed with lamp-black and passed through a succession of mills, till it

is ground to a perfectly smooth impalpable condition. A short distance off is the factory in which the lamp-black is specially burned for the purpose. The rollers are made within the walls of the building in Walton-street, as is also the type, or nearly all of it. There is carried on the process of type-founding both by the hand-mould and the machine. There are large rooms for stereotyping and electrotyping, and our conductor was good enough to have an electrotype of the well-known device of the office—an ornamental disc containing the University arms—finished for us as a trinket, while we went the round of the building. It is about the size of a penny-piece, and as thick, with "goffered" edges, and makes an agreeable memento of the occasion. There is quite a considerable range of carpentering and engineering shops for the repair of engines and machinery in case of any breakdown. Perhaps this is the only printing-office in the kingdom that can boast the possession of a steam-hammer of its own.

The machine-rooms, press-rooms, and composing-rooms do not differ essentially from those of other large establishments, except that while the former are very extensive, the type-setting department strikes the visitor as being somewhat small for the amount of work done in the place. This is accounted for by the quantity of printing that is produced from standing forms and from plates. The machines are driven by steam, from below. In the basement is a singular maze of small arches, and down under these are the revolving shafts which impart motion to the machines above, thus superseding the ordinary overhead shafts and the danger of travelling belts. The machines have recently been largely augmented in number to meet the great demand made upon the works by the completion of the Revisers' labours. The new steam-presses are cylinder machines; but previously most were platen machines, to which the managers remained firm adherents long after they had been displaced in many other offices by the cylinder. Generally speaking, while the work done is fully abreast of the standard of the times, the processes are slightly antiquated, which perhaps is appropriate to the conservatism of university foundations. Instead of employing damping-machines, the paper is wetted down by a decidedly old-fashioned process, yet one which was originally "invented" here. The paper is laid out in piles on a revolving table. There is a reservoir overhead, and a boy plays on each successive portion of paper with a hose having a sort of waterpot rose at one end. It is stated that Mr. Horace Hart, the controller, was at first decidedly disposed to sweep away this practice. With a prudence characteristic of all wise reformers, however, Mr. Hart carefully investigated the matter, and eventually decided that, having regard to the special nature of the paper made at the Wolvercote Mill, this old method was, on the whole, as good as any, and so it continues to be employed. Similarly in regard to drying the sheets, instead of a rolling and calendering machine, which it is said would produce work glaring and tiresome to the eye of the reader, especially of a book like the Bible, the old-fashioned method is followed of hanging the sheets on lines stretched across frames. The lines consist of cow-hair ropes, and the room in which the drying is done is no less than 204 feet long, being heated by steam-pipes. It is said also that steam rolling is not suitable for paper so thin as that which must be used for Bible printing; that the machine would "smash" it, and so on. A hot-rolling machine has, however, been introduced. The paper when dried is packed off in quires —not folded—to the London warehouse, wherein the subsequent processes of bookbinding are carried on. In the press and machine rooms are many apparatus interesting as relics of the past. There is one of the very first iron Stanhope presses, presented, if we remember aright, by Earl Stanhope. It is chained and fastened up so that it cannot be tampered with. Some of the old presses have quaint and singular handles instead of rounces. The first sheet printed by a steam machine in the University Press dates from the 1st October, 1834.

For the purpose of aiding in the collation of Bibles there is a mark printed in the "backs," and the proper sequence of the sheets can be ascertained by noticing whether these marks are continuous, without referring to the signatures. Comparatively little stereo matter is used for printing from; nearly all is "movable." The objection to the former is the danger of overlooking accidental breakages, especially at the corners, and it is said that the extra trouble of making ready would more than neutralise the advantage of stereotyping. Hence there is an enormous—a marvellous quantity of type in the place. The printer of ordinary experience would have little idea of the weight of metal required to keep standing even one edition of the Holy Scriptures, and there are scores of them in type, and locked up in chases. One not very small room is entirely occupied with racks for holding a single edition of a quarto Bible, the weight of the type for this one work being no less than twenty tons. Hence the necessity of making the type on the premises. Some remarkably old matrices are still producing, with modern improved machinery, better types than were originally cast from them. The matrices of Junius and of Elstob are actually now in use. Printing is done in all languages and characters. We saw a fount of about two-line pica Chinese, which includes no less than 6,000 characters, and the reader may imagine the number of cases to contain so many boxes. A "fount" of this kind will run to about 5,000 lb. in weight.

An idea of the extent of the work ordinarily turned out may be formed from the statement already made of the quantity of paper used. An estimate of the capabilities of production of the Clarendon Press may be obtained from the fact that the pearl edition of the Bible can be printed, if necessary, at the rate of eight perfect books per minute, five hundred copies per hour, or six thousand per day. Even this rate of production is eclipsed by that of the diamond Testament, of which, if necessary, could be printed 20,000 a day, 1,650 an hour, or 27 a minute. It will be remembered that in 1877, on the occasion of the Caxton Celebration, a Bible was exhibited, at the banquet, forming part of an edition of 100 copies, which had been entirely printed at Oxford, and bound in London within twelve hours, that same morning. It had 1,052 pages, and within a journey of the hands once round the clock was printed, dried, pressed, sent up to London, collated, sewn, rolled, bound in morocco, its edges gilt, and the cover blocked with the University arms.

As already stated, we do not know the precise number of copies of the Revised Version that have been printed here and at Cambridge; but getting out this edition in so short a time after the copy was prepared, has been an achievement surpassing even that of 1877, yet of a different and perhaps not so sensational a kind. Some of our contemporaries have printed statistics of the quantity of paper used, and the staff of hands employed; but as our present intention is rather to give particulars of the place itself than of any incident of its operations, we refrain here from reprinting those figures. The regular *employés* of the press consist of men, boys, and girls. Their welfare, spiritual, moral, and physical, is most considerately and affectionately cared for. There are provident clubs providing adequate aid in sickness, and a surplus which is divided amongst the contributors at the end of the year. "The boys," says an official publication, "have a clothing club, and their twopences,

deposited every Monday morning, are supplemented by a contribution from the firm, the aggregate being dispensed in the shape of useful articles of clothing at Christmas. Athletic games are provided for the Saturday half-holiday; music, in the form of a brass band, a drum and fife band, and vocal classes, is practised; useful publications are circulated; lectures, readings, and occasional concerts are given." St. Paul's Schoolhouse, on the opposite side of the way, was built for the children of the printers, and for other boys employed at the University Press.

A volume, indeed, might well be compiled which should not exhaust the interest—technical, literary, and historical—of this great office. It is constantly printing the Holy Scriptures and other books in a hundred and fifty different languages and dialects; for it possesses, besides the mechanical appliances, such as the types, a body of compositors capable of setting such types, and press-readers capable of correcting the proofs. There is a total absence, in the management of the concern, of that mercenary spirit which, somewhat strangely, characterises most old trading corporations. The Delegates have from time to time, indeed, purely in the interests of learning, printed books which could never have appeared if it were necessary to bring them out on a commercial basis; and these books have been of the utmost value to science and literature. From authors and editors, down to the least lad in the place, every one is paid liberally, with, of course, due regard to judgment and discretion. The people at work have a cheerful, contented, and prosperous appearance. The place is a huge factory, after all, but it is refreshingly free from that ugliness, sordidness, and monotonous drudgery that are usually associated with an English "factory." The stranger is impressed with the order and cleanliness inside; the quietude and peace outside—so different to what he will see elsewhere. Its imposing exterior, and its venerable traditions, are not readily forgotten, especially by any one who has considered the magnitude of its operations, and can appreciate their real nature and significance. As long as the Bible is regarded as "the Book of books," and printing as "the art of arts," will the Bible printing of Oxford possess an interest peculiarly its own.

JOHN SOUTHWARD.

PREPARATION OF LITHO STONES.

THE preparation by etching of litho stones with a brush, says the Paris *Imprimerie*, is right enough for ink designs. For those of crayons it has some defects, but when necessary to acidulate rough sketches or designs of details on a white ground, the use of a brush is not attended with much inconvenience. It is, however, otherwise with delicate designs, large skies, or level tints. At the commencement of acidulation the brush is charged with fresh preparation, and when passed over the stone the first application of the acid necessarily acts with its greatest force, the second and third applications becoming proportionately weaker. When acidulating a large stone, the differences are more marked; the brush, not holding sufficient liquid to go over the whole at once, must be re-filled several times before the acidulation can be completed. If the junction of these several applications of acid should happen to come in the middle of a level tint, there is reason to fear that inequalities will result. This however, is not the only inconvenience that attends the employment of the brush: it is impossible to use the latter so exactly that there shall be no part of the stone left untouched, or, on the other hand, any overlapping, especially in connexion with the second application of the brush, when it is likely to pass again over the part that has been already gone over, there is danger of a double action of the acid, and of consequent inequality.

It is only by the exercise of great care and promptitude in the operation that these defects can be avoided. With this object in view, camel's-hair brushes of large size have been used; but it is both difficult and expensive to procure them of sufficient size for large designs, besides which they scarcely hold liquid enough to cover half the stone, and certain places will probably remain untouched if the brush has not been equally and thoroughly saturated. M. Engelmann recommends the employment of a piece of doubled flannel, saturated with the preparation, by being dipped into a tank. As soon as the liquid at the end of the flannel touches the stone, and becomes spread upon it, it should be replaced by that lodged in the upper part, and should gently flow towards its lower extremity as it is drawn over the stone. Nothing prevents a further quantity of the preparation being poured upon the upper part nearest the hand during the operation. This simple apparatus can be made as large as the design, its employment being in any case cheaper than that of a camel's-hair brush. Such a brush might be replaced by one made of rope fastened together, the ends being unravelled. Hemp is softer, cheaper, and has less effect upon crayon than camel's-hair, which latter is quickly destroyed. After all, for delicate designs, immersion or flooding is more certain than the brushing method.

While acknowledging the practicability of the methods above indicated, we cannot help thinking that the action of the brush is hardly fairly stated. It does not seem to us that, in practice, the second stroke of the brush will be less effective than the first, because the action of the first stroke does not draw away the acid from the fluid which remains in the brush. The brush in the first instance applies more of the gum, acid, and water than will at once be exhausted, and what is first applied will prevent, for a time, the action of the second coating at the overlapping portion. It is therefore found that the method is quite practical, as the gum retards the action of the acid to a considerable extent, and permits of the covering of the stone quickly enough to prevent unequal action, while the preparation can be made weak, and kept on the stone a proportionately longer time. The gum prevents the adhesion of the hair to the crayon, and keeps it from dragging, despite its theoretical tendency to do so.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. ARTHUR READE.

CHAPTER X.—THE SUB-EDITOR.

AMONGST the drudges of the Press no one is more to be pitied than the Sub-editor. It is he who has to decipher the hieroglyphics of the telegraph clerk, to condense reports of the penny-a-liners, and to edit the mass of telegrams which are nightly sent to the newspaper offices from every point of the compass. Each newspaper has its own public, and, therefore, its own individuality; hence, the necessary qualifications of a sub-editor vary on different papers. One paper requires him to take his turn occasionally in reporting; on another he has to act as chief reporter; on a third he has to review books and write leading articles, as well as to sub-edit.

Some first-class offices have their own telegraph code, whilst others use a printed code. The principle of these codes is, that a certain word shall represent an entire phrase. Great ingenuity is shown in the construction of the phrases which, in the former case, are entered into a book, a copy being kept at each of the ends between which the wire works. When news requires to be forwarded, the correspondent searches for the words which convey his meaning. For instance, a Calcutta correspondent telegraphs the following words :—"Acrimony anadromous addling pliability aftermost Alguazil caloricity beautiless bedstead," which the sub-editor, by the aid of his key, translates into English. Mr. W. L. Field, of the *Daily News*, considers that the medium most fruitful of strange and ludicrous errors is the Morse telegram printing machine, which certainly sends in printed "copy," but "copy" vilely spelled. The eccentric spelling, and the "cutting down" by the sender of the message in order to save expense, will occasionally produce something like the following :—

"Bey sucgeotion Roustan decrud treating redagtion carrency in-decimar courage telegrafd Mustapha Paris subjegt French inspeotor finance left Paris stated Grévy decidud nothing treated presents Temisian Mission Frange simply diptolmatic visit Taar Zauch aide cap took refoge British consulale cause fligt unkevn yed."

Now, what would the English public be able to make of such "news" if it were printed as it had been received? Yet a few moments' reflection, and the sub-editor's pen will transform the jumble into the following intelligible item :—

"The Bey, at the suggestion of M. Roustan, has decided to introduce a decimal currency. He has telegraphed to the Prime Minister, Mustapha, in Paris, on the subject. The French Inspector of Finance has left for Paris. It is stated that M. Grévy has decided that nothing shall be discussed during the presence of the Tunisian Mission in France, it being simply a diplomatic visit. General Taar Zauch and his aide-de-camp have taken refuge at the British Consulate. The cause of their flight is not yet known."

In some cases, the sub-editor is entrusted with enormous power. "When I come below the editorial rank," said Professor Ramsay, at the *Glasgow Herald* centenary, "I find a new hierarchy, a journalistic power in the sub-editor and the sub-editorial staff. The sub-editor is a gentleman whose duty, I understand, it is at times to edit the editor himself; because it is the sub-editor's business to assign to the Olympian Jove the very ground on which he stands, to control the space of the paper, to cut it, to clip it, and to perform all those other technical operations of which I do not know the proper names."

A peep into the sub-editor's den at, say, midnight, will show that he is a busy man. But, soft! one must not gossip, as this is the busiest time of the whole night, and exhaustive questions about the "latest" at this hour might make one's head the butt of the gum-bottle, or the highly-decorated inkstand. One after another the telegraph messengers come tramping in. "They come not in single files, but in whole battalions," evoking the muttered maledictions of the hapless "sub," for he of the belt and buttons is as much the sworn enemy of the knight of the scissors as the veritable P.D. himself. There are big debates passing in both Houses of Parliament, and consequent "specials" from the News Agency. We will take it that the "P.A.," as the Press Association is technically termed, is supplying the ordinary report of Parliament. This it does at fair length, but to-night, owing to the importance of the matter occupying the attention of Parliament, verbatim reports of the leading speeches are sent, and these have to be introduced into the usual supply of Parliamentary news. The utmost care is needed. These long speeches are sent in sections—sections A, B, C, &c., and great watchfulness is required, so that these "sections" do not get intermixed. But the yards of Parliamentary oratory do not come in alone. There are often in the same envelopes paragraphs for the London letter, special provincial telegrams, stock exchange reports, sporting news, Reuter's telegrams, murders and suicides from the news organisations—and most newspapers take the supplies of both the Central News and the Press Association. All these classes of intelligence are carefully sorted and put aside for dealing with as opportunity offers—and often the opportunity for dealing with some of the telegrams offers not till late in the morning. At length, however, the last bit of "flimsy" has been sent either up to the compositors or dropped into the waste-drawer; and the jaded sub-editor marches slowly homewards devoutly wishing that chanticleer, who has his abode next door, may be in a fit of the croup, which will prevent his wonted exuberance, or that his neighbour's yelping puppy may have found its way into a home for dogs a thousand miles distant.

The sub-editor of a provincial evening paper furnishes the following account of his day's work :—"The sub-editor has to be at the office by nine o'clock in the morning, and has to go through the district dailies, and then, for Parliament and general news, through four or five London papers. Here it may be remarked that the *Standard's* Parliamentary summary is invariably of great use to the 'sub,' being usually just the length and just the character suited to an evening paper, even if the politics are not identical with those professed by the *Standard*. After these papers have been dealt with, and the essence of the news extracted, it must be carefully served up for the evening paper. In the meantime telegrams have been coming in, and must be dealt with, and not infrequently a short leader must be written, and at one o'clock the first edition comes out. Then the sub-editor takes his luncheon; say half an hour for this indulgence. The first edition has then to be 'marked'; that is, all items that are too scrappy or too long, or otherwise unsuited for the weekly have to be marked out. This work is easy enough at times; but when a war is proceeding, or some event that changes its aspect every day, it is very trying to the 'sub's' temper; for he must always bear in mind that he should not leave too much to be set at the end of the week for the weekly, and he must still have his news in it as fresh as possible.

"Telegrams and reporters' copy are coming in all the afternoon pretty thickly, and keep the sub-editor going until the second edition is out at five o'clock. Even then his labours for the day are not ended. He must come back to the office an hour later, or remain there, to see if any important item of news has been wired that will justify a special edition. Instances have often occurred where one paper has done a big sale with a special edition containing some startling telegram, and the others have not been 'in it.' Proprietors and editors expect the sub-editors to guard against this kind of thing. He must be as much on the *qui vive* inside the office as the reporters are outside; for, of course, an evening paper is nothing if it do not present the latest news at the earliest moment. The second edition must be 'marked,' the 'latest' standing for the next day's first edition, all the 'to-days' and 'yesterdays' in the other matter carefully put right, and the whole arranged with an eye to the weekly. To these duties the sub-editor often has to add revising proofs, and taking turns with the reporters at big night meetings in towns where no morning dailies are published. Every conscientious man will be anxious to see the revise of the telegrams and most of the

other matter. Scanning the exchanges, arranging the reporters' work, getting a trustworthy idea of the space open from the overseer (no easy thing, as a rule; for whenever did an overseer really know 'how he stood'?), and being interviewed by many of the visitors, also come within the sub-editor's schedule of duties. With regard to the weekly, of course he has to see it to press, and sometimes to write a portion of the original matter, such as the leaderettes, the editor usually supplying the more serious 'thunder' for the more influential publication."

Some idea of the way in which this work taxes mind and body may be gathered from the following letters :—"Pray excuse my delay in writing. This is a dreadful grind, and a fellow is *always* in the mill." "Fancy working nine hours every night," writes another sub-editor, "and working hard all the time too! Of course, a man must get played out with such toil, and I can tell you that about Friday night I am pretty well used up. I have many a time thought of pitching up my appointment, and trusting to Providence for the wherewithal to obtain bread and butter; but so far I have managed to continue at the oar, hard as the task is." A clearer idea of its hardness is expressed in the following letter :—"For twelve months I have done the local sub-editing. My work commences at seven in the evening, and until after midnight there is a constant inflow of news from the various centres of population throughout the counties in which our paper circulates. To read through these reports, to summarise, and re-write when necessary, takes me until three o'clock. Then there are odd jobs to do, such as marking a paper showing what news should be used for the weekly. Of course, the local work includes the supervision of the reporter's copy, and you may form some estimate of this when I say that we have five resident reporters, and quite as many stationed at different places in our extensive district. The general news includes Parliamentary, foreign, British telegrams through the news agencies, 'specials' from reporters in different towns, the whole being very heavy. The sub-editorial work here is practically done by two men, so that you may guess the sub-editor's office on the daily Press is no sinecure." Such work, it will readily be believed, continued night after night, has an unfavourable influence on health; and Sala was not very far wrong when he declared that the career leads eventually to premature old age.

THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.—No. II.

WE continue this month the detailed notices of the more noteworthy exhibits connected with Printing and cognate trades which are shown at South Kensington, reserving a further instalment of such descriptive articles until our next issue. Apropos of the letter published in our May issue from the manager of the "Durable" Printers' Roller Company, Limited, informing us how it was that their exhibit of rollers was not in position on the day of opening, the manager, it appears, made the mistake, shared by many other manufacturers, of reading the preliminary instructions of the Executive Council as requiring that all manufacturers should show their actual processes. This was quite impracticable as regards roller-making, and hence their absence. When the mistake was discovered, no time was lost in rectifying it, but unfortunately the space that the Roller Company should have had was already occupied, and they have had to take a "back seat." Still, there will be no difficulty in finding their case, which stands opposite the exhibit of Mr. James Salmon, and in a line with that of Messrs. Richardson, Koolman, & Isger. The company make nothing but composition and rollers, and there is nothing else in their case, but what is there found is of considerable interest to printers. Large machine rollers, press rollers, and slabs of "The Durable" and Commercial Composition fill the case. Effective as the show is, the practical part of the exhibit is to be found elsewhere in the group. At the *Graphic* exhibit the rollers can be seen in actual work, those now running being the same set that started on May 4, the opening day of the Exhibition, and they look now as if they were likely to run the whole term of the Exhibition. There is also on view a handsome stand of rollers, duplicates of those on the machine, and any one interested can readily inspect them. In a saunter down the East Gallery, we find the name of the company on Messrs. Robson's exhibit (Godfrey's Press), at Mr. Salmon's exhibit, at the Dallastint exhibit, and in the American section, on Gally's Universal Press.

MESSRS. FURNIVAL & CO.

THIS extensive and well-known firm has a large display, and it would have been larger but for exigencies of space. Conspicuous is a demy "Improved Wharfedale" for book and job work. It may be said to comprise every practical improvement made in this class of machine. Among these may be named an automatic double-rolling inking motion and cylinder check. The grippers and cylinder are so arranged as to allow a continuous supply of sheets in feeding, instead of the intermittent supply of ordinary gripper machines. When the cylinder stops the grippers, the points, and the feeding-table remain stationary, which is another feature of value. The cylinders are ground dead true, imparting a high finish to work. This is a recent specialty of Messrs. Furnival's machines, and one that has already greatly recommended them to printers desirous of adopting the most improved method of making ready by hard-packing. The general design and execution of Furnival's Improved Wharfedale is such as to secure the enormous rigidity so necessary for dry printing and wood-cuts.

Godfrey's patent gripper platen machine, exclusively manufactured by this firm, is attracting great attention, as may be expected, when we state that it produces the finest quality of work at a rate of 2,500 per hour from full-sized forms, and 5,000 per hour from two half-sized forms, hence claiming to be the fastest platen machine in the world. The size shown is crown-folio. The machine registers of itself, which is the cause of its doing about three times the quantity of the ordinary platen. The paper is laid on to a stationary board, and "lays" then automatically move it into its exact position for being caught by the grippers. This board is accessible to the feeder all the time the machine is in motion. The delivery being also automatic, the operator has both hands at liberty for feeding. A totally inexperienced person, indeed, can work it; there is no danger to the feeder's hand, whatever the speed; and the making ready is done quite as easily as in an ordinary machine, for the platen can be lifted up, and there is no difficulty in getting at the form. Owing to the great rigidity of the whole apparatus, and its admirable distributing arrangement, the highest quality of work is produced. The platen and type back are planed dead true and surfaced together, hence only four or five sheets are necessary for the tympan. The impression screws never need altering, and the smallest forms—even a single letter—can be printed in any part of the chase. This is really a most remarkable invention, and should be seen by all interested in economical printing.

The "Caxton Platen," another of the specialties of this firm, is shown, all the working parts of which are of steel, and interchangeable. It is a well-designed and remarkably strong machine, giving a solid impression from a full form. The register arrangements are excellent, slurring is avoided, and the careful balancing of the parts ensures great ease in running.

The "Express" self-clamp cutting-machine is too well known to need mention, but we may place on record three striking assertions to which the manufacturers pledge themselves, as the result of the most recent improvements. The first is that the "Express" self-clamp produces from 100 to 200 per cent. more work than ordinary machines; the next that it runs lighter than any ordinary steam guillotine, and only requires half as much power to drive as any other self-clamp; and the third is that this is the only self-clamp that has been successful in holding all kinds of materials. It would require, of course, an exhaustive examination of every machine of the kind pro-

duced to completely verify these claims, and they must be given on the responsibility of Messrs. Furnival. It may be said, however, that no power is required for the clamping, and only for the cutting, the former being effected by the application of weight.

MESSRS. NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON.

THIS well-known firm show a specimen of their latest patent and improved Anglo-American Litho Machine. Several of the principal features of this apparatus have been noticed already in our pages, and it is only necessary here to point out the improvements collectively. First of all, then, the foundation-bed is in one piece, and this, it is claimed, imparts greater firmness and steadiness to the machine, when going at high speeds, than would be the case if the ordinary plan of joining separate castings were adopted. Besides gaining this rigidity, and thereby securing better register in the work produced, the plan of the solid foundation permits of a much heavier impression being got, without any vibration. The machine is comparatively noiseless, partly owing to the patent adjustable swivel brackets, which prevent the clashing of the rollers. There are four distributors with riders, and four inkers, with two riders between them. Gearing is applied to those rollers for driving them, and they have a lateral motion which adds greatly to their efficiency. The machine has a patented self-damping apparatus, which has been found most successful, the distribution of water across the stone being more even than if supplied by hand. The "Improved Wharfedale flyer" was intended to be affixed to the machine, but there was not sufficient space. The driving gear is double; there are patent spring buffers, and improved brake and stop motion. The size of the machine shown is quadruple crown, and it is working for Messrs. Riddle & Couchman. One of the jobs being done on it is the large coloured engraving for the next summer number of the *Illustrated London News*. The subject is "Coaxing Better than Scratching," it being a reproduction of a painting by Burton Barber. There will be twelve workings, and all of them are shown. The picture, it may be anticipated, will eclipse in popularity all previous efforts of the kind. Certainly it deserves to do so, for the workmanship is superb, and an altogether incontestable testimonial to the merits of Messrs. Newsum, Wood, & Dyson's machine. A more beautiful piece of mechanism than this press can hardly be imagined, and Mr. Newsum may well be proud of the result of the successive improvements he has introduced.

Close by is shown one of Newsum's Patent Improved Varnishing-machines. It is not necessary here to give anything like a full account of a machine that has been so lately described, and attracted so much attention. Readers will remember the correspondence which took place in our pages; a copy of it in pamphlet form is being largely distributed at the stall. Suffice it to say, that the machine is for varnishing, gumming, and sizing. It has now been tested for over twelve months, and has shown itself to be all that can be desired. It is simple in its construction, and will varnish any size sheet from royal quarto to quadruple crown, at a speed of between 700 and 1,000 per hour. There is a self-delivery, and the sheets after being coated can be deposited on endless canvass or tapes, and taken any distance without being handled. The whole operation of setting and starting the machine should not take more than ten minutes. When the capabilities of this machine are properly understood there will be a complete revolution in an increasingly important branch of business.

MR. JAMES SALMON

HAS also a large display of admirable machinery worked by Waterlow & Sons, Lim. There is a double crown Wharfedale by Messrs. Dawson, fitted with Salmon, Smith & Co.'s Patent Taking-off apparatus. This is a beautifully-contrived appliance, applicable to almost any machine, and especially suitable for litho machines. It is placed in front of the cylinder, and is out of the way of the feeder, who has unimpeded access to the form or stone. An additional advantage is that the sheets when being delivered are always in full view of the feeder. This apparatus has lately been greatly improved and now seems to have reached perfection. Its ease, accuracy, and smoothness in working are truly remarkable. Mr. Salmon also shows his "Victory" self-clamp. This is the apparatus that gained the prize at the Agricultural Hall Exhibition awarded by a jury of thoroughly practical and experienced men. The machine shown has a 42-inch knife, and Mr. Salmon, jun., who generally attends at the stall, has no hesitation in declaring it superior in every respect to any rival. Here is also shown a demy litho machine with the new patent flyer, doing excellent work. A patent Wire-stitching machine for the corners of paper, cardboard, and wooden boxes, deserves the attention of manufacturers. Mr. Salmon had intended to show a patent web-feeding attachment which he is bringing out, but it is not yet quite ready.

MESSRS. G. MANN & CO.

THE Climax lithographic machine is well known to be able to hold its own in any competition, and the specimen shown will fully maintain its high reputation. This is of double-demy size, and is being run by Messrs. Clement Smith & Co., on a job in colour, at a speed of about 1,100 per hour. It is a splendidly solid piece of machinery, and every part beautifully finished. The inking is noteworthy, consisting of two wavers with riders, and three large inkers, each with a rider. The side motion which so largely increases the distributing capacity is added. Any engineer will be gratified by a close examination of the finish of the apparatus, with the exquisite cut of the spur-wheels, racks, &c. This feature materially adds to the excellence of the work done, by preventing slurring, and insuring perfect register. There is a well-devised damping arrangement to these machines, and an effective taking-off apparatus.

MESSRS. DAVIS & PARSONS.

THE patentees of the *Graphic* machines have a fine specimen on view at the stand of that journal. It is the "Fine Book or Colour Work" machine, and the speed is given at from 900 to 1,200 per hour. It has a double-inking arrangement, and is fitted with flyers. The *Graphic* machines, it is claimed by the makers, were the first ever made with runners under the centre of the form-table, and a solid girder to bear the weight of the impression. By this expedient, deflection is prevented, and a flat and uniform impression guaranteed. The machines are fixed on iron bed-plates, instead of the usual wood foundations. All have cut wheels, cut steel racks, and gun-metal bearings throughout. There are now three different types made in addition to that of which a specimen is shown in the Exhibition. The first is the two-feeder, on which the engravings of the *Graphic* have been printed solely since 1875, at a speed of 2,000 per hour. Machines have also been supplied for the *Queen* and *Field* newspapers, and one somewhat similar, but with still further improvements, for the *Illustrated London News*, its speed being from 2,000 to 2,500 per hour. These machines can also be used as single-feed stop-cylinder machines, by working one end only. There is the Double-inking Machine, in which the ink is distributed twice for every impression, without reducing the speed. The remaining one is the Typo-litho Machine, with a speed of from 800 to 1,000 per hour. This has two ink ducts for letterpress work, and eight large rollers pass over the form. The supplements for the Christmas and Summer numbers of the *Graphic* have been printed on these machines—working as letterpress machines—for several years. The apparatus can be readily altered from letterpress to lithographic printing.

The rollers used on the machine at work in the Exhibition are manufactured by the "Durable" Printers' Roller Company (Mr. E. T. Marler, managing director).

TYPE-FOUNDING MACHINERY.

THERE may be seen at the Exhibition the very oldest and the very newest appliances for type-founding. History and tradition only go back as far as the ancient ring-tailed mould, so called from the fact of the spring which is appended to the lower half of it being formed of a stout piece of brass wire, pointed at one end, and bent something like the tail of the "ring-tailed" monkey. The outside of this mould is of wood, that material being a very imperfect conductor of heat, which

rendered the instrument capable of being handled by the workman. The spring served, among other purposes, to keep the mould close up to the proper aperture, at the opening of the channel down which the metal flows during the casting. The hand-caster lets the metal drop suddenly into the mould, and gives it a sudden jerk or toss at the same time, to drive the metal into the finest lines and remotest corners of the face of the matrix. This form of mould was in use for probably four centuries. A specimen from the foundry of Messrs. Caslon, and one from the Glasgow foundry of Dr. Andrew Wilson (now the Marr Type-founding Company, Edinburgh) may be seen at Messrs. Henderson, Rait, & Spalding's stand in the eastern gallery.

The next step in advance was the hand "lever mould." In its predecessor the matrix was kept in the mould by a very clumsy contrivance, and the casting had to be picked out from the interior of the mould. The lever eased the spring and moved the matrix, while another part of the apparatus touched the casting so as to loosen it from the side of the mould, and to cause the type to fall out immediately on the mould being opened. To this improved form the present type-casting machines owe their origin. A specimen of this mould from the foundry of Messrs. Sharrow & Anderson may be seen at the same stall.

An important improvement in the art of type-founding was next made by the invention of the "hand-pump furnace," by Messrs. Bower & Bacon, the Sheffield founders. We merely mention this to complete an enumeration of successive improvements, as there is no specimen in the Exhibition. Then comes the machine mould of Alexander Wilson, founded on an American invention of Bruce, in which the opening and closing of the mould, the advancement of it to the nipple of the pump, and the injection of the metal were all done automatically. A machine of this character is now used in all the best foundries, but Messrs. Miller & Richard have improved upon it in details. By this method there are five distinct processes to be applied to each type before it is ready for the printer; 1st, casting; 2nd, removing the break—a tag of superfluous metal at the bottom of the letter; 3rd, rubbing or smoothing the sides; 4th, setting up the types, or arranging them upon a sort of composing-stick; 5th, the dressing, or planing out the notch or groove at the foot, to remove the remains of the broken jet and allow the types to stand firmly upon their "feet."

Last year, Mr. Oliver Titchener took out a patent for "improvements in type-founding," and he shows in the Eastern Gallery two of his machines at work. It is a remarkable invention, and may directly and indirectly lead to very important consequences. It reduces the number of processes to three—casting, setting up, and cutting out at the foot, eliminating three, the breaking-off the break, the rubbing, and dressing, which are done automatically. The first of these processes was invented some years back by Mr. Mason, the latter two operations are effected by the aid of Mr. O. Titchener's patent delivering attachments. This reduction of processes has been attempted by several type-founders, all of whom have experienced the difficulty of producing finished type without tearing up its sides or face, owing to the peculiar delivery of the machine matrix. Mr. Titchener succeeded in obviating this by a new delivery apparatus, which delivers the matrix for the mould horizontally instead of at an angle. The rubbing and dressing are thus rendered unnecessary, and a perfectly clear type is produced.

This, however, is not the most significant part of the innovation. Up till quite recently, printers from the sixteenth century downwards invariably bought their types from the founders. The latter surrounded their business, for prudential motives, with the most profound and impenetrable secrecy. Printers, as a rule, knew nothing at all of the system of making types, of the nature of the appliances, and of the cost of material and labour. They had to pay according to a scale agreed upon by the founders in unison. It goes without saying that under such circumstances types remained very dear. There was no remedy; every one who could cast good types was employed by the founders, and under conditions more rigorous than any trades' union ever attempted to impose. Quite recently an alteration, which may lead to the most potential results, has taken place. Several practical men engaged by the large firms have seceded, and started in business on their own account, not to do business with founders, but with the founders' customers, the printers. Hence we now learn that the average cost of metal is some threepence per pound; that the average cost of workmanship is another threepence per pound; total sixpence. The price to the printer may be from one shilling to four shillings per pound. How is this enormous discrepancy to be accounted for? Partly by the necessary outlay in making the matrices, and constructing the machinery; but chiefly, it must be admitted, by the ignorance of printers as to the process, and their inability to procure the necessary appliances. This is now being done away with. Printers can be supplied by several firms with machines, and, what is more, their *employés* will be taught how to use them. The result will be, very moderately stated, to enable printers who use much type of a plain kind to save about 200 or 300 per cent. by casting in their own offices. Messrs. Johnson, Atkinson, & Co., of the Patent Type-founding Company, Red Lion-square, now belonging to Messrs. P. W. Shanks & Sons, were the first to offer to enable printers to be their own founders. A considerable number of their machines are now at work in printing-offices, notably in such places as the *Times* office, and the Clarendon Press, Oxford. This Automatic Casting and Finishing Machine is a very beautiful piece of mechanism, but its cost precludes its introduction into many offices. Hence several makers are offering small machines, which do not exactly finish the type, but which effect a saving to the extent we have named, and can be worked by any intelligent artisan. Of this class is Mr. Titchener's. Messrs. Kelly & Co., publishers of the Post-office Directory, have seven at work; Mr. John Heywood, of Manchester, six. An outfit consists of a machine, costing £40, moulds costing £3 10s., and the matrices, which, electrotyped and justified, cost about 4s. for each letter in the fount. The finishing appliances run to another £10 perhaps, and the printer is then independent of the founder. It is evident, that only firms who use large quantities of ordinary body types can, as a rule adopt the plan, for the cost of the matrices is too great to warrant a printer in producing his founts himself. Nevertheless, the consequences of a more general junction of the two trades may be momentous. There will be less stereotyping, and forms may be more freely kept standing, when new type costs so little. Stereotyping is at best but a clumsy art, a mere makeshift. It is already being rapidly superseded by electrotyping, and if type were much cheaper, it would be seldom resorted to. The process of distributing the types into the cases might almost be unnecessary, and the cost even diminished by melting up and recasting, thus permitting of the use of always new type. This might affect the compositor as the preceding change would affect the stereotyper. From a sentimental point of view, this development would be an interesting reversion back to primitive usages—for the printers of the nineteenth century to be, like their primitive brethren of the fifteenth, every one his own type-founder!

At our visit to the Exhibition we found Mr. Titchener casting with his two machines minion type, the same face as used by the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Daily Chronicle* newspapers. He informed us that the cost of this metal is about fourpence per pound, and that of the necessary labour twopence, one man being able to attend to both machines at the same time.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE BROS.

The exhibits of this firm are shown in a large stand, very tastefully fitted up in the American section, West Central Galleries. They include the following, of which Messrs. Lawrence Brothers are the sole agents. The "Leader" Envelope Machine is shown in motion, producing envelopes at the rate of 4,800 per hour. This is a beautiful specimen of automatic mechanism. The "Leader" performs the functions of two separate machines, viz., a folding-machine and a gumming-machine, and reduces the waste to a minimum. The envelope blank is gummed, folded, and delivered completely made, ready for banding.

One of Gally's "Universal" Printing machines, half super-royal, is shown, and it embodies all Mr. Gally's improvements during the last sixteen years. It was made at the celebrated Colt's Arms Company's workshops at Hartford, U.S.A., and runs with an ease and smoothness that testify to the fine workmanship of all its parts.

Lawrence's Quire Folding-machine folds anything from a

single sheet of tissue to fifty sheets of the stoutest ledger paper accurately without soiling them, and so close at the fold that the outside edges and fold are the same thickness when the quires are made up into books or reams.

In the "Undercut" Self-clamp Paper-cutting Machine, the knife and the clamp move in opposite directions. Hence the power exerted in cutting the paper acts as an additional clamp, and thus prevents "draw"—one of the objections to the ordinary self-clamp. By a single stroke of the lever the paper is clamped and cut in about a third of the time required by an ordinary hand guillotine.

The "Compactum" Printers' Drying-rack is an ingenious contrivance for drying and handling printed sheets. There are ten shelves made of laths of wood on which the work is laid in order to be dried. They are each raised up vertically to permit the gathering of the work below, or the shelf with the work can be taken from the rack and removed to any desired place.

The Patent Combination Mallet and Shooting Stick is likely to be a useful tool, for it dispenses with the use of the clumsy mallet in locking up, and saves the machine-minder much time in making ready. There are a number of specimens of American printing-inks, recommended for lowness of price, free working, and remarkable depth and purity. There are also translucent boards, so sensitive to printing-ink that the slightest touch is sharply reproduced. They are in tints that will work with black and colours equally well. Bristol boards are shown in a variety of shades and tints, in sheets, and cut to standard sizes. A fine series of novelties in American Fancy Types from the foundry of MacKellar, Smiths, & Jordan's Company are deserving of close attention.

The new Patent Ruling-machine for engravers is a wonderful piece of mechanism. The number of combinations it produces is most amazing, and many of them would appear to be incapable of being executed except by the freehand work of the engraver.

Royle's Routing-machine is for cutting out designs on wood and metal, and deepening—technically called "routing"—with facility the depressed or "white" portions of woodcuts, electrotypes, stereotypes, &c. This deepening is done by means of a rapidly-revolving vertical cutter, which can be adjusted to the proper depth below the surface of the work, and which is capable of universal movement on a horizontal plane. The machine shows how American printers produce artistic designs and tint plates for letterpress. It routs out, if necessary, to the depth of one inch, a feat, of course, almost absolutely impossible by hand. The machine may be said to place the letterpress printer on an equal footing with the lithographer in the facility and cheapness by which special designs for posters, grounds for labels or show-cards, can be produced, and its introduction to the printing-office marked a new era in American job-printing. It is equally serviceable for electrotypers and stereotypers.

A number of other original and ingenious appliances are shown, and printers will find this a most instructive Exhibit. Mr. M. P. McCoy, the courteous and experienced conductor of the *Modern Printer*—a very beautiful specimen of the highest class of fine typography—has charge of the stand.

A NEW REPRODUCTIVE PROCESS.

At Mr. Dallas's stand in the Eastern Gallery of the Exhibition may be seen a new process of automatic or chemical engraving which has not previously been shown in this country. It is called Hyaloglyphotype, and was invented by Mr. S. Crocker, of Melbourne, Australia, where a company has been formed to carry it out. An article explanatory of the process appeared in these columns some time ago. One of the Australian pictorial journals is entirely illustrated by this method. Mr. Duncan Dallas, the well-known inventor of Dallastype, is introducing Hyaloglyphotype in Great Britain, and produces blocks etched ready to be mounted for letterpress printing at an average of sixpence per square inch, which will give an idea of the comparative economy of the process.

The drawing is made on glass with a waxy kind of composition. This is applied by the use of a "hot pen," which forms the principal feature of the invention. The pen may be heated either by gas or by an electric current, and causes the waxy composition to flow readily. It sets so quickly on the glass that cross-hatching can be done more rapidly than with ordinary pen and ink, and without blocking up the angles. Corrections are easily made with a penknife, which leaves the surface afterwards intact. After the drawing is made, the plate is etched, in the usual manner, by fluoric acid. When complete it can be either electrotyped or stereotyped by the paper or plaster method. The glass plate, however, may be printed from direct, when mounted on special blocks made of metal. Considerable experience has shown that notwithstanding the general fragility of glass, it is perfectly safe, with the exercise of ordinary care to print from such a plate with either cylinder or platen.

The advantages of the method, apart from its economy, are claimed to be the following, as compared with ordinary zincographs. The high polish of glass lends itself admirably to sound delivery of ink in printing. The solids are free from "mealiness," and the finest lines of the drawing are reproduced sharply and clearly. Glass is remarkably well suited for being etched upon. The fluoric acid bites it downward, there is scarcely any lateral action, and the risk of underbiting is thereby greatly reduced if not neutralised. If properly drawn the edges of the lines are cleaner and free from the rottenness of zinc, which suffers from the voltaic local action set up by impurities. Glass blocks, too, are not liable to corrosion like zinc ones when stored away.

A NEW COPPERPLATE PROCESS.

Not content with introducing Hyaloglyphotype as a letterpress method, Mr. Dallas has developed its principle, and obtained a patent for a method for the reproduction of copperplate on intaglio surfaces. By adopting the hot pen, the wax composition, and a suitable plate, preferably metal, he is able to do without etching or acid solutions at all. The resulting plate is printed at a copperplate press, and yields perfect reproductions of the artist's work, equal to the best of the ordinary etchings. They would, indeed, deceive experts, so completely do they resemble work done on the copper with the needle. The artist does not need to draw the reverse way; he can see the full effect of his work from the beginning, thus obviating the necessity of experimental stoppings-out and rebitings, and the expense and trouble of pulling numerous working proofs. There is no necessity for sophistication, although after-effects may be worked in when desired. Mr. Dallas calls this new method Autoglyphy. A specimen done by Mr. Richmond Seeley, of the *Portfolio*, attests its capabilities as a reproductive process.

Bibliography of Printing.

Wilson (F. J. F.). Stereotyping and Electrotyping. A Guide for the Production of Plates by the Papier-Mâché and Plaster Processes, with Instructions for Depositing Copper by the Battery or by the Dynamo-machine. Also Hints on Steel and Brass-facing, &c. London: [1882]. 12mo. pp. xv. 195.

Undoubtedly the best English work on these two important accessory processes to the art of Printing. The Introduction consists of a History of Stereotyping, by Mr. John Southward, which, in the words of the preface, presents "a more complete and connected narrative of the origin of the art than has yet appeared, the materials being obtained partly from original sources and partly from researches made at the British Museum and other great libraries." In compiling the work, it is also pointed out in the Preface, "the author of the practical portion has enjoyed peculiar advantages owing to his connexion with one of the most extensive stereotyping and electrotyping establishments in this country (Cassell & Co., Limited)." Obsolete methods have been omitted, while due prominence has been given to those of latest introduction and of greatest practical utility. There is, first of all, presented an account of the Paper process, from making the flong to finishing the plate. Then follows the Plaster process. Electrotyping is next treated of, preceded by an historical account of the invention, also by Mr. Southward. In this, the various experiments and improvements made in the art of electro-metallurgy, from the time of Galvani and Volta up to the invention of the dynamo-electric machine, are succinctly narrated. The process of electrotyping, from taking the mould in wax to trimming and mounting the plate, is described with a degree of detail and lucidity that leaves nothing to impede the student in acquiring the art. The modern processes of etching for copperplate printing, and steel, iron, and brass facing, are subsequently explained. There are many illustrations of machines and apparatus interspersed throughout the work.

——— Typographic Printing Machines and Machine-Printing. A Practical Guide to the Selection of Bookwork, Two-colour, Jobbing, and Rotary Machines, with Remarks upon their Construction, Capabilities, and Peculiarities, and Instructions in Making-ready, the Preparation of Engravings, &c. London: [1879]. 12mo. pp. xvi. 202.——Second edition [1882].——Third edition [1884]. pp. xvi. 208, and Appendix of six pages (pp. 209–214).

It is stated in the Preface that, at the time this hand-book was originally planned, no modern practical work on the same subject existed. The want, it may be mentioned here, has not even yet been supplied, as far as a book in

the English language is concerned, the nearest approach being Noble's "Difficulties in Machine Printing, and how to Overcome them," which may be recommended as a supplement to this book, but it does not describe the varieties and construction of machines. In France and Germany, however, several valuable practical works of a very complete character have since appeared (*see* MONNET and WALDOW).

Mr. Wilson's book begins with an account of the distinction between the press and the machine, and of the invention of the latter. This historical part now requires modification, owing to the researches of Herr Theodor Goebel, embodied in his memoir of "Friedrich Koenig und die Erfindung der Schnellpresse" (Stuttgart, 1883), and the valuable articles reviewing it, by Mr. William Blades, in the *Printer's Register*, October, 1883, to June, 1884, inclusive. Mr. Wilson proceeds to give instructions for making-ready, and then enters into particulars of platen, perfecting, single-cylinder, two-colour, jobbing, and rotary machines, not omitting motors, gas, steam, and water engines, concluding with the appliances of the printer's warehouse. In the Appendix of 1884, reference is made to several material changes which, in the short space of five years, had taken place with regard to machine-printing, such as the demand on the part of the public for a higher class of work, the increased strength of the apparatus, the gradual abandonment of large platen machines, the spread of the plan of packing the cylinder with hard material, and the disuse of blankets. The entire work is very carefully done, and forms the most valuable guide to this branch of letterpress printing hitherto produced, especially as it embraces many important hints derived from the practical experience of the author.

Mr. FREDERICK JOHN FARLOW WILSON is the son of Mr. J. Farlow Wilson, practical manager of the great firm of Cassell & Co., Limited, La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, a position which he holds owing not less to his administrative abilities than to his capabilities as a practical printer. Brought up under the care and training of a gentleman who was enabled to put his son through the various departments of a first-class establishment, Mr. F. J. F. Wilson learned his business in the most thorough manner by working in each branch for a sufficiently long period to acquire a good technical knowledge of the whole. He then assisted for some time in the details of management. About 1879 he obtained the appointment of manager of the extensive printing department of W. H. Smith & Sons, Water-lane, Strand, a situation he has shown himself eminently qualified to fulfil. His opportunities were exceptional, and it is satisfactory to find that he has made such excellent use of them. Both of the works cited above have had a large circulation among English-speaking printers in all parts of the world.

WILSON (John). A Treatise on English Punctuation; designed for Letter-writers, Printers, and Correctors of the Press, and for the use of Schools and Academies. With an Appendix, containing Rules on the use of Capitals, a list of Abbreviations, hints on the Preparation of Copy and on Proof-reading, Specimens of Proof-sheets, &c. Boston: 1850. 16mo.

——— Twenty-third edition. New York: 1871. 8vo. pp. xii. 334.

The first edition, intended solely for the use of Printers, was issued in 1826; second edition, 1850; third edition, 1855. A very useful and comprehensive work.

WILSON (J. S.). Autotypie. De Natuur zich zelve afbeeldende. Meppel: 1857. Oblong.

WILSON (W.). The Compositor's Assistant, containing all the Imposition Tables now in use. Exeter: 1855.

WIMPHELING [or WIMFELING] (Jacob). Oratio in Memoriam Marsilii ab Inghen. Mainz: 1499.

Several extracts relating to printing are reprinted in Wolf, "Monumenta Typographica." Jacob Wimpheling, says De Vinne ("Invention of Printing," page 393), was one of the most learned men of his age, and nearly contemporary with Gutenberg. He says that in 1440, under the reign of Frederick III., Emperor of the Romans, John Gutenberg, of Strasbourg, discovered a new method of writing, which is a great good, &c. He was the first in the city of Strasbourg who invented that art of impressing which the Latin peoples call printing. He afterwards went to Mentz, and happily perfected his invention. In another book, says De Vinne, he writes: "Your city [Strasbourg] is acknowledged to excel most other cities by its origination of the art of printing, which was afterwards perfected in Mentz." Hessels, on the other hand, discredits this author. He says (p. 118), "This scholar, who wrote occasionally on the invention of printing, was the editor of the Heidelburg professors, and added, by way of amusement, the epitaph of Adam Gelthus and his own epigram."—*See* HESSELS, "Gutenberg."

WINARICKY (Charles). Jean Gutenberg, né en 1412 à Kuttenberg en Bohême, Bachelier-ès-Arts à l'Université de Prague, promu le 18 novembre 1445, inventeur de l'imprimerie à Mayence en 1450. Essai historique et critique, traduit du manuscrit allemand par Jean de Carro. Bruxelles: 1847. 8vo. pp. 104.

These pages go to prove the usual account of Gutenberg's parentage erroneous, and that he was born at Kuttenberg, a small town in Bohemia.

——— *See* DE VINNE.

WINCKLER (Dr. Johann). Die periodische Presse Oesterreichs. Eine historisch-statistische Studie. Wien: 1875. 8vo.

This work consists of 234 pages of historical and descriptive, and 222 pages of tabular matter, giving an exhaustive picture of the periodical press in Austria, from its beginning up to the time of the publication of the book.

WINTERFELD (C. van). Dr. Martin Luthers deutsche geistliche Lieder, nebst den während seines Lebens dazu gebräuchlichen Singweisen und einigen mehrstimmigen Vorsätzen über dieselben, von Meistern des 16. Jahrhunderts. Herausgegeben als Festschrift für die iv. Jubelfeier der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst. Leipzig: 1840. 4to. 1 leaf. pp. 132, with woodcuts drawn by A. Strähuber.

WIPPEL (J. F.). Abhandlung über die Formschneidekunst. Breslau: 1879. 4to.

WINTER (Robert).

The device, annexed, of this printer consists of Minerva standing in a bower, a lance in her left hand, and leaning with the other on the shield with Medusa's head; the owl opposite the shield.

BASLE: 1535-40.

WINTER (W.). Types [article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, vol. 13. Boston: 1864. 8vo.]

WITTIG (C. F.) u. FISCHER (C. F.). Die Schnellpresse, ihre Mechanik u. Vorrichtung zum Druck aller typographischen Arbeiten. Dritte verb. Aufl. Leipzig: 1878. 8vo. pp. iii. 105. (1st edition, 1861; 2nd edition, 1866.)

This technical manual treats more particularly of the printing-machines manufactured at the Augsburg factory.

WITZLEBEN (C. D. von). Geschichte der *Leipziger Zeitung*. Zur Erinnerung an das 200-jährige Bestehen dieser Zeitung. Leipzig. 1860. 8vo. pp. vi. 218.

WITZSCH (Joh. Chr.). Brauch und Missbrauch der edlen Buchdruckerkunst, als Herr Joh. Georg Witzsch dieser löblichen Kunst bisshер Beflissener den 25. Mai Anno 1722 bey Verschenckung seines Postulats in die Zahl rechtschaffener Kunst-Verwandten in Altenburg aufgenommen wurde. Altenburg: 1722. Folio.

[WOELLMER]. Schriftproben von Wilh. Woellmer's Schriftgiesserei in Berlin (Madrid, St. Petersburg, London, Paris). 1879. 4to. 22 double sheets. s.d.

Several continuations have since been published.

WOERL (Leon). Die katholische Presse in Europa, 1877. 2nd edition. Würzburg: 1877. 8vo. pp. 188. 4 leaves. (1st edition 1876.)

[———] Die Publicistik der Gegenwart. Eine Rundschau über die gesammte Presse der Welt.:—Part I., Hessen-Baden: 1879. 16mo. pp. 87. Part II., Württemberg: 1879. Part III., Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft: 1879. Part IV., Oesterreich. Ungarn, 1881. Part V., Preussen, 1881. Würzburg: 1879–81. 16mo. pp. 1113.

——— Statistik der katholischen Zeitungen und Zeitschriften in der ganzen Welt zu Neujahr 1879. Würzburg: 1879. pp. 62. 1 leaf.

[———] Welt-Rundschau über die katholische Presse. Neujahr, 1878. 8vo. 21 sheets. Würzburg: 1878.

WOHLFARTH (A.). Ueber Farben. 2te verb. Auflage. 8vo. 6½ sheets. Mit Spectral-Farben und Farbentafel in 80 Farben. Leipzig: 1882.

WOLF (C. E.). Warum haben wir als evangelische Christen für die Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst Gott zu danken? Eine Predigt am zweiten Sonntage nach Trinitatis den 28. Jun. 1840 zum Gedächtniss des vierten Jubelfestes nach der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst gehalten. Saalfeld: 8vo. pp. 16.

LITHOGRAPHED FANCY BORDERS, ALMANACKS, ETC.

IN the annals of Printing, Birmingham will ever occupy a memorable position from her association with John Baskerville, the beauty of whose editions have commanded and received universal admiration, and who "united in a singularly happy manner the elegance of Plantin with the clearness of the Elzevirs." Happily the race of printers who seek, like him, "utility with beauty to combine," has not altogether died out, and we had an opportunity lately of convincing ourselves that in Birmingham there are still practitioners of the art who devote their attention primarily to the cultivation of the higher branches of printing. To this class belong Messrs. Cond Brothers, who carry on an extensive letterpress and lithographic printing business at Paternoster-row, Moor-street. It is, however, less with their general business that we are concerned than with certain specialties produced by them, which will prove of great service to printers generally.

First and foremost come their novelties in Circular Borders. These borders represent floral and figure subjects, scrolls, Renaissance and other ornaments, all most happily conceived and carried out with skill and good taste. There is a considerable variety of distinct patterns, all excellent in their way; and as most of them can be obtained in different tints, both as regards paper and ink, some of them printed in two colours, the selection is sufficiently large to meet the most diverse requirements. To many a printer these borders will prove a veritable godsend, since by their aid very tasteful and effective concert and ball programmes, business and other circulars can be produced at short notice, the letterpress only having to be printed in. We refrain from particularising special designs, since were we to commence to do so, we should have to say a word of commendation concerning most of them, their general execution being so uniformly good. Jobbing printers especially would find it to their advantage to keep on hand an assortment of these charming borders.

Sheet almanacks on cardboard and rollers form another specialty of the firm's productions. These are mostly emblematic, and among those submitted for our inspection are some excellent designs specially adapted for printers, stationers, ironmongers, and hardware dealers respectively, a blank space being left in all cases for the insertion of the dealer's name. The colouring is throughout bold and striking, and the register perfect. These almanacks deserve the attention of printers who cater for this description of work.

There are many other classes of high-class fancy work to which Messrs. Cond Brothers devote considerable attention, such as invitation, business, and congratulation cards, ball and other programmes, in all of which lines they keep a capital assortment for the supply of the Trade. Some of the general jobbing work of the firm that we inspected is beyond praise; there was observable a symmetry and proportion between the different types employed, a harmony of colours, and a perfection of register that spoke well for the productive and artistic capacity of their establishment. It only remains to add that both partners in the business are practical men of extensive experience, who have evidently a genuine love for their art, and to them may be well applied, with a slight alteration, the words used by one of our printer-poets concerning Baskerville—

"Improvement all their care, and all their pride."

ASBESTOS BANK-NOTE PAPER.

A NEW kind of paper for bank-notes, bonds, and other securities is made by combining a sufficient quantity of asbestos to prevent the entire destruction of the paper by fire, with palmetto, hemp, or its equivalent, having long fibre to impart greater strength.

The paper is further made with the denomination of the note or other security designated by means of silk fibre of different colours introduced within the body of the paper in the course of manufacture. The fibre is also used for indicating the ownership or origin of the bank-note or other instrument by initials, name, or any other mark, private or otherwise, or any suitable device or form in which the coloured fibre may be arranged.

The object in employing palmetto as the principal material for the body of the paper, says the *Paper Trade Journal* of New York, is to insure perfection in the printed impression. Asbestos is employed to provide a non-conductor and to afford protection from the action of heat. In addition to the effect of the coloured silk fibre in indicating the denomination and ownership of the note, it is useful in adding strength to the fabric.

The bank-notes, bonds, certificates, and securities are to be printed in three colours, using black carbon-ink, green oxide of chromium, and burnt sienna. The object of using these three materials for colour is that they are all produced at a higher degree of heat than could possibly reach the bank-note or other document in a safe of any kind when exposed to fire; hence the matter printed may remain uninjured in colour in the event of fire, and will assist in the identification of any printed instrument.

To further increase the durability of the ink, mica or asbestos, or both, are mixed therewith, having been previously pulverised.

Reviews.

Origine de l'imprimerie à Paris d'après des documents inédits, &c., Par Jules Philippe. Paris: Charavay Frères. Pp. viii. 253. 1885.

THIS excellent monograph is the outcome of a good deal of hard work, added to a special knowledge of the subject of which it treats. The author has spared no pains in searching the various great book-collections of Europe for anything that might throw light on his subject. In this way he has been successful in discovering many sources of hitherto unpublished information as to the early history of printing at Paris, of which, as well as of the printed literature on the subject, he has made good use. In especial, the author has had the advantage of being preceded in his own line of work by the admirable "Lettres d'un bibliographe suivies d'un essai sur l'origine de l'imprimerie de Paris," by the well-known bibliophile, M. J. P. A. Madden, to whose learning and acuteness he does justice by many references and quotations. Many of M. Philippe's conclusions are based on a careful personal examination of early-printed works, of which unique copies are scattered over the public libraries of the world.

The author begins with a brief account of the earlier fortunes and ventures of Fichet and Heynlin, the two professors at the Sorbonne who were instrumental in introducing the art into Paris, either in the year 1458 or 1459. He next discusses the dates of the various books printed by them, of which copies are still in existence. In doing this he gives a clear and interesting account of the peculiarities of typography, &c., of each, enriched in a good many instances with admirably executed facsimiles of pages selected from the books under discussion. On p. 231 is a table giving a summary of his conclusions as to the dates at which the earliest books printed in Paris were issued from the press.

In short, the book contains a large amount of valuable information on the subject of the early history of printing, brought together from the most remote and various sources. It is one of those monographs without the aid of which connected histories surveying a wide field of art or science would be impossible.

The style in which the book is written is clear and terse. The edition is limited to 500 copies.

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Cartouchen. Designed and drawn by Ferd. Wüst. Vienna: Josef Heim.

Many of the artists of a byegone age devoted considerable attention to the Cartouche ornament, and some fine specimens of this class of work, embodying allegorical figures, landscapes, and other subjects, have come down to our own day. In modern times this class of ornament has again deservedly come into favour, and Herr Wüst has therefore done good service in supplying lithographic artists and others with so excellent a collection of examples as is comprised in the work before us. There are altogether twenty-four sheets, on which are figured some fifty different designs. Exceptional skill and high artistic feeling have been shown in their conception, and

there is sufficient diversity of subjects to meet every legitimate requirement. The draughtsmanship and the mechanical execution of the several designs are unexceptionable, and the collection is one that deserves the patronage of English lithographers. Herr Wüst's name will be familiar to many of our readers as that of the author of the Lithographers' Coat-of-Arms, which was figured in the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER for February, 1880 (vol. vi., page 29).

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Les Manuscrits et la Miniature. Par A. LECOY DE LA MARCHE. Paris : A. Quantin. 8vo., pp. 357.

THIS is one of a series of books on subjects connected with the Fine Arts, which is being issued under the title of "Bibliothèque de l'Enseignement des Beaux-Arts." In the pages of the present work is discussed everything that relates to the history and development of manuscripts and miniatures. The author's position, as keeper of the French National Archives, has qualified him eminently for the task he has undertaken, and of which he has acquitted himself in an exceptionally able manner. The first three chapters are devoted to the consideration of the several instruments and materials that have been pressed into service for writing purposes, and of the development of the calligraphic art among different nations, one chapter being set apart for the history of the ancient monastic and other scribes and copyists. The greater portion of the work is, however, taken up with the subject of Miniatures, the history of which, as the author rightly observes, has not yet been fully traced. The development of the art, more especially in France, is discussed at considerable length, and with an attention to detail which proves M. de la Marche to have thoroughly mastered his subject. His pages abound with much curious information, the outcome of original research. After having traced more or less exhaustively the history of the art, the author discusses the processes, materials, and colours employed by the illuminators, their rate of remuneration, and the prices paid for illuminated MSS., on all which subjects much fresh light is thrown. The concluding chapter of the work deals with the outside or binding of books, and the historical data brought together will be perused with interest. The value and usefulness of the book are greatly enhanced by the interspersion in the text of 107 illustrations, the majority of which, we are told, have been reproduced from original sources. The illustrations, which include ancient specimens of writing, initials, and figure and other subjects taken from miniatures and book-cover ornamentations, are all excellent of their kind. M. de la Marche's work is one that cannot fail to commend itself to all lovers of books.

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Old London Cries. By ANDREW W. TUER. London : Field & Tuer.

THE fact that the guinea edition of this work had proved a great success has induced the author to issue it in the present shilling form. The subject dealt with is one of great interest, more especially as many of the "cries" have become a thing of the past. Mr. Tuer's amusing letterpress is enriched with "heaps of quaint cuts," and the little volume cannot fail to prove highly popular.

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THE June number of the *Magazine of Art* (Cassell & Co., Limited), is full of charming illustrations and extremely interesting letterpress.——The current issue of the *Antiquary* (Elliot Stock) contains, in addition to much other good reading, a further instalment of the series of articles on "Celebrated Birthplaces."——The first volume of *Book-Lore* is completed with the June number, which contains among other things, an interesting paper on the "Great Bible" of 1539, by Mr. N. Pocock. The title and index are issued with the present part.

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WE have received a copy of the "Royal Academy Illustrated, 1885." It is edited by Mr. H. Lassalle, and contains a large number of facsimiles from the original drawings of exhibiting artists. Messrs. Sampson Low are the publishers.——"Nobody's Boy" is the title of a story by Mr. Daniel Darlinghurst, published by Messrs. Jarrold & Sons at the price of sixpence.

CURIOSITIES OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPER NOMENCLATURE.

OTHER considerations apart, the success of a newspaper or book depends often greatly upon its title—a fact which has been recognised by authors in almost all ages, and which goes far to account for the many whimsical titles that have been employed at different times. Some of the English newspapers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, have most curious and fantastic titles, the rage for which seems however to have died out in our own days. Not so, however, in America, where many of the names of existing newspapers are great curiosities. There are names astronomical, as the *Sun* (Montgomery, Ill., has a *Son*, and Iowa has a Sac *Sun*), the *Nightly Moon* (published at Battle Creek, Michigan), *Stars*, *Crescents*, *Planets*, *Globes*, *Worlds*, *Comets*, *Asteroids*, *Satellites*, and *Meteors*, to say nothing of *Sunbeams*, *Rays*, and *Eclipses*. There are names meteorological—*Breeze*, *Cyclone*, *Tornado*, *Blizzard*, besides *Avalanches*, the Iuka, (Miss.) *Cosmic Gale*, and the St. Helen's *Oregon Mist*. There are *Months*, *Weeks*, *Days*, and *Hours*, the *Hour* being a weekly, and *To-Day* and *Our Day* monthlies.

There are *Phœnixes*, *Eagles*, of all descriptions, *Falcons*, *Hawks*, *Carrier Doves* (and *Olive Branches*), with *Porcupines*, *Wasps*, *Hornets*, a *Yellow Jacket*, *Bees*, and a *Queen Bee*. Of threatening names may be cited the *Lash*, *Flail*, *Quiver*, *Tomahawk* (especially Indiana's *Battle Ground Tippecanoe Tomahawk*), the *Cleaver*, *Fireband*, *Iconoclast*, and *Defiance*, and possibly the *Boomerang*. There are *Ledgers* and *Daybooks*, *Atlases*, *Argus*, *Argonauts* and *Argosies*, pretentious *Paragons*, *Cynosures*, *Favourites* and *Nonpareils*, and modest *Dots* and *Lilliputians*. There is a *Lever* and a *Magnet*. The *Horseshoe* brings Hot Springs good luck, and the *New Broom* sweeps Des Moines clean. Illinois has a *Walnut Motor* and Iowa a *Walnut Bureau*. Fayette, Iowa, has a *Postal Card*, and Elgin, Ill., a *Frank*. Indianapolis has *Scissors*, and its neighbour, Rockport, a *Pocket*. The printer's devil doubtless conducts the Valley Falls (Kan.) *Lucifer*, Round Rock, Texas, has a *Quid Nunc*, and Terra Haute, Ind., a *What Next ?* Many of the trade papers are neatly named, such as the *Calico Print*, the *Gold Leaf*, the *Cash Grocer*, the *Cotton Plant*, the *Shroud*, the *Tobacco Leaf*, the *Sugar Bowl*, the *Wine and Ale Vault*, the *Millstone*, *Grain*, and *Iron*. Other papers, the titles of which are also curious, are the Lewes (Del.) *Breakwater Light*, the *Woodbine Twiner* and Tabor *Mu Omichronicle* of Iowa, the Burr Oak *Acorn* of Michigan, the Tombstone *Epitaph* of Arizona, and the *Palmetto Post* of Port Royal, S. C. In the same category are to be included the Cohoes *Cataract*, the Wareham *Seaside Ripples*, the Cape May *Wave*, and the Ocean Beach *Crab*.

No temperance paper in the United States makes any allusion in its headline to water, and but few of the religious journals have striking names. Among them may be cited the *Tongue of Fire*, *Restitution*, the *One-Plan Herald*, and *Our Brother in Red*. Dental science supports two remarkable papers, the *Dental Jairus* and the *Dental Headlight*. Little Rock has a *Deaf Mute Optic*, and Council Bluffs a *Deaf Mute Hawkeye*.

Finally, among the odd, incongruous, and inexplicable names borne by American newspapers may be cited the Andalusia (Ala.) *Wiregrass Watchman*, the Watsonville (Cal.) *Fajaronian*, the Modesta (Cal.) *Strawbuck*, the Ouray (Col.) *Solid Muldoon*, the Hartford (Conn.) *Journal of Inebricty*, the Jacksonville *Tropical Faradise*, and the *Wildwood Orange Leaf* of Florida ; the Mahomet *Sucker State*, the Ashmore *Rose's Toothpick*, and the Stone Fort *Watchman at the Four Corners*, of Illinois ; the Romeo (Mich.) *Hydrant*, the Sedalia (Mo.) *Bazoo*, and the Canajoharie (N.Y.) *Radii*.

English Jottings.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT has been introduced in the paper-mills of Messrs. Joynson & Sons, at St. Mary Cray.

MR. CHARLES PERODY'S book, "English Journalism and the Men who have Made it," is about to be published in phonography by Mr. Isaac Pitman, of Bath.

A BOOK on the early Italian engravers, written by Mr. R. Forster for the Trustees of the British Museum, beginning in 1452 with Finiguerra, and continued to the death of M. Antonio, is to be shortly issued.

THE BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION of Messrs. Cassell & Co., at Ludgate-hill, is a very creditable one, and the exhibits say much for the taste of their art department and for the skill of our younger artists who design for wood-engraving.

THE PAPER TRADE IN YORKSHIRE.—The monthly report of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce says that not quite so much business has lately been doing as in April. Prices have, however, been maintained. Some raw materials are rather cheaper, and chemicals dearer.

A NOVELTY IN PAPER-CUTTERS has been introduced by Mr. Conrad W. Schmidt, of London, with the object of displaying some of the properties of his varnishes. The knives are made by Messrs. A. Brown & Co., Lanark, and the transfers are printed by Messrs. Banks & Co., Edinburgh.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, of Coleman-street, are now exhibiting at 175, New Bond-street, two historical paintings by F. Sargent, viz. :—Her Majesty's Drawing-Room, Buckingham Palace, 1885, and the House of Lords, Westminster. These pictures contain upwards of 350 portraits from special sittings of Her Majesty, the Royal Family, the Court, &c.

"THE ODD VOLUMES" had an exhibition of early-printed books and MSS. on the 6th inst. Mr. Bernard Quaritch, the librarian to the "Sette," contributed some of his choicest treasures, at the solicitation of the president, Mr. J. R. Brown, and the collection of early-printed books, illuminated MSS., &c., brought together was probably unique, both as regards its rarity and value.

FIRES.—On the 8th ult., a fire broke out on premises in Grosvenor-street, Halifax, occupied by Mr. G. Spencer, bookbinder. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.——On the 28th a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Neill & Co., printers, Old Fishmarket-close, Edinburgh. The damage is estimated at about £2,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

REPORTERS ON STRIKE.—The Canterbury Town Council having failed to comply with an application from the local newspaper association, requesting that more considerate treatment might be shown to the members in the matter of meetings in the Council Chamber, an emphatic protest has been entered against that refusal by the non-attendance of reporters at meetings of committees of the Corporation.

FORTHCOMING SALE OF CAXTONS.—To collectors the library of the late Rev. John Fuller Russell, which Messrs. Sotheby will disperse towards the end of the present month, will prove a most tempting sale. It will include three books printed by Caxton—"The Dyctes and Sayings," "Mirrour of the World," and "Voragine's Golden Legend"; also the large number of twenty-seven works printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and a number of fine specimens of the work of other early printers.

M. "MAX O'RELL," it is now an open secret, is not an Englishman in disguise, and his name is not MacSorrell, as the preternaturally wise have surmised. He is M. Paul Blouët, French master at Westminster School, and editor of the Clarendon Press volumes on "French Oratory." M. Blouët has just resigned his mastership at St. Paul's School. His forthcoming book will contain a study of the best sides of the English and French characters, and a good many recollections of his English school experiences.

ALL the principal publishing houses, it is stated, were asked to tender for the copyright of General Gordon's Diaries, which Mr. Egmont Hake is editing. Among the competitors were Mr. Bentley, Messrs. Cassell & Co., Messrs. Longman & Co., Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, & Co., Messrs. Macmillan & Co., and Mr. Murray. Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co. were the successful competitors, and the price paid by them is variously stated at from £5,000 to £6,000.

THE "TIMES" ROWING CLUB.—The composing staff on the *Times* commenced their rowing season on the 30th ult., for club prizes. Three good crews contended, as under: Middlesex—F. Sneesby, T. Wallis, J. M'Ewen, J. Ashton (stroke), E. H. White (cox.), first. Surrey—J. Oliver, W. Williams, W. G. Marlow, J. Adams (stroke), W. Honeybone (cox.), second. Centre—H. Payne, A. Adams, C. Thurlbourn, T. Barnes (stroke), C. Clark (cox.). Ashton's crew won by two lengths. Barnes did not finish. Mr. F. Ramsay was starter, and Mr. H. Robertson distance judge.

COAL SUPPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. S. E. Hunter, C.E., of the Salford Gas Works, in a lecture, recently stated, in allusion to the alarm about the probable exhaustion of the coal supplies of the United Kingdom, that the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the subject reported that the quantity of coal remaining and available for future use in the United Kingdom, from the year 1880, at depths of less than 4,000 ft., might be safely estimated at 135,288,613,038 tons. It appears, therefore, that with an output of nearly 147,000,000 tons per annum, supplies are still insured for 920 years hence.

AN enterprising publisher has prepared and issued a post-card for the special use of correspondents who find a difficulty in filling the available space with the necessary subjects. Ten subjects are suggested to the writer, each having a limited space devoted to it, as follows :—"(1) Date. (2) Excuse for Not Having Written Sooner. (3) State of Health—(*a*) of Self, (*b*) of Family. (4) The Writer's Recent Experiences. (5) News. (6) Family Gossip. (7) Questions to be Answered in Your Next. (8) Love to ——. (9) Love from——. (10) Signature." The card would appear to suit correspondents of either sex.

A UBIQUITOUS ADVERTISER.—Thackeray, in his "Journey from Cornhill to Cairo," relates that an advertisement of an erewhile famous blacking-manufacturer was painted up over an obliterated inscription on Pompey's Pillar. This feat seems to have been equalled in our own day, for it is stated that at Otao, about twenty miles from Suakin, on the Suakin and Berber Railway, stands a huge rock about 100 ft. high, of somewhat conical form. Advantage is taken of the eminence of this rock for posting sentries; hence it is known as the "Tower Rock." On the face of this rock a huge advertisement, 250 ft. square in letters of 4½ ft. high, indicates that "Pear's Soap is the best."

DINNER TO MR. YATES.—Mr. Edmund Yates was entertained on the 30th ult. at dinner in the Criterion by about two hundred friends, to welcome his return to the sphere of his literary labours, after enforced absence in what he himself termed "northern latitudes," and his subsequent visit to France. Lord Brabourne presided. Lord Houghton, Lord Greville, many Members of Parliament, and others were present. Mr. Yates, in responding to the toast of the evening, said he regarded all circumstances of his visit to "northern latitudes" as a series of regretable incidents.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—On the 28th ult., at Mouflet's Hotel, 24, Newgate-street, the weekly reporting practice of this society was followed by a lecture delivered by the president of the society, Mr. W. Mullins, on "Dr. Samuel Johnson." Mr. E. A. Cope occupied the chair. The lecturer traced the career of the great lexicographer in an interesting manner, dwelling on his personal peculiarities, and describing him at home and with his fellows, and illustrating his remarks by anecdotes told by Boswell. A vote of thanks, proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. W. W. Wright, and supported by Mr. S A. Bradshaw and Mr. A. Riddel, was awarded to the lecturer.

PROFITABLE INVENTIONS.—It is an established fact that the most profitable inventions are often those of small pretension. To make a fortune, or to achieve even moderate prosperity, it is not necessary to be a Bessemer, an Armstrong, or an Edison. In the United States especially large fortunes are made by inventors, or, at all events, by the owners of patents. The "Stylographic Pen" is now yielding an income of £20,000 a year to the proprietors. Another pen for shading in different colours produces £20,000 per annum. The inventor of the gummed newspaper wrapper is also a rich man. The rubber tip at the end of lead-pencils affords the owner of the royalty an independent fortune.

FORGERY OF MR. RUSKIN'S LETTERS.—The following letter appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 1st inst. :—Sir,—We shall be obliged if you will allow us, as Professor Ruskin's solicitors, to warn the public through your paper against buying letters purporting to have been written and signed by Professor Ruskin. We have lately had to make inquiries on behalf of Professor Ruskin which have led to the discovery of a manufactory of such letters, and we have succeeded in tracing and withdrawing from circulation more than 280 of them. We know of about 80 more being in the hands of certain second-hand booksellers in and near the Strand, our applications to whom for the delivery of the forgeries to us have, we regret to say, been unsuccessful.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants, Tarrant & Mackrell, 2, Bond-court, May 30th.

THE PARCELS POST is beginning to prosper. In the first three months of the present year 5,686,443 parcels have been despatched by it, as against 4,890,636 in the corresponding quarter of last year, an increase of more than three-quarters of a million. The postage paid on these parcels is £114,247, as against £98,029 last year. The revenue accruing to the Post-office during the three months was £51,441, as against £44,113. The railway proportion is £62,835, as against £53,916, an increase of nearly £9,000. The railway which benefits most is the London and North-Western, which takes £10,809. It has nearly one-sixth of the whole parcels traffic of the United Kingdom. Next comes the Great Western with £7,945, then the Midland with £6,354, then the North-Eastern with £4,530. The London and South-Western is fifth with a little more than £4,000.

PAPERMAKERS' CLUB.—A meeting of the Papermakers' Club was held on the 12th ult. at Kennan's Hotel, Crown-court, Cheapside, the chair being taken by Mr. J. B. Monckton, J.P., in the unavoidable absence of the president. Mr. Chadwick, who had been during the afternoon engaged in consultation on matters connected with the action of the Papermakers' Association, was present, along with some other gentlemen representing the trade in Manchester, Leeds, and the North. The meeting was of an informal character, but the conversation afterwards took the form of a discussion on topics affecting the general interests of the trade, and included the subjects of river purification, the prices and qualities of rags and recently-introduced papermaking materials, and the prospects of the trade with regard to prices and improved methods of working.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION MEDAL.—A medal has recently been presented by the Government of India to all those who took any leading part in contributing to the success of the Calcutta International Exhibition. The medal, which is of 3 in. diameter, bears on the obverse a portrait of the Queen, with the words "Victoria, Empress." Her Majesty is represented as wearing her Royal Crown, from which a veil falls over the back of the head and neck. She also wears the star,

badge, and riband of the Order of the Star of India. The reverse shows a group of allegorical female figures representing India seated under the protection of Britannia, surrounded by articles of Indian produce and manufacture, while before her stand or kneel Europe, America, Africa, and Australia, bringing the various products and inventions of their countries for submission to the inspection of India. The medals were designed and executed by Messrs. Wyon, of Regent-street. The recipient's name is stamped in gold letters inside the case of each medal.

Newspaper Press Fund.—On the 16th ult., the annual festival of the Newspaper Press Fund was celebrated at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, Dr. W. H. Russell in the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the Chairman proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Newspaper Press Fund," and said that amongst the many distinguished and illustrious personages who had occupied the chair, he was the sole representative of the press. After remarking upon the comparatively small number of those associated with the press who supported the fund, the Chairman quoted from the annual report, prepared by Mr. John Byrne, the secretary, to show the great good that had been effected, and the liberal manner in which the distribution of grants had been made. Lord Houghton briefly acknowledged the toast. He asked the company to drink in silence to the memory of Sellinger, Herbert, Cameron, and Captain Gordon. The correspondents who had died in the field of the Soudan were as much the soldiers of their country, he said, as General Gordon or Colonel Stewart himself. The toast was drunk in solemn silence. Mr. F. Villiers responded to the toast of "The Visitors."

"The Making of a Newspaper" is the title of an interesting paper contributed by Mr. Henry Johnston to *Good Words* for June. In the course of it, apropos of errors of the press, the writer says:—"The dropping of a letter is not an uncommon thing, but it is sometimes extremely awkward. A London morning paper is responsible for the following:—'A gentleman was yesterday brought up to answer the charge of having eaten a hackney coachman for demanding more than his fare.' The missing letter was a *b*. According to the system of 'turns,' the reporter in the House of Commons, at the end of his fifteen minutes, usually puts in the name of the man who is to follow—as, say, 'Robinson's first follows.' These catch-lines are commonly set up by the compositors, and are, of course, removed when the types are finally put into 'form.' On one occasion a London morning paper omitted to delete this line, with the following result. The speaker had said, 'And now, sir, I have shown you the evil consequences of this policy; we begin badly, we are going on worse; what follows?'—here the unfortunate catch-line answered the question—'Robinson's first follows.'"

Sixpenny Telegrams.—The Press Association has obtained by the courtesy of the Postmaster-General and Mr. Patey, of the Telegraph Department, particulars of the extensive preparations made by the Government for the new system of sixpenny telegrams. The extra expenditure already incurred amounts to half a million sterling, of which £475,000 has been spent on new plant, poles, wires, &c., and £25,000 on new buildings. Accommodation for future development had already been provided in most post-offices built or extended within the last two or three years. Poles have been erected on 850 miles of road in England, and 9,200 miles of new wires have been placed upon these poles, besides about 11,600 miles of new wires put upon existing road or railway poles. Three new trunk lines have been formed, two extending from London to the north and north-west, and the third over the south-western lines to Exeter. New three-wire submarine cables have been provided for the convenience of the Isle of Man, and the Orkney and Shetland Islands. Additional lengths of 7,500 yards of pneumatic tubes have been provided for use in London. Several hundred additional instruments, including duplex and quadruplex sounders, Wheatstone, automatic, and extra repeaters have been purchased. The staff throughout the kingdom will be increased to the extent of 1,200 telegraphists, and over 1,000 messengers.

Presentation to a Newspaper Proprietor.—On the 23rd ult., Mr. Thomas Wall, the proprietor of the *Wigan Observer*, received from his *employés* a presentation on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. The gift took the form of an elegant table-piece for flowers and fruit, with side supports, and it was accompanied by a modern Crown-Derby tea-service for Mrs. Wall. In addition to the charm of a surprise gift, the presentation had special attractions from the way in which it was carried out in recognition of Mr. Wall's position as a venerable member of the ancient craft. The gift was made from the imposing-stone. Mr. Henry Hill, overseer, in making the presentation, said that Mr. Wall would perhaps be somewhat surprised to meet them in that room, but having heard that he would attain his seventieth birthday on the 25th of May, it was thought to be a suitable opportunity for wishing him many happy returns of the day, and also for presenting him with something to show how great was the respect in which he was held by those in his employ. The result was before them. Personally, it was to him (the speaker) a source of peculiar satisfaction that he should have the privilege of making this presentation. First, because the name of Wall was one of the first he heard at his birth, and, secondly, because he had for the long period of twenty-six years been in Mr. Wall's service. He could truthfully say that during all the years of his life Mr. Wall's name had always been associated with everything that was honourable and straightforward as a gentleman and as an employer. Mr. W. Heaton, chief clerk in the Wigan Post-office, and Mr. G. L. Campbell also spoke in high terms of Mr. Wall's public and private virtues. Mr. Wall, in returning thanks, said he must admit that they had taken him somewhat by surprise. The age of seventy brought serious thoughts and reflections as to what he had been doing in the past, and, as had been said by Mr. Heaton, he (Mr. Wall) had been engaged in the printing business, one way and another, for nearly fifty years in Wigan, and for a goodly number of years he held public appointments in connexion with the Corporation and other bodies. Amongst those present that day who had been in his employ during the course of that period, he was glad to notice several who had been with him ten, twenty, and thirty years,—Mr. Heaton, who had served under him for forty years, and Mr. Hill, who had been with him about twenty-five years. Looking back, he did not know that he had anything to regret or complain of as regarded the persons who had been employed by him. They had had no strikes, no quarrels, and no ill-feeling. Indeed, he could hardly recollect when a harsh word had passed between any of them, and as they had been thus fortunate in the past he hoped they would continue in the same course in the future. Later in the day the staff was entertained to dinner by Mr. Wall at the Victoria Restaurant. At the after-dinner proceedings Mr. Charles Wall presided, supported by Mr. W. Wall, and Mr. Henry Hill was in the vice-chair. Mr. W. Roger, an old member of the staff, proposed in felicitous terms the toast of the evening,—the health of Mr. Thomas Wall,—which was suitably acknowledged.

Legal Jottings.

Trade Custom as to Discharging without Notice.—Osborn *v.* Mills.—This case was heard in the City of London Court, the plaintiff, Henry Osborn, claimed 25s. as damages for wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendant, Mr. George Mills, vellum-binder, of 3, Old Jewry. The plaintiff said he had been in the employ of defendant for eight weeks. He left on Saturday, April 11th. He had been paid his wages on the Friday previous, the week ending on that day. On the Saturday he worked all day, and was paid for his day's work. He asked, then, for a week's notice, or payment in lieu, but it was refused. The defendant said that the plaintiff did a lot of work improperly. He spoke to him about it, when plaintiff was very insulting. When he engaged the plaintiff, he said that if he suited he should stop, but if not he was to go at once, to which plaintiff readily agreed. Mr. Commissioner Kerr entered judgment for the defendant, and gave the plaintiff leave to have the case tried by a jury.

A Question as to Contract.—In the Lord Mayor's Court, on the 21st of May, before the Assistant Judge and a jury, an action was brought by Messrs. Alfred J. Isaacs & Son, wholesale stationers and booksellers, Bishopsgate-street, against Mr. R. S. Cartwright, publisher, Johnson-court, Fleet-street, to recover £30 damages for non-fulfilment of contract. Mr. Glyn was counsel for the plaintiffs; Mr. Wilson for the defendant. The case for the plaintiffs was that in March last the defendant called upon them, and offered for sale 10,000 sixpenny novelettes by favourite authors at 25s. per thousand. Subsequently they agreed to purchase them at 23s. per thousand, and got part delivery; but several days later the defendant wrote that he had discovered that many of the novelettes were dirty and without oleographs on the title-page, and therefore he had made a bargain for them with another dealer. In the meantime, the plaintiffs had arranged to sell the novelettes to Messrs. Heywood & Son, of Manchester, at 84s. per thousand, or a profit of £31. 10s. A memorandum alleged to constitute a contract was drawn up and signed at the time of the purchase. The defendant denied that there was any written contract binding on the parties. The novelettes in dispute were known in the trade as "waste," and were not meant to be sold again as perfect copies. They had been returned by the retailers, and were lying as literary lumber in his cellar, and did not exceed in number 3,000 or 4,000 copies. They were several years old. He had never sold any of these novelettes to the trade under 4d. per copy at the time of publication. In the result, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Dispute as to the Rate of Discount.—In the Greenock Sheriff Small-Debt Court, on the 3rd inst., before Sheriff Smith, a case was heard at the instance of Messrs. D. S. Hendry & Co., booksellers, Greenock, against Mr. Alexander Bremner, head-master of Belville Street Public School, Greenock, for 2s. 1d., the balance of a small account for school-books supplied to defender. Mr. Walker (M'Ilwraith & Walker) appeared on behalf of defender, and stated at the outset that he resisted this claim on principle, the fact being that

Messrs. Hendry notified to intending purchasers a reduction of 25 per cent. on the published price of books, whereas the books sold to defender were overcharged to the extent of the claim by the pursuers, an allowance of 2d. only being made off books sold at 9d. Mr. R. Murray, writer, appeared for the pursuers. After evidence had been heard, the Sheriff remarked that there was a fallacy running through Mr. Hendry's evidence, and the fallacy was that he calculated 7d. for a 9d. book was synonymous to 25 per cent. reduction, which it was not. This was a case in which he was bound to hold that the pursuers had failed to make out their case. There was a distinct difference between accounts of the interview at which the bargain was made. The pursuer had, moreover, put up a printed notice in his shop, which stated that 25 per cent. was allowed. More important than that was the admission of the pursuer that when he was selling books for ready money he would take 7d. for the 9d. book. Now that showed, his lordship thought, that the pursuer treated, honestly no doubt, 25 per cent. discount as synonymous with a discount of 2d. on a 9d. book, while it was not. Judgment of absolvitor with 23s. 6d. expenses was pronounced.

DAMAGES AGAINST A NEWSPAPER PROPRIETOR.—DODSON *v.* OWEN.—In this case, heard in the Queen's Bench Division, on the 8th ult., the plaintiff was a manufacturer at Sheffield, and the defendant, Captain Owen, was the proprietor of a publication called *Kentish Fire*. Litigation arose between the parties in reference to the affairs of the Grand Hotel, Broadstairs, and Mr. Justice Mathew having refused an application of the defendant for the appointment of a receiver, there was an appeal from this decision to a Divisional Court, but the decision of Mr. Justice Mathew was upheld. A report of the hearing of this appeal appeared in *Kentish Fire*, which report, it was said, had been prepared by the defendant from a transcript of a part of the proceedings, of which a note had been taken for him by a shorthand writer. The report also appeared in the *Broadstairs and St. Peter's Gazette*, and in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*. The principal questions were whether that report was a fair one, and whether it had been published without malice. No witnesses were called for the defence; but it was submitted to the jury that the report was a fair and impartial one. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £250. Mr. Justice Hawkins stayed execution for a week.

ACTION BY A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.—The award of the arbitrator appointed in an action which has attracted considerable attention in press circles in Dublin has been made public. Mr. Mathews, late London correspondent of the *Irish Times*, of Dublin, some time ago brought an action against Sir John Arnott, proprietor of the paper, for arrears of salary and extra work done and disbursements made. The defendant paid £500 into court, and denied all further liability. Mr. Meadows White was eventually appointed arbitrator, and after hearing a number of witnesses, whose evidence embraced some interesting disclosures as to the duties of a London correspondent for an Irish journal, he has now given an award in the plaintiff's favour, giving him £142 over the £500 paid into court, and full costs. The costs to be paid by the defendant will, it is believed, amount to £3,000.

Colonial Jottings.

THE title of the *Era* has been altered to the *Queensland Sportsman*.

THE *Port Pirie Gazette* (South Australia) has become the property of Messrs. South Brothers.

THE printing of the *Christian Colonist*, published at Adelaide, hitherto done at the office of Messrs. Carey, Page, & Co., has been transferred to the local *Advertiser* office.

AFTER a successful career of thirteen years, under the guidance of Mr. James Burgess, the *Indian Antiquary* has entered upon a new series, to be conducted under the editorship of Mr. Fleet and Captain Temple.

AN accident occurred on the 10th of March to Mr. Robert Clark, one of the proprietors of the *Ballarat Courier* (Victoria), whereby he had his leg broken, an omnibus in which he was riding having been capsized.

GOVERNMENT BONUSES TO PAPERMAKERS.—The Government of New Zealand announces that a bonus of £500 will be given for the production of the first fifty tons of printing paper made by machinery permanently established and working in the colony. The bonus will be paid to the producer who effects the first *bonâ-fide* sale of the amount of printing paper specified.

CANADA'S SUNDAY LAW AND THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—At Toronto, on the 15th ult., Mr. J. H. Ford, a circulating agent, and three reporters were charged with violating the Lord's Day Act by selling newspapers on Sunday. For the defence it was contended that the issuing of a paper on Sunday containing news of an important battle was a work of charity and necessity. A fine of $10 and costs was imposed upon each. Notice of appeal was given.

WORKMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.—Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., printers, of Sydney, recently offered to initiate a system of participation in the profits of their business amongst such workmen as had been a certain time in their employ. The proposal seems to have been somewhat coolly received by the *employés*, for at the annual picnic Mr. Gibbs took occasion to enlarge on his proposal, and quoted instances in which a similar arrangement had been beneficial to both parties; and his remarks showed that he was surprised that the offer had not been freely accepted.

WAGES AGITATION IN SYDNEY.—A ballot on the wages question has lately been taken among the operative printers of Sydney. Three issues were submitted as to the minimum rate to be paid in jobbing offices, viz.:—£2. 10s., £2. 12s., and £2. 15s. respectively; and the result was that 30 declared for the first, 41 for the second, and 183 for the third proposal. Many of those who voted for the highest sum do not think the present season at all favourable for attempting to put it into force, and it is acknowledged that time should have been allowed to master-printers to arrange their affairs, complete existing contracts, and to raise their prices generally for printing.

STATE OF TRADE.—Reports from the different Australian colonies are all agreed as to the prevailing dulness of the Printing trade. The *Australasian Typographical Journal* says that the trade in Melbourne has not improved. The number of unemployed is still large, notwithstanding the fact that many have gone travelling abroad. In Sydney, business was lamentably dull, and many immigrants from other colonies had arrived, notably from Tasmania. Trade in Adelaide was also very quiet, with no immediate prospect of any improvement until the meeting of Parliament on the 4th inst. In Brisbane, business was very quiet, and it was not considered likely that things would improve very much till Parliament meets, probably some time during the present month.

MESSRS. F. T. WIMBLE & CO., printers' furnishers, of Sydney, lately imported for the Government Printing-office a machine for gumming postage-stamps. Mr. Richards, the Government Printer, recently took occasion to show this machine to Mr. J. Beale, the Government Printer of Brisbane. The machine saves a vast amount of labour and time, executing the work far more rapidly, and distributing the gum more evenly, than by the old process of sponging by hand. It is simple in construction, and will gum or varnish any sized sheets from 9 by 10 in. to 30 by 40 in., at the rate of from 700 to 1,000 per hour. It is self-delivering, and the sheets are deposited and carried on endless canvas, and then hung on racks and placed in a drying chamber, heated by gas. The machine is manufactured by Messrs. Newsum, Wood, & Dyson, of Leeds.

American Jottings.

BOSTON now boasts a Bureau of Index-making.

THE *International Laundry Gazette* is the latest addition to American class journalism.

WITHIN the last twenty-five years forty-one daily papers have died in New York City.

PAYMENT IN KIND.—Several papers in Oregon take wheat in payment for subscriptions and for advertisements, and one prospectus reads like this:—"The *Star of Empire* will be sent to any address for five bushels of No. 1 Winter wheat. We have no use for any other kind. Reading notices inserted at the rate of two bushels an inch. Come on, noble farmers; our bin is nearly empty."

TENDERS FOR THE UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.—Proposals have lately been received at the American Post-office Department, for supplying post-office envelopes during the next year. On the official envelope the lowest bids are said to be about one-third of the price paid last year for the same envelope, while the lowest bid on registered envelopes is about 30 per cent. less than last year's price. The total number of the post-office envelopes used last year was over thirty million.

MESSRS. R. HOE & CO. have lately been turning their ingenuity and energies towards perfecting a press to print the United States *Police Gazette*. Instead of printing the paper from a flat form at the rate of about 600 complete copies an hour, but unfolded, the new Hoe press turns out the paper at the rate of 6,000 an hour, folded and pasted. This will materially alter the conditions of printing long editions of illustrated papers and magazines, and the *Art Age* says that if the *Police Gazette* press should prove a success, the *Century* magazine is to have a similar machine, and probably Mrs. Frank Leslie and Messrs. Harper & Brothers will follow.

REDUCING THE OUTPUT OF AMERICAN WRITING PAPER.—The American Paper-manufacturers' Association have issued a circular to members in which they say that the Executive Committee have received letters and telegrams from 90 per cent. and, in fact, nearly all of the tub-sized writing-paper manufacturers, and that these communications all agree that a stoppage or lessening of production at this time

would be a wise course to pursue. Therefore, the committee recommend that the manufacturers should shorten their average output two full weeks between now and September 1 next. This would amount to a loss of production of twelve full days of twenty-four hours each.

THE AMERICAN POST-CARD CONTRACT.—Proposals for supplying postal cards for the next four years have been lately received by the United States Post-office Department. There were nine bidders, as follows: For one-cent cards, Joseph Little & Co., New York, 59 49-100 per 1,000; Weed, Parsons, & Co., Albany, 70; Fairchild Paper Company, Boston, 57 49-100; Calvin Woolworth, New York, 47 71-100; Bill & Russell, Springfield, Mass., 57 40-100; White, Corbin, & Co., Rockville, Conn., 62½; P. P. Kellogg & Co., Springfield, Mass., 68; Morgan Envelope Company, Springfield, Mass., 59 67-100; Holyoke Envelope Company, Holyoke, Mass., 57 75-100. For the two-cent (or international) postal card the Holyoke Company bid one cent per 1,000, the next lowest bidder being the Morgan Envelope Company, at 35 50-100 cents. The number of one-cent cards used last year was 333,629,500.

HEAVY FAILURE.—Great surprise has been caused by the announcement of the suspension of the famous book firm of James R. Osgood & Co., and its adjunct, the Heliotype Printing Company, both of Boston. Their liabilities, exclusive of taxes and leases, total up to $222,489, of which $10,488 are contingent. Only $32,000 of the entire amount is secured, the balance being mostly in the firm's notes. The assets, in stock, &c., are placed at $278,086, exclusive of valuable contracts with authors and $37,000 invested in the Heliotype Printing Company. The liabilities of the Heliotype Printing Company aggregate to $43,000; the assets, including the plant, stock, notes, and accounts receivable amount to $58,000. The heaviest creditors of the concerns are Carter, Rice, & Co., Rye, Kendall, & Co., Farnsworth & Co., and E. D. Hollingsworth. Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. descend from the old firm of Allan & Ticknor, which has changed successively to W. D. Ticknor & Co.; Ticknor, Reed, & Fields; Ticknor & Fields; Fields, Osgood, & Co.; James R. Osgood & Co.; and Houghton, Osgood, & Co. In 1876 the last-named firm was formed by the consolidation of the house of James R. Osgood & Co., consisting at that time of James R. Osgood and Benjamin H. Ticknor, with Hurd & Houghton, and H. O. Houghton & Co. In a short time Messrs. Osgood and Ticknor withdrew, and, together with E. L. Osgood and T. B. Ticknor, formed the new firm of James R. Osgood & Co., changing the business location from Franklin and Devonshire streets to No. 211, Tremont-street.

New Journals & Press Changes.

A NEW magazine has been started this month under the title of the *Scottish Church*. It is printed and published for the Scottish Publishing Company (Limited), by Messrs. R. & R. Clarke, 42, Hanover-street, Edinburgh. The price is sixpence.

Good Company is the title of a new monthly magazine, published at the price of twopence, by Messrs. James Nisbet & Co., 21, Berners-street.

THE first number of the *Hackney Mercury and North London Herald*, a new Conservative weekly, is announced for the 3rd of July. The printing and publishing office is at 6, Town Hall Buildings, Mare-street, Hackney.

THERE is a rumour pointing to the establishment of a halfpenny Radical morning paper in London. It is stated that a large number of M.P.'s have been sounded, and given their adhesion; that considerable funds are forthcoming, and that the project has assumed a tolerably practical shape. The paper would be of handy size, printed in clear type, devoid of ponderous leaders, full of telegrams written in short paragraphs, and it is to embody the elements of popularity which have been lately introduced into some of the evening papers. Such a paper would, it is thought, have a great circulation. Signed articles are to be largely employed.

Investments is the title of a new fortnightly journal. It is printed by Messrs. H. Wrightman & Co., of 1, Minster-buildings, Church-street, and published by Mr. W. Jenks, at Balliol-chambers, 15, Stanley-street, both in Liverpool. The price is threepence.

English Etchings, a monthly publication of original etchings by English artists, will in future be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

MR. JOHN SULLIVAN, proprietor of the *Jersey Observer*, is about to publish, by subscription, a biography of General Don, who was Governor of Gibraltar from 1806 to 1809, and one of the greatest benefactors of the Island of Jersey.

THE *Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt Telegraph* for Friday, the 5th inst., contained a full report of the Essex and Agricultural Society's Show, held at Waltham Abbey. The show was only opened on the morning of the preceding day (Thursday), and the judging of the various competitions was not concluded until late in the evening. The show was open again on Friday, and by ten o'clock on that morning copies of the paper named were in the hands of the public at the show and throughout the district. The report, it is worth mentioning, extends to over fourteen long columns, part of the matter being in nonpareil. The edition was worked off by eight o'clock in the morning. Although there were a number of Essex and Hertfordshire papers represented on the ground, the *Waltham Telegraph*, being the local paper, was put on its metal, and the publishers had the satisfaction of being the first in the field on Friday with their report, and that, too, with the longest. The feat in question reflects the greatest credit upon Mr. G. W. Cowing, the proprietor of the paper, and his staff. The *Telegraph* is altogether a creditably-produced journal. It is printed at the office in High-street, Barnet.

Trade Changes.

MESSRS. J. GILLART & Co., rubber stamp-manufacturers, have removed from Worship-street to 91, London-wall.

MESSRS. DE GRUCHY & Co., stationers, of Lambeth-hill, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. J. E. De Gruchy.

MESSRS. C. R. BROWN & Co., printers, of 40, Sun-street, Finsbury, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. C. R. Brown.

MESSRS. RAYNOR, LEE, & Co., lithographers, of Market-place, Huddersfield, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. H. Raynor.

MR. G. R. MAISH has opened business premises as manufacturers' agent for printing-machinery and printing-materials, at 36, Fennel-street, Corporation-street, Manchester.

MR. JOHN YOUNG has retired from the firm of Young & Luke, printers and wholesale stationers, of Murraygate, Dundee. Messrs. David Luke and Charles Mackie will continue the business under the title of Luke, Mackie, & Co.

MR. J. DENHOLM has retired from the firm of James Denholm & Co., printers, of 18, Elder-street, Edinburgh. The business has been transferred to Messrs. George Stewart & Co., of 92, George-st., Edinburgh.

MESSRS. GLADWELL BROTHERS have recently purchased the lease of additional premises, 14, Gracechurch-street, which will be known as Gladwell's Gallery. Here it is their intention to hold occasional exhibitions of works of art intended for sale, and of important pictures intended for publication.

MESSRS. CROSSLEY BROTHERS (LIMITED), inform the users of their "Otto" gas-engine that they have opened a warehouse and workshop at 26, Upper Thames-street (near Paul's Wharf). The firm have now a staff of men to carry out the gas-fitting, &c., in connexion with their engines, and can undertake all necessary repairs.

MESSRS. JAMES SPICER & SONS, wholesale paper warehousemen, have opened a branch house at 92, Long Acre (formerly the Universities Stores). This step has been taken with a view of facilitating business with their customers in the western district of London, and also because they have had to find other warehouse-room for paper previously kept at St. Andrew's Wharf, Upper Thames-street.

MR. D. W. IRELAND (from Messrs. James Bertram & Son, engineers, Leith Walk Foundry, Edinburgh), has commenced business in Catherine-street-court, Edinburgh, as metal-merchant, engineers' furnisher, and machinery-agent. He has been over twenty years with the above-named firm, and for about half of that period he has had the sole charge of the buying, estimating, and account departments. We wish Mr. Ireland much success in his new venture.

Printing and other Companies.

ONLY three new Companies connected with the Printing and cognate trades have been formed during the past month. Their aggregate nominal capital is £52,000. The promoters have in all cases, unless otherwise stated, subscribed for one share each.

SUNDERLAND ECHO COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company was registered on the 21st ult., with a capital of £30,000, in £250 shares, to establish and carry on newspapers in support of Radicalism. The subscribers are:—*S. Storey, M.P., Sunderland; *T Glaholm, shipowner, Sunderland; May Taylor, East Boldon; Margaretta A. Addison, East Boldon; J. Brymer, accountant, 82, Salcott-road; Jane Reid, 13, Claremont-ter., Sunderland; and *P. Wood, agent, Elmwood, Boldon. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than seven; qualification, shares or stock of the nominal value of £250; the first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk. The company in general meeting will determine remuneration.

PRIMROSE PRESS AGENCY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to trade as printers and publishers, and will take over the business of the British and Foreign Press Agency, carried on by Mr. James Martin, at 30 & 32, Ludgate-hill, and also the business of advertisements contractor, carried on by Mr. George Grover, trading as Grover & Co., at 60, Chancery-lane. It was registered on the 28th ult., with a capital of £20,000, in £5 shares. The subscribers are:—W. A. Freston, 182, Southwark-park; J. Boundy, stamp-maker, Flaxman-road, Brixton; T. Tucker, ironfounder, 50, Herbert-road, Birmingham; S. Nicholls, C.E., 11, Queen Victoria-street; J. J. Paulet, clerk, 17, Chapel-st., Queen-square; C. Sutton, manufacturer, 67, Strand; and G. C. Pike, parliamentary agent, 23, Chester-street, Kennington. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than five; the first three of whom will be elected by the subscribers.

THE LIVERPOOL IRISH NATIONAL PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to print

and publish the *Irish Citizen* newspaper. The subscribers are:—M. J. Moffatt, accountant, The Brook, Lancaster; W. H. Lalor, commercial traveller, 53, Hamon-street, Liverpool; W. O. Malley, schoolmaster, 77, Arundel-street, Liverpool; R. O'Donoghue, journalist, 5, Sybil-road, Liverpool; T. J. Dempsey, farmer, Liscard; J. T. Segrue, provision-merchant, Anfield; and B. McGuirk, 28, Everton Village, Liverpool. The subscribers are appointed first directors. Mr. R. O'Donoghue is the first manager.

General Printing-Block Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Bacon has appointed Mr. H. Newson Smith, of Walbrook, provisional official liquidator of this company.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bertram & Maddick, newspaper-proprietors, Whitefriars-street.
Brown, C. R., & Co., printers, Sun-street, Finsbury.
Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Tunbridge Wells.
Crosland, G. H. & W., printer, stationers, and bookbinders, Holmfirth, Yorkshire.
Raynor, Lee, & Co., lithographers, Huddersfield.

Bills of Sale Recently Filed.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

Bowles & Pope, machine printers, 47 & 98, Leadenhall-st., City, to W. Conolly. May 5 ..... £206
Brown, E. J., printer, 19, Green-st., Bath, to S. Smith. May 28 ... £234
Brown, J., ink-manufacturer, 1, Talbot-villas, Harlesden, to M. Harris. May 9 ..... Agreement for hire
Caton, H., envelope-manufacturer, 15, Garlick-hill, City, to L. Caton. May 27 ..... settlement on wife
Davies, R., bookseller, 163, Camden-grove North, Camberwell, and 1, Strand Hotel-buildings, Booksellers'-row, Strand, to T. Hamilton & Co. May 27 ..... £40
Dick, W. H., stationer, &c., 61, Holt-rd., Liverpool, to C. Conlan. May 11 ..... £30
Dolphin, W., printer, 128, Constitution-hill, Birmingham, to E. Fallon. May 11 ..... £51
Jones, T., bookseller and stationer, 15, Park-st., and 1, Bridge-rd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight, & G. Jones, house-decorator, 16, Park-st., East Cowes, Isle of Wight, to S. Levene. May 28 ..... £40
Palmer, S., publisher, 118, Lauriston-rd., South Hackney, to H. Tyler. May 16 ..... £60
Parker, G., printer and stationer, 7, Miles-lane, Arthur-st. West, City, and 8, Gauden-rd., Wandsworth-rd., to B. Blaiberg. May 20 ... £80
Pearson, G., engraver and lithographer, 2, Campbell-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne, to J. Robinson. May 15 ..... £150
Pearson, G., engraver and lithographer, 2, Campbell-st., Newcastle-on-Tyne, to J. Robinson. May 30 ..... £150
Spooner, J., lithographic printer, 62, Beverley-st., off St. Ann's Well-rd., Nottingham, to I. Fisher & Co. May 26 ..... £30
Swatman, C. W., printer and bookbinder, High-st., Burford, Oxon, to J. Salmon. May 8 ..... £150

Satisfaction.

Smith, A. W., printer and publisher, 38, Upper Baker-st., Lloyd-sq., and 26, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, to J. Brown. B.S. filed May 14, 1884; satisfied, May 11, 1885; amount, £60.

Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

Bogue, D., publisher and bookseller, 27, King William-st., Strand, and Cobham, Surrey. May 27. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, July 1, at 11.
Clayton, E., bookseller, 47, Spring-st., and 8, Kirkgate, both Huddersfield. May 12. Exam., C.C., Huddersfield, June 15, at 11.
Davis, E., stationer, High-st., Cowbridge, Glamorganshire. May 6. Exam., C.C., Cardiff.
Dunn, T., bookseller, 5, Broad-st., Reading. April 17. Adjudicated, May 18.
Gomersall, A., printer and stationer, 7, Hanover-st., Halifax. May 11. Exam., C.C., Halifax, June 16. Adjudicated, May 18.
Hutchinson, J., printer, trading as Hutchinson & Co., Gresham-chambers, Beastmarket-hill, and North Sherwood-st., and Shelton-st., all Nottingham. May 23. Exam., C.C., Nottingham, June 16.
Ridgway & Sons, newspaper-proprietors, 2, Waterloo-pl., and 28, Royal Exchange. Adjudicated, May 16.
Shepard, W. T., printer, trading as W. T. Shepard & Co., Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-st. Adjudicated, May 13.
Smith, A. E., paper-merchant, 125, High-st., Kingsland. May 7.
Smith, E., stationer, 11, Kirby-st., Hatton-garden. May 7. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, June 16, at 11.
Stacy, R. S., stationer, 257, Euston-rd. May 27.
Walker, G. H. R., stationer and printer, 1A, Water-lane, Great Tower-st., and 31, Vartry-rd., Stamford-hill. May 27.

Composition or Scheme Sanctioned by Court.

Glover, E., printer, Ironmonger-row and Butcher-row, and 16, Victoria-st., all Coventry, Warwickshire. May 11. Composition of 5s. in the pound, in two equal instalments, at 2 and 4 months from date of confirmation; secured. Composition to be distributed by the official receiver.

Dividends.

Clark, C., The Heath, Hanwell, & G. Clark, 69, Chaucer-rd., Herne-hill, bookbinders, trading as Westleys & Co., Doctors' Commons. Dividend of 10s., at 66, Coleman-street.
Coombe Bros., paper-manufacturers, Huxham, Devon. Dividend of 1s. 7¾d., at the official receiver's, Exeter.
Dixon, J. S., paper-merchant, Royal-arcade, Leicester, and Overton-rd., New Humberstone. Dividend of 9s. 9d., May 25, at the official receiver's, Leicester.
McNeil, D., stationer, 49, Cecil-st., Plymouth, and Tavistock and Okehampton markets. Dividend of 1s. 11⅛d., at the trustee's office, 13, Frankfort-st., Plymouth.

Trustee Appointed.

Dunn, T., bookseller, Broad-st., Reading. Tr., A. Maslen, C.C., Reading, High Bailiff, May 20.

Orders on Application for Discharge.

Beet, T., bookseller, 12, Union-st., and 50, Mortimer-st., both Oxford-st. Debtor to be discharged as from Oct. 22, 1885.
Perrarton, F. H., bookbinder, trading as F. Perrarton & Co., 28, Kirby-st., Hatton-garden, and Fortnan-rd., Upper Holloway. Discharge granted, April 30.
Windross, G., newspaper-publisher and printer, Meadow-view and Strand-st., Whitehaven. Discharge granted, April 22.

Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Petition Presented for Sequestration.

Harley, D., printer, Shore, Leith. May 9. Agents, Crombie, Bell, & Matheson, solicitors, Prince's-st., Edinburgh.

Dividends.

Cameron, R. M., school-board stationer and publisher, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Partially equalising, at P. Ronaldson's, 10, St. Andrew-sq., Edinburgh.
M'Gregor, A., wholesale stationer, trading as Robert M'Gregor & Co., Glasgow. Equalising, at J. Miller & J. M. Steel's, 71, Queen-st., Glasgow.

Trust Deed Granted.

Murray, H., bookbinder and stationer, High-st., Ayr. Claims with T. & D. Crawford, accountant, 62, Newmarket-st., Ayr, forthwith.

Obituary.

Ewing.—Mrs. Juliana Horatia Ewing, the popular writer of children's stories, died on the 13th ult., the day on which her "Story of a Short Life" was published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Fifty thousand copies of Mrs. Ewing's "Jackanapes," illustrated by Mr. Randolph Caldecott, were sold in eighteen months.

Fairly.—Mr. Robert Fairly, the oldest Scottish printer, died on the 11th ult., at 2, Cobden-road, Edinburgh, aged eighty-eight. Like all self-made men, he early showed the bent of his mind by a thirst for knowledge, which stood him in good stead when called upon to occupy the proud position of joint-proprietor of the then leading organ in Scotland. The *Scottish Typographical Circular* says that the deceased was apprenticed as a compositor in his native town (Montrose), and after the expiry of the usual seven years' servitude, sought "fresh fields and pastures new." During his leisure hours he attended classes for Latin and French, languages which he mastered, as also the elements of algebra and mathematics. Furnished with an introduction to one of the leading publishers in Edinburgh, who had beforehand heard of the young Montrosian's cultivated taste and literary ability, Mr. Fairly set out for the grey metropolis. Being unsuccessful in procuring a situation where his varied gifts would have been called into requisition, and not being burdened with a heavy purse, he was offered a situation in the book and jobbing office pertaining to the *Caledonian Mercury*, which he accepted, in this office the greatest literary venture of the day was being brought out,—namely, the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Before many months had elapsed, he was promoted to the reader's desk, and shortly afterwards became overseer. Casting in his lot with the Non-Intrusion party,—then making considerable stir in Scotland,—he soon attracted the attention of the leaders of the movement by several letters which appeared from his pen. A capital of £2,000 being raised to start an organ to disseminate their views, Messrs. Fairly & Johnstone were requested to launch the new concern, which was christened the *Witness*. The new venture was a complete success. Mr. Johnstone having retired from the joint management, Hugh Miller was appointed editor, and

Robert Fairly manager. Under the new company the circulation of the paper increased at the rate of 300 a quarter, reaching at its highest an average of 3,600 each publication. The capital sum subscribed being refunded, Messrs. Fairly and Miller entered into partnership, and conducted the paper on their own account. Three years after, the net yearly profit to each of the partners was upwards of £1,000. The sad and untimely death of Hugh Miller was a great blow to the remaining partner. After an unsuccessful effort to establish the *Witness* as a daily newspaper, it soon ceased to exist, and Mr. Fairly retired into private life with a handsome competence. The relations subsisting between Mr. Fairly and his *employés* were of the most cordial nature; and in the strike of 1847 he was the first to accede to the demands of the men.

FARGUS.—Mr. Fred Fargus, more generally known by his *nom de guerre* of "Hugh Conway," the author of "Called Back" and other works, died at Monte Carlo on the 15th ult. Mr. Fargus was travelling on the Continent when he was attacked, about three months ago, with typhoid fever, and was recovering, but unfortunately suffered a relapse. He was only thirty-six years of age, and until a year ago was partner in the principal auctioneering firm of Bristol. One of his latest literary works was the writing a story for the *Graphic* summer number. He had also completed "A Family Affair," now publishing in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, and had a novel for Arrowsmith's next annual. He had recently made arrangements for a considerable amount of literary work, and was taking a holiday. Comparatively little is known outside his native city of the earlier days of Mr. Fargus. In his youth he conceived a passion for the sea, and at one time meditated running away from home in order to engage himself on shipboard. His father, however, yielded to his inclinations, and placed him on board the school-frigate *Conway*, at Liverpool. He pursued his sea-training with considerable good fortune, but afterwards decided to go into business, and he eventually became a partner in a firm of auctioneers in Bristol. His first attempts at fiction appeared in a local publication, and, subsequently, *Blackwood's Magazine* and *Chambers's Journal* accepted contributions conceived in his peculiarly weird vein, and which were the precursors of "Called Back." His remains have been interred at Nice.

JERROLD. — Mr. Evelyn Douglas, eldest son of the late Blanchard Jerrold, died on the 16th ult., at St. John's-road, Highgate.

LATIMER. — The death is announced, in his forty-second year, of Mr. John Paddon Latimer, eldest son of Mr. Latimer, of Plymouth, proprietor of the *Western Daily Mercury*. Mr. Latimer was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1869, and was a member of the Western Circuit. For some years he was one of the Parliamentary staff of the *Times*, and was subsequently for a short time the editor of "Hansard's Parliamentary Reports." At the time of his death he was Deputy Stipendiary Magistrate at the West Ham Police Court.

ROBERTS. — Mr. Frank Roberts, Reuter's special correspondent with General Graham's force, died from typhoid fever at Suakin, on the 15th ult.

ROSS.—Mr. John Ross died on the 8th inst., at 5, Furnival's-inn, at the age of seventy-seven. He was the younger brother of Mr. Charles Ross, who pre-deceased him by a few months. Like him he was engaged for the greater part of his life in the Reporters' Gallery on the Parliamentary staff of the *Times*, and he also was for some time its chief and director. His experience did not travel so far back as his brother's, but he had been present at most of the stirring scenes of the Reformed Parliament. Of late years infirm health had disabled him from the active discharge of his duty.

SARDOU.—M. Emile Sardou died on the 29th ult., at Asnières, Paris, aged forty-one. He carried on business as publisher in Brussels and Paris, and was a brother of M. Victorien Sardou.

SOWERBY.—Mr. F. R. Sowerby, of the Bowers, Barkisland, head of the well-known publishing firm of Milner & Co., of Halifax, died on the 2nd ult., in his sixty-fifth year. He had been afflicted with gout for some years, and had long been in enfeebled health. Mr. Sowerby, who was a native of Clifton, near Bristol, came to Halifax when about twenty-six years of age. He joined the late Mr. William Milner while that gentleman was in a comparatively small way of business in Upper George-yard. That was in 1850, and nine years later the firm removed to more commodious premises in Raglan-street. Business steadily increased, and many changes —all in the direction of extension or improvement—have taken place since then. Mr. Sowerby, who was a good linguist, displayed considerable devotion and ability in the work of compilation and adaptation, and his labours added materially to the distribution of cheap literature. His greatest achievement was the issue, in 1861, of an improved edition of Walker's Dictionary, with thousands of new words and phrases. His revision and continuation up to date of Markham's "History of England" was but a sample of many successful efforts. His elder son, Mr. R. J. Sowerby, of Lightcliffe, succeeds him in the business. The funeral took place at Christ Church, Barkisland, on the 7th ult. The procession was headed by the male and female workpeople, and some old hands not now in the service of the firm.

THOMAS.—Mr. John Thomas, a well-known and respected foreman printer in Glasgow, was accidentally killed on the 21st ult., at Strathbungo Railway Station. Mr. Thomas entered the *Citizen* office as an apprentice compositor between twenty and thirty years ago, and had continued ever since in the same employment. His ability as a workman was early recognised by the firm, and about seventeen years ago he was appointed overseer, a post he filled with much acceptance till he met with his untimely end. He was about forty years of age.

WELFORD.—Mr. Charles Welford, of New York, of the publishing firm of Scribner & Welford, died at his residence in London on the 18th ult., from heart-disease, after a long illness. Mr. Welford, who for many years past has lived in London, was well known in English and American literary circles.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. H., Leeds.—Under the new Trades-mark Act copying-presses are included in Class XXXIX. The fee on application to register a trade mark is five shillings, while the registration fee proper is £1.

J. F. W.—A mucilage for postage-stamps can be made as follows:—Mix two parts by weight of dextrine, one of acetic acid, five of water, and one of alcohol. We believe that this mixture is used for coating postage-stamps in the United States.

J. C., Syston.—1. It is not essential to use a nap roller in printing at litho press with black ink, but it is, better in every way. The nap roller is less likely to slip or skid upon the stone, it keeps the ink longer in good condition, inks more evenly, and holds more ink than the glazed roller. 2. Your second question is really the same as the first, and the reply given above sufficiently answers it.

A. D. W., Wanganui, New Zealand.—What you complain of about enamel paper seems to us an inherent quality in it. One of its chief essentials is the interposition of a film between the ink and the paper, which shall bear out the colour instead of permitting it to sink in. What you send as samples almost contradict your statement about the ink rubbing off. Being now dry, it seems not only to resist scratching with the finger-nails, but it requires a fairly sharp knife to remove the ink. The same remark applies to the bronzed portion. The only thing we can advise is, to add dryers to the ink, and this is generally best done shortly before using, so that we cannot recommend you to stock ink for the purpose. When very quick-drying ink is required for *temporary* purposes, quick-drying varnishes, such as Canada balsam, copal, &c., may be added to the ink. Good chromo paper (dull enamelled) is suitable for varnishing without sizing, white spirit varnish being used. With regard to the machines you inquire about, we have forwarded your name to the makers, who will doubtless send you every information; for ourselves we cannot undertake to recommend any particular make, as it would be, we think, unfair to rival makers. We do not charge any fees for the information we supply. We shall always be glad to receive samples of Colonial work and to record progress.

*** In consequence of extra pressure upon our columns, our Foreign Jottings and other items of interest are held over.

NOTICES.

The terms for Annual Subscription to the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER are as follows:—

	s.	d.
To any address in the United Kingdom ...	7	6
To the Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and the United States of America ...	8	0
To the East Indies, China, &c. (*viâ* Brindisi) ...	9	0

All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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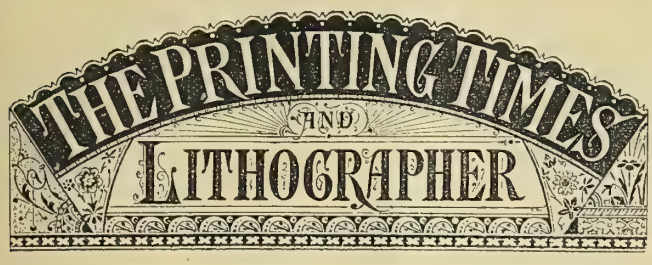

Topics of the Month.

TRADE in the Printing branch has during the past month been on the whole of a fair average character. If comparatively few houses have been extra busy, there has, on the other hand, been an occasional spurt here and there, which, together with the ordinary range of work, has contributed to keep most offices fairly employed. The printing of the Registers of Voters will, of course, this year prove a heavier job than usual, while the approaching Electioneering Campaign will also help to provide additional work, both at case and machine. The leading firms of printing-machine builders report trade to be very brisk, and in more than one establishment overtime has been worked. It is satisfactory to know that both English and Colonial printers have been placing some considerable orders lately for printing and similar machinery. In the Paper trade, however, complaints continue to be rife, although the grievance is rather on the score of unremunerative prices than on account of lessened demand. Still, taking the Printing and cognate industries as a whole, they are undoubtedly in a far healthier condition than many other branches of British trade.

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FAR too rarely are the ranks of the Magisterial Bench recruited from among the members of the Printing Fraternity, while as to newspaper proprietors and editors they have unfortunately been almost altogether tabooed during recent years. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying to learn that among recent elevations to the Bench for the borough of Bolton, there appears the name of Mr. W. F. Tillotson, principal of the firm of Tillotson & Son, the printers and proprietors of the *Bolton Evening News* and several weekly papers circulating in that busy portion of toiling Lancashire. Let us hope that the new Lord Chancellor may prove somewhat more liberal in his views as to the propriety of appointing representatives of the Fourth Estate to the Magisterial Bench than did his predecessor.

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AMONG candidates for Parliamentary honours that have lately come forward are Mr. James Judd, of the well-known printing firm, who has been invited to contest one of the seats for Camberwell. For the representation of the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow, Mr. Edward Russell, editor of the Liverpool *Daily Post* has come forward as a candidate. Another literary man, Mr. J. Ewing Ritchie, better known as "Christopher Crayon," has offered his services in the next Parliament to the electors of the new borough of Holborn. It is to be hoped that many more gentlemen connected with Paper and Print will come forward and be successful as Parliamentary candidates, for the interests of the Craft have never yet been adequately represented in the Legislative Chamber.

MR. W. SIMPSON has had the honour of submitting his original sketches made on the Afghan frontier, for the *Illustrated London News*, to the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House.

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THE printing of the *menu* cards, in connexion with the *déjeûner* given on the occasion of the presentation of the Freedom of the City to Prince Albert Victor, was executed by Messrs. Blades, East, & Blades. The first page was the title, the arms of the Prince and Corporation appearing side by side in their respective shields, with monogram of the former and the collar of the Garter in its proper colours, the St. George and Star of the Order being suspended over and between the arms. On the second and third pages, surrounded by a border of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, were the *menu* and music programme, while the last page bore the names of the committee, with the arms of the chairman in the top centre. At the chief tables these *menus* were specially mounted on scarlet satin, and looked extremely elegant. The printing in seven colours was done in excellent style.

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FOR the seventh time in the history of the Printers' Pension Corporation, the anniversary festival was this year presided over by a Lord Mayor. A report of the proceedings of the evening, condensed from the *City Press*, will be found on another page of this issue. At the present year's festival there was an exceptionally strong muster of members of the Craft, and if the subscription list does not come up quite to those of one or two previous years, the amount contributed is nevertheless in excess of that collected at last year's festival.

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WE commend the following list to the attention of our readers as an instructive specimen of public tendering for Printing, and of the ruinous competition that obtains between individual firms. The Clerkenwell Vestry lately invited tenders for printing 100 copies of 140 pages of the New Valuation List according to sample and specification submitted. The following were the tenders sent in :—

	Per page.
Thomas Hadley & Son, 14, Castle-street, Holborn	£1 0 0
Allen Scott & Co., 9 & 10, Whitefriars-street (£105, or)	0 15 0
Mason & Co., Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street	0 15 0
McCorquodale, Cardington-street, N.W.	0 12 3
Wightman & Co., 104 & 106, Regent-st., Westminster	0 10 5
Prentiss & Monson, Upper Thames-street.....	0 9 0
Hazell, Watson, & Viney, 5 & 6, Kirby-st., Hatton-grdn	0 8 5
Ogden, 176, St. John-street	0 8 0
Woodford, Fawcett, & Co., 8, New Bridge-street	0 7 9
Millington Bros., West Smithfield	0 7 0
Vail & Co., Farringdon-road	0 6 6
W. J. Goode, St. John's-lane	0 5 6
Bean & Sons, 43, Tabernacle-street, Finsbury-square...	0 4 0

The undermentioned firms tendered for the whole as follows :—

Gilbert & Rivington, St. John's-square, per 140 pages and 100 copies.....	£93 0 0
Unwin Bros., per sheet of eight pages	5 0 0

Need we add that the lowest tender was accepted. How are we to account for the difference in price between twenty shillings a page and four shillings a page? In the face of this kind of competition, is it to be wondered at that prices in the Printing trade are held to be ruinously low?

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SOME new and very large litho machinery has been recently supplied to Messrs. W. H. Keep & Co., of Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, by Messrs. FURNIVAL & CO., of Reddish and

Charterhouse-street. There are at present at work two Quad-royal and two Quad-crown Litho-machines, a large Stone Grinding-machine, and a number of litho presses, as well as a 56-in. Self-clamping Cutting-machine. Messrs. Furnival have also supplied and fitted up all the necessary riggers and shafting, a powerful lift, an Otto gas-engine by Messrs. Crossley; in fact, we believe that the whole of the mechanical arrangement of the works have been entrusted to them, and, as we can attest from a personal inspection, carried out in a most satisfactory manner. A third quad-royal machine is being built for this firm, and will shortly be ready for work. All three of these machines are arranged for printing 800 impressions per hour, which, considering the length of traverse, is an exceptionally high rate of speed. The first quad-royal put down was fitted with an extra distribution cylinder; but as it was found practically unnecessary, the other two machines were ordered to be constructed without it. The solidity of the framing and pressure bearings has been made to correspond with the high speed, so that there is no more vibration than is experienced in much smaller machines. The rolling arrangements are very complete and fitted up with the latest improvements.

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WE believe that the cutting-machine just referred to, is the largest self-clamping cutter yet supplied to any London house. The stone grinding-machine is of the most substantial and effective kind we have seen, and an examination of it leads us to believe that it possesses, in an eminent degree, the so essential quality of grinding the surface of a stone, not only true, but perfectly parallel with its back. Indeed, with so powerful a tool it would, we think, be injudicious for any one possessing it not to grind the back as well as the face, thus reducing the danger of breaking to a minimum. The hand-presses supplied by Messrs. Furnival are also of their own manufacture, a branch of business to which they have recently applied themselves, and in the construction of which their unusual facilities should give them decided advantages over smaller makers. The whole of the machinery is of the highest quality and finish, and is giving great satisfaction.

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FACILITIES for obtaining credit seem to be at times too easily afforded, and a case bearing upon this subject which engaged the attention of the Nottingham magistrates on the 1st and 2nd inst., should prove a warning to machine manufacturers and printers' purveyors generally. The charge was one of fraudulent bankruptcy, the defendant being a young man named John Hutchinson. Up to December last he had been in the employment, as traveller, of a firm of lithographic printers at Nottingham. He then left his situation and started business on his own account. He had cards printed bearing the words "John Hutchinson & Co., Nottingham and New York." He had no machinery, and such orders as he was able to secure he had executed by other printers in the town. It was alleged that in order to obtain credit he produced forged receipts purporting to be for amounts paid by him to other tradesmen, and he stated that he had large orders on hand. Some accounts he paid with bills and cheques, which were dishonoured. In March last, it was stated, he obtained machinery on credit from Mr. C. Pollard, printers' engineer, Leeds, to the value of upwards of £300, and this machinery comprised the whole of his estate when he became bankrupt. He filed his petition on the 23rd of May, his liabilities being £532. After a hearing extending over two days, the defendant was committed for trial.

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MR. SEYMOUR HADEN, who has lately thrown himself with as much ardour into mezzotint as he formerly did into etching, lectured lately at the Art Workers' Guild on his new pursuit, which was explained from a technical point of view. Mr. Haden described in detail the process of preparing the mezzotint plate, which involves a large amount of patient manual labour. The smallest plate, it was said, may take a week to prepare, the larger ones running into months. The surface is wrought into a beautiful pile which gives the intense and soft shadow of mezzotint engraving, and on this the design is wrought by scraping away for the lights. The process therefore exactly reverses that of etching, wherein light is the basis, and the shadows are put on. In mezzotint, on the contrary, darkness is at first over the whole surface of the plate, and the light is created by the artist's hand. Mr. Haden discussed several means of avoiding the labour of manual preparation by mechanical contrivances, but he expressed an opinion that none of them were of much promise. In this branch of art, as in all others that he touched, Turner had excelled, and through him we may claim an important place in mezzotint for the English school. The lecture was illustrated by examples of old work, and by a number of impressions from Mr. Seymour Haden's own plates.

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MESSRS. GILBERT & RIVINGTON (LIMITED) have issued a new specimen-book, which, on sixty folio pages, illustrates the unequalled resources of the firm's establishment for the execution of printing in foreign languages. Apart from specimens of all European languages, there are reproduced in its pages trade circulars and advertisements in almost every known tongue of the East. As showing the comprehensive character of the book, it is worth mentioning that on one page alone there are shown specimens of type in no less than twenty-five languages spoken throughout India and by the surrounding nations. While the specimens of trade announcements here reproduced illustrate, on the one hand, the enterprise and the almost infinite resources of Messrs. Gilbert & Rivington's office in this particular direction, they bear witness, on the other hand, to the push of British manufacturers who readily avail themselves of the means thus afforded to make their specialties known in all parts of the world, so that every man shall "hear them speak in his own language." One of the works now in hand by the firm is a selection of Scripture passages in 267 different languages, which is being printed for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

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THE annual meeting of the Papermakers' Association was held at the offices, 99, Cannon-street, on the 16th ult., the chair being taken by Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., D.C.L., the President. Representatives of leading firms were present, and there was a satisfactory attendance of members, Mr. W. Monckton, Mr. Ibbetson, Mr. G. Chater, jun., Mr. Davidson, Mr. Busbridge, Mr. Thomas, and others, taking part in the proceedings. The report of the committee was read by Mr. S. McCaul, the Secretary of the Association, and stated that although the rivers' pollution and other questions have arisen during the past year, the state of political affairs has rendered active operations on the part of the Association impossible; but that those questions, though for the present postponed, must engage the serious attention of the trade at no distant date. Among the principal subjects demanding consideration were: the Rivers' Pollution Bill, the rating of machinery, railway rates, and foreign forgeries of trade-marks. After the report had been adopted the president brought before the meeting a concise statement of the relative amounts of imports and exports of paper, and pointed out the depressing influences with which the trade had at present to contend, especially with regard to the unequal competition with foreign countries. A resolution was ultimately adopted to the effect that, in consequence of the extreme depression under which the Paper Trade, in common with most of the industries of this country, is suffering, it was desirable to join other similar associations in attempting to obtain a Parliamentary inquiry into the causes of the present depression of trade.

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SIR BULWER LYTTON once remarked that a penny journal containing moderate Conservative opinions, would do more to popularise Conservatism than half the party speeches made in Parliament. The modern followers of the party would seem to be coming round to the same opinion, for a Conservative News Agency has lately been formed with the object, as detailed in the prospectus, "to carry out on a sound commercial basis a combination by which the provincial electors may be supplied with cheap Conservative newspapers of the most attractive kind, in order, as far as possible, to advance constitutional principles, and especially prepare the voters for the coming general election." An influential general council has been formed, and arrangements, it is said, have already been made

for issuing newspapers in important electoral centres, and for reconstructing existing ones. It is intended to combine art with literature, and a large staff of well-known artists has been engaged to execute sketches, portraits, cartoons, &c., for issue with the papers started, which will have as a central and metropolitan basis the *St. Stephen's Review*, with all the advantages to be derived from its staff and business connexion.

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IT has been for many years a matter for complaint with Conservatives that their political opinions were not sufficiently represented in the Periodical Press, and the various efforts that have at times been made to remedy this state of things have not thus far been attended by a great measure of success. The present venture, started with a nominal share capital of £100,000, has already received the approval of some 700 leading members of the Conservative party who conjointly are to form a general council. Whether there will be wisdom among this multitude of counsellors is a question that only the future can decide. The *Times* is certainly not disposed to take an over-sanguine view of the movement, for in a leading article on the present state of political parties that appeared on the 2nd inst., our contemporary says :—

A "Conservative News Agency" has been formed, which is to supply Conservative journals in the provinces with "attractive matter," literary and artistic, on cheap terms and on the co-operative principle. Lord Randolph Churchill is nominally at the head of this undertaking, but we should think he has much too shrewd a conception of the active forces of English politics to hope for any substantial advantage from such a system of journalistic dry-nursing. If the Conservative newspapers in the provinces cannot hold their own against their Liberal rivals on commercial principles, they are not likely to succeed in the competition by the aid of "caricatures and cartoons," sent out "at a very low price," from a central workshop. Although, among the enlarged electorate, the Conservatives may be in a minority, they must compose a fair proportion of the well-to-do classes in the larger provincial towns, and it is on their support, not on the eleemosynary help of news agencies "under distinguished patronage," and of central organisations maintained by public subscriptions, that Conservative journalism, as well as every other development of Conservatism, must, in the long run, depend.

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MINOR points are not always sufficiently attended to by Printers and Publishers, in registering the copyright of books, &c., at Stationers' Hall. Hence it is often found that legal proceedings for infringement prove abortive in consequence of some apparently trifling detail having been overlooked. A case in illustration of this point came before the Chancery Division on the 16th ult. The action was brought by Mr. Clark against the Religious Tract Society, with a view to restrain the infringement of an alleged copyright in a tale called "The Star of the South," which had originally appeared in the *London Reader*. The defendants took a preliminary objection of improper registration ; and on the certificate of registration being handed up to Mr. Justice Chitty, it was discovered that the first date of publication was given as July, 1863. It was admitted by the plaintiff, however, that the first publication of the story was antecedent to that date. His Lordship thereupon dismissed the action with costs, stating that the object of the Act of Parliament in requiring that the date of first publication should be given was, that the public might know exactly from what time the forty-two years' right of ownership commenced. The plaintiff's omission in that respect was fatal to the action, which was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

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HARD as this ruling seems to bear upon the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Chitty's interpretation of the law is by no means a departure from the decisions given by other judges in similar cases. Actions for infringement of copyright have indeed broken down in consequence of inattention to points of even less importance than the one involved in the case above mentioned, as will be seen from the following case which was heard in the English Law Courts some years ago. A proprietor of a copyright in a book registered his book by making an entry, purporting to be pursuant to the Act ; but in this entry the exact date of first publication was not stated, the month and year only being inserted, and the day of the month omitted. On his filing a bill to restrain a party from infringing a copyright, the Court held that the suit could not be maintained, as the entry was defective ; there being no entry of the date of first publication as required by the statute, unless, in addition to the month and year, the day of the month is also stated. Although one may be disposed to think that undue importance is thus attached to mere technical details, still having regard to the interpretation uniformly adopted by the judges, it would be well if Printers and Publishers would take warning by such decisions, and take pains to be accurate and explicit in the copyright entries they may make at Stationers' Hall.

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AS already briefly mentioned in our last issue, there is now on exhibition at Bond-street a picture bearing the title "Her Majesty's Drawing-room," painted by Mr. F. Sargent. It is perhaps one of the most successful spectacular pictures that have been painted for many years. It contains portraits from life of her Majesty the Queen and the leading members of the Royal Family, as well as those of her Majesty's household and the Corps Diplomatique. The artist had before him a very difficult task in seeking to crowd together on one canvas such a brilliant assemblage ; but he must be congratulated on the successful way in which he has completed his work. The likenesses, on the whole, are excellent, the grouping is very happy, and the colour brilliant. We understand that the picture has been submitted to the Queen, and that her Majesty has been pleased to express her admiration of the work. Mr. Sargent himself has undertaken the engraving of his picture, which is the result of two years of conscientious labour, and Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, of 72 & 73, Coleman-street, are going to publish the reproduction.

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FOLLOWING closely upon the action brought by Mr. John Walter of the *Times*, against the proprietor of the *Morning Mail*, and reported in our June issue, a second suit of a similar nature was heard in the Chancery Division on the 3rd inst. The plaintiffs, Mr. John Jaffray and Mr. John Feeney, are the proprietors of a halfpenny newspaper published in Birmingham every morning and evening under the title of the *Birmingham Daily Mail*. The defendant, Mr. William Thomas Emmott, is the owner of the *Morning Mail*, published in London every morning at the same price. The plaintiffs' paper was founded in 1870, and had, as they stated, a circulation of about 70,000 copies daily at and in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The defendant's paper was begun on April 20, 1885, and copies of it were sent to Birmingham, and circulated there in common with other London newspapers. The plaintiffs' case was that, as both papers had the word "Mail" as part of their titles, and were of the same price and size, and very similar in appearance, confusion was caused in the minds of purchasers, many of whom had been misled into purchasing the defendant's paper instead of the plaintiffs' paper. They therefore asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling or advertising, or in any way disposing of his paper, or any other paper of which part of the name was the word "Mail," at Birmingham, or within a radius of fifty miles from Birmingham, so as to mislead any person from purchasing the plaintiffs' paper, and into purchasing any newspaper belonging to the defendant in lieu thereof. Mr. Marten, Q.C., and Mr. Phipson Beale, who appeared for the plaintiffs, read affidavits of persons who stated that they had bought the defendant's paper by mistake for the plaintiffs'. The defendant, said Mr. Marten, would doubtless rely upon the recent decision of Mr. Justice Pearson in "Walter *v.* Emmott," which was fully reported in the *Times* of June 4, refusing to grant against the same defendant the injunction which was asked by the proprietor of the *Mail*, a newspaper also published in London. That case, however, was now under appeal, and was, therefore, no authority in favour of the defendant. But the case of "The *London Journal* v. the *London Daily Journal*," reported in the "Jurist," vol. 5, which was exactly in point, had been decided in favour of the plaintiffs.

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WITHOUT calling upon Mr. Millar, Q.C., and Mr. S. Hall, who appeared for the defendant, Vice-Chancellor Bacon said that the word "mail" was of very common occurrence, and meant either a letter-bag carried by coach or train, or a despatch of letters or news, or it might be applied to a newspaper. It was a term which anybody was free to adopt. Of course, no man had a right to adopt as his own a title of another man's newspaper. But there was in the present case no real resemblance

between the two titles, and one of the newspapers was published in London and the other in Birmingham. There was, therefore, no ground for the order which he was asked to make. The mere fact that some gentlemen at Birmingham had bought the defendant's paper by mistake did not take away the defendant's right to use the word "Mail" as part of his paper's title. The motion must, therefore, be refused, with costs.——We can hardly see how the Vice-Chancellor could have arrived at any other conclusion than he did. The subject of choosing a newspaper title is at best beset with many difficulties ; but if it were once made illegal to use any one word that was employed as part of an existing title, it would be well-nigh impossible to hit upon a name that would not infringe upon somebody else's rights. In this connexion it is worth pointing out that the word "Mail" has probably been utilised in fewer newspaper titles than any other word of a similar nature. It is a singular fact that outside London there are in England only about nine papers in whose title the word "Mail" is used; three more such papers hail from Wales, two from Scotland, and four from Ireland. The whole number of "Mails" for the United Kingdom (with the exception of London) is thus under twenty, while, on the other hand, the list of "Journals," "Gazettes," "Advertisers," "Guardians," "Chronicles," "Heralds," &c., represented among British newspapers, would show a considerable total.

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A NEW edition—the fourth—of Kelly's Directory of Stationers, Printers, Booksellers, Publishers, and Papermakers of England, Scotland, and Wales, has just been published. Like its predecessors, it has been compiled with great care, and every effort seems to have been made to render the directory portion as correct, full, and complete as possible. As bearing upon this point it is worth mentioning that whereas the edition of the work published in 1876, contained the names of some 50,000 persons connected with the trades indicated, there are recorded in the present issue no less than 60,000 such names. The preface gives a number of interesting data as to the Census returns in connexion with the Paper and Printing trades, and also a tabulated summary of the exports and imports during the year 1883, of manufactures relating to the above industries. A slip has, however, been made in one of these entries, which it may be worth while to point out. It is stated that the imports of millboard and pasteboard for the year in question amounted to 207,278 cwt.; this is a mistake, the actual total having been 607,278 cwt. Messrs. Kelly's Printers' Directory is on the whole a valuable reference book, and that its usefulness is widely recognised is evidenced by the fact that it has run through four editions in the comparatively short interval of twelve years.

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QUAINT old Montaigne says, in one of his Essays, that it is convenient to have a name that is easy of pronunciation, and easy to be remembered. There is, however, an attendant drawback which the French moralist does not mention, *i.e.*, the risk that such a "convenient" name may be also adopted by others, and lead thus to endless confusion. A case illustrating the inconvenience that may be thus caused was heard in the Chancery Division on the 19th ult. It was an action brought by Messrs. Street & Co., the well-known advertising agents, of Cornhill and Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, who sought to restrain the Union Bank of Spain and England, Limited, from using the words "Street, London," as a telegraphic code address. The contention of the plaintiffs was, that in consequence of their extensive dealings with the press throughout the world, it was impossible to prevent telegrams being addressed to them, evidently with the full belief on the part of the senders that no mistake could occur as to whom such telegrams should be delivered. The nature of these telegrams was frequently such that any delay in their delivery might be attended with serious inconvenience and loss, whilst the fact that the defendants had registered the words "Street, London," as their code address necessarily led to such delay. It was further contended that, although there were other persons of the name of "Street" in London, yet the plaintiffs' firm, which has been established for over fifty years, was known throughout the world as "Street, London." It was also argued that the defendants could have no possible right to the use of the name "Street," since it was neither the name of their bank nor of any person connected therewith, and that any other word would be equally serviceable to them when made known to their clients. Amongst the affidavits put in were some sworn by the Agents-General for South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, by the secretary to the Bank of New South Wales, and the Hon. Mr. King, late proprietor of the *South Australian Advertiser*; Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, of the *Calcutta Englishman*; Mr. G. M. Reed, of the *Anglo-Newzealander*; and Mr. Edgar Whitaker, of the *Levant Herald*, to the effect that the name of the plaintiffs' firm was known throughout the Colonies and India and on the continent of Europe as "Street, London." Amongst other facts brought out in evidence, it was stated that the plaintiffs paid about £20,000 a year for advertisements to one journal alone.

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AFTER the above facts had been given in evidence, Mr. Everitt, counsel for the defendants, contended that since January, 1882, "Street, London," had been registered by them in accordance with the rules of the Post Office as their telegraphic address, and that great expense and inconvenience would be occasioned by having to alter it. Mr. Everitt relied on a case of Day *v.* Brownrigg, in which Vice-Chancellor Malins had granted an injunction to restrain the defendant calling his house by the same name as that of the plaintiff's, a near neighbour; but the Court of Appeal had reversed his decision, holding that the Court had no jurisdiction to grant an injunction in such a case. Mr. Justice Pearson stopped Mr. Everitt in the course of his argument, and, having heard Mr. Cookson shortly in reply, gave judgment in favour of the defendants, though he commenced by saying that he felt obliged to do so against his inclination. He was compelled, however, to come to the conclusion that the matter was one with which the Court could not interfere, but which must be arranged by the parties themselves. He therefore made no order on the motion, and directed the costs to be costs in the action.——This ruling imposes a very great hardship upon Messrs. Street & Co., whose long enjoyment of the telegraphic address, "Street, London," ought certainly to have entitled them to the injunction they sought to obtain. The name and address in question may in a sense be described as the firm's trade-mark, and, seeing that under the new Act the name of a firm may be used as a trade-mark, it seems to amount to nothing less than injustice that Messrs. Street should thus be deprived of the exclusive employment of a telegraphic address which they have used for upwards of fifty years. Mr. Justice Pearson himself seemed to feel this, but unhappily the law as it now stands left him no alternative.

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A NEAT little invention for numbering at the same time as printing has recently been patented in Great Britain and some of the Colonies by Mr. Arthur L. Coles, Vulcan Wharf, Upper Thames-street. It occupies a space of one inch and five-eighths by one inch, and being simply type-high it can readily be locked up in a form along with the type. The machine contains the word "No." and five figures. The word "No." stands up higher than the figures and rests upon a spring. The latter is pressed down by the platen or cylinder, and in rising again it changes the position of the figure wheel or wheels ready for the next impression. The ingenuity of the arrangement and the small space it occupies promise to inaugurate a new era in numerical printing.

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WITH the present number we issue a supplement showing in facsimile a number of the Gold and Colour Bordered Surface-tinted Cards manufactured by Messrs. Charles Goodall & Son, of the Camden Works. In the production of this class of stationery the firm in question has long enjoyed a pre-eminence, and the few specimens figured on the supplement give but a faint idea of the variety of patterns and tints that are kept in stock. Equally notable are Messrs. Goodall's ball programmes, *menus*, memorial cards, gold bevelled calendars, &c., in all of which lines of goods the firm has lately introduced some charming novelties that well deserve the attention of the Trade.

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MESSRS. HENRY BLACKLOCK & CO., of Farringdon-road, and Manchester, have introduced a Registered "Past, Present, and Future" Tablet for 1886. The tablet is of folio size, in the form of a tear-off calendar, and each sheet contains in addition to an almanack for the month, in bold type, calendars

for the three years 1885, 1886, and 1887. Blank spaces are left at the top for the insertion of the name of the firms issuing these tablets to their customers. The idea is a happy one, and should find favour with the Trade.

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LAST month we mentioned that Mr. H. Slatter, the secretary of the Typographical Association, had been appointed the first "Working Man Magistrate." The following particulars concerning his career will be read with interest. He was born at Cheltenham in 1830, and his parents soon afterwards removed to Birmingham. When he was thirteen he went to work in a printing-office, and at fourteen was apprenticed. During his apprenticeship he joined a mutual improvement society in order to supplement his education. On completing his apprenticeship he remained in and about Birmingham for two years, but was not fortunate enough to obtain regular employment. In December, 1854, he removed to Manchester, and held a situation, on what became a daily paper, for fourteen years. During that time he took an active interest in the Printing trade, and held several offices. In 1869, on the resignation of the then secretary of the Typographical Association, he was unanimously elected his successor, and though there is an annual opportunity of removing him he has never yet had an opponent. Mr. Slatter has represented the society at the annual Trade Union Congress for fourteen years, and for eight years has been elected on the Parliamentary Committee, having in rotation filled the office of Chairman. In 1879 he was first elected on the Manchester School Board, and in 1882 he was re-elected. He has just declined, solely on the ground of being unable to relinquish his present office without other "visible means of support," to stand for one of the Parliamentary divisions of Manchester at the ensuing election. He is now chairman of a local organisation to advance Labour Representation in Parliament.

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ON the 21st ult., a statue to the memory of J. N. Niepce, one of the inventors of photography, was uncovered at Châlon-sur-Saône, where he was born in 1765. After having served a short time in the army, Niepce was appointed civil administrator of Nice, which post he held from 1795 to 1801. Retiring then into private life he devoted himself to the study of mechanics and chemistry, and as early as 1813 made a series of investigations which he styled "heliographic researches," to find the means of fixing images upon metallic plates by the agency of light. In 1824 he had partially succeeded in producing pictures, first on tin and polished glass, then on copper, and finally on silver, the surface having in each case been covered with a thin film of bitumen. In the meantime Daguerre had been engaged upon the same problem, and in 1829 the two experimenters entered into a co-partnership to improve the invention, which, according to the terms of agreement, had been made by Niepce; but the latter died on July 5, 1833, before the invention had been perfected. The erection of a statue is but a just tribute to the memory of him who was the first to utilise the actinic ray, and to make available to man, Nature's photographic pencil.

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HAVING regard to the general downward tendency which has lately characterised the export trade of this country, it is perhaps not to be wondered at that the shipments of Printed Books during the past month are not quite up to the corresponding total of a twelvemonth ago. The actual exports during June amounted to 9,222 cwt., valued at £87,996, as compared with 9,476 cwt., valued at £88,585, in the same month of last year. The outward trade for the six months represents a total of 52,858 cwt., valued at £516,266, against 56,076 cwt., valued at £528,970, during the like period of 1884. It should, however, be added that the current year's exports, while they are behind the corresponding total for last year, are considerably in excess, both as regards quantity and value, of those for 1883.

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A REACTION seems at last to have set in so far as the foreign demand for British Stationery is concerned. The orders lately to hand from the Continent, Australia, the East Indies, and even the United States have been far more satisfactory than they had been for some time past. The exports of Stationery for the month have totalled up to £70,391, as compared with £61,792 in June, 1884. The outward trade for the six months compares, however, to less advantage in consequence of the dulness that prevailed in foreign markets during the earlier months of the year; the total having been been £386,950 in 1885, and £394,400 in 1884.

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IF the amount of business done during the past half-year is to be a criterion of the Paper trade prospects for the current twelvemonth, British papermakers will certainly have little cause for complaint, so far at least as the demand from foreign markets is concerned. The past month, like most of its predecessors during 1885, has witnessed a considerable expansion in our outward trade, the total exports of paper having been 75,407 cwt., valued at £142,209, as compared with 61,630 cwt., valued at £121,535, in June, 1884. A cheering feature in this connexion is that the increase in the exports has been mainly confined to what are British specialties, Printing and Writing paper; the export of which descriptions for the month has been 52,887 cwt., valued at £104,279, as compared with 41,901 cwt., valued at £87,276, a twelvemonth ago; while during the past half-year there have been shipped 285,650 cwt., valued at £603,840, the corresponding total for 1884 having been 251,746 cwt., valued at £552,813. The total export of Paper of all descriptions during the first six months has been 413,800 cwt., valued at £842,047, against 364,775 cwt., valued at £777,994, during the first half-year of 1884. The above figures show that while the total shipments of Paper for the present year, as compared with those of a twelvemonth ago, indicate an increase of 49,025 cwt., valued at £64,053, by far the greater portion of such increase falls to the share of Printing and Writing papers, viz., 33,904 cwt., valued at £51,027. With these facts before us we are not disposed to adopt the gloomy views taken in some quarters as to the future of the British Paper industry.

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GREAT stress is sometimes laid upon the fact that large quantities of foreign Paper are imported into this country, and it is often averred that our supplies from abroad are annually increasing. This view is not, however, borne out by the Board of Trade Returns. It is true that during June the imports of foreign paper have been somewhat in excess of those during the corresponding month of last year, the respective totals having been 116,617 cwt., valued at £112,249, in 1885, and 102,301 cwt., valued at £105,999, in 1884. Taking, however, the totals for the two half-years, we find that the imports for the current twelvemonth show a marked decline, the actual figures being 651,273 cwt., valued at £618,285, in 1885, and 683,799 cwt., valued at £662,163, in 1884. In all the above totals, allowance has been made for the re-exports of the foreign product from this country, so that the figures given may be taken to represent the actual consumption of foreign paper within the United Kingdom.

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COMMERCIAL failures have been rather numerous during the past month, the total having been 493, as compared with 357 in June, 1884. In these totals the Printing and cognate trades are represented by thirteen and ten firms respectively. The number of failures gazetted during the past half-year (down to the 27th ult.) has been 3,122, while at the corresponding date last year their number was 2,827, thus showing an increase of 295.

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THERE has also been an increase in the number of Bills of Sale, of which 1,020 have been registered during June, as compared with 847 a twelvemonth ago. In these totals are included sixteen and twenty-one such documents respectively given by Printers and Stationers. During the first half of the year there have been registered altogether 6,174 Bills of Sale, against 6,068 in the like period of 1884; thus showing an increase of 106. In the trades in which our readers are interested, eighty-eight and ninety-nine Bills of Sale respectively have been given during the two half-years under notice.

THE LAGERMAN COMPOSING, JUSTIFYING, AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.

TYPE-COMPOSING by machinery is now a comparatively old idea, and some hundreds of devices have been brought forward by inventors for solving the problem. It is not too much to say that none of these have been entirely successful, in the sense that they have done their work appreciably cheaper than could be effected by the employment of manual labour. There can be no doubt, however, that some kinds of type-setting may be done automatically and with economy, and at any time a machine might be designed that would fulfil the necessary conditions.

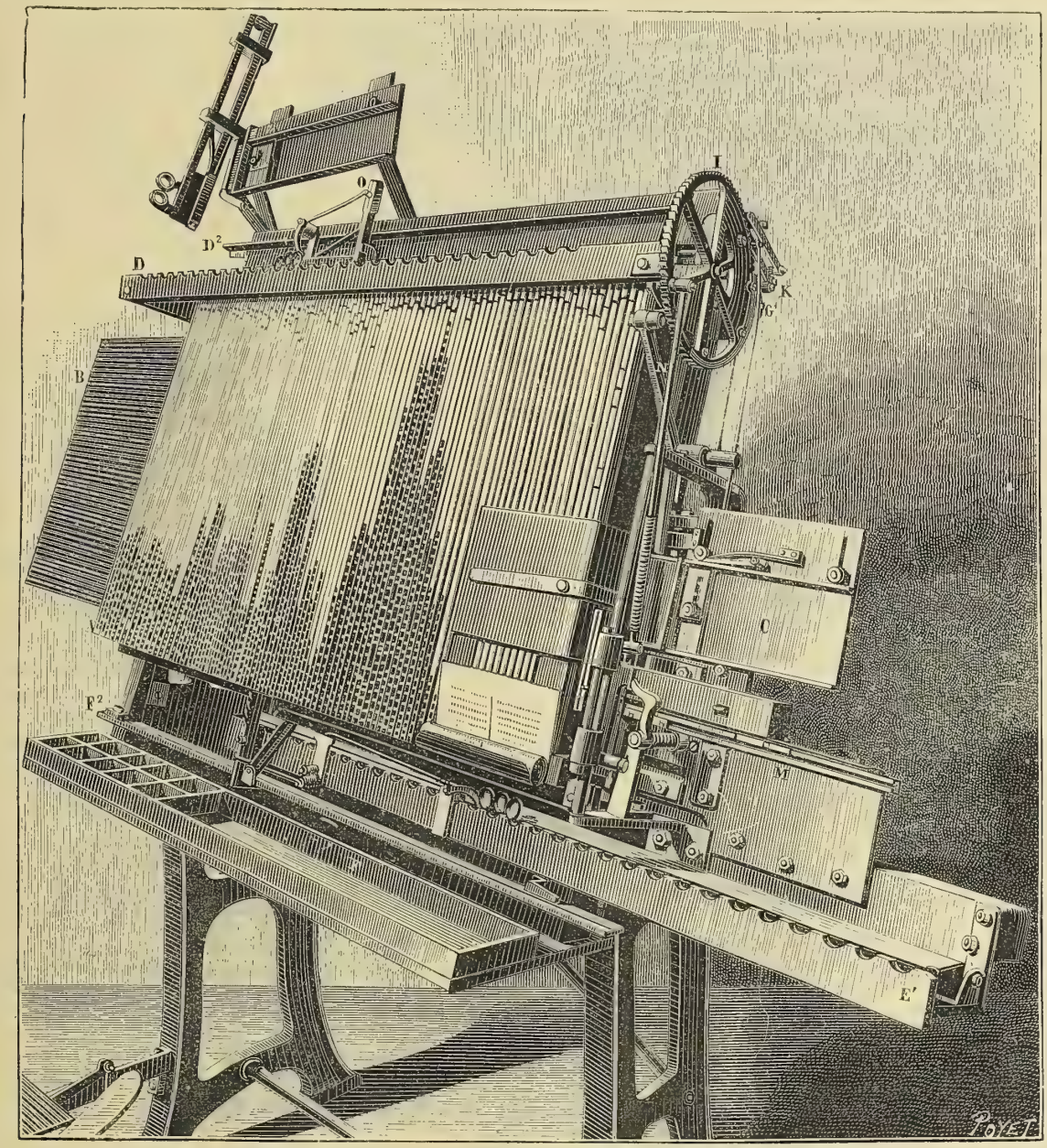
This appears to have been the view of an eminent Swedish engineer, Alex. Lagerman, who, having invented the very ingenious machines used at the Jönköping Match Manufactory, turned his attention to printing, with a view of superseding existing methods of conveying the types from their boxes into the composing-stick. The result is the machine illustrated on the opposite page. It was brought out at Stockholm last year, and has been tested in the office of the *Stockholms Dagblad*, and by the managers of several large printing-offices. A few weeks ago two machines were brought over to London, and exhibited to persons interested, in rooms taken for the purpose in the City. It has since been decided to submit the apparatus to the crucial test of actual working in one or two of the great London offices. Permission to inspect the machines may, we understand, be obtained on application to Mr. H. L. Brækstad, 140, Loughborough Park, S.W.

The Lagerman machine is, in reality, a combination of three machines,—one for distributing, one for composing, and one for justifying the type. Only in the German Brackelsberg machine that we are aware of has it been attempted to conjoin the first two operations; and certainly the idea of also adding the "justifying" is quite unique. But we may, before going further, express our conviction that the attempt to justify by a machine is, as long as types and spaces are what they are, altogether chimerical and impracticable. An approximation to justification may be made, but not more; for perfect justifying involves a mental process, and we might as well expect a machine to read the copy as to entirely and accurately space out and justify the lines. A little reflection and a very simple experiment will satisfy the reader on this point. Let him set up a single type—letters or spaces—from each of the boxes in the lower case, excluding large quadrats. Let him then range these, each one on its side, on an imposing-surface, strictly in the order of their thickness, beginning with the hair space, and ending with the em quad. There will then be a gradation of bodies very slightly differing each from its neighbour. After the hair space will come the thin space, then the apostrophe, then the middle space. Between this and the thick space some ten bodies intervene, sixteen between that and the en quad, and sixteen between the latter and the em quad. The differences are such that at least thirty are appreciable by touch. An almost similar gradation of thickness exists in the types of the upper case. Now, the essence of typography is almost absolute accuracy, both in the body of the individual types and in the length of the single lines. The compositor secures the latter by carefully experimenting with different kinds of spaces. It would require a micrometrical instrument to distinguish the difference between a nonpareil thick and a thin space, yet in properly-done composition the one cannot be substituted for the other. The compositor in setting a line may find it an em short. This cannot, with due regard to the appearance of the work, be remedied by sticking in an em quad in one place, or even two en quads in two places, or three thick spaces in three. All the spacing must be equalised, and the plan of substituting a very slightly thicker space all through has to be adopted; as, for instance, two thick spaces for an en quadrat, and so forth. This is a mechanical operation directed by the mental faculties. Hence it is beyond the power of automatic mechanism. The machine may almost or nearly justify, but that is not justifying; and similarly a calculating-machine, which almost but not entirely gave the product, would not be, after all, a real counting-machine.

M. Lagerman's mechanism for what he calls "justifying" is extremely ingenious, and we make him the present of a suggestion which may render it practicable. In an ordinary fount there are some 230 different characters of varying widths, as we have already seen. These widths are apparently arbitrary and capricious; why *a* should in some founts be narrower than *d*, it would be hard to tell. Let a system of units be adopted; *m* to consist of say six of these; *n* of three; *a*, *d*, *b*, &c., of two, and the "hair" space of one. Then a line will be a complete multiple of six different widths. In pica, for example, according to the length of the line, there may be any number of units; there may be thirty, or there may be seventy-two, but the number when divided by six must leave no remainder. In this way a perfectly accurate line might be ensured. An American inventor, indeed, has almost realised this idea, but has adopted an unintelligible division of a width of 13 ems into 152 units. He finds that in a fount, including italics and spaces, there are about 190 sizes of types, and has reduced this to eight. Each of his units is $\frac{1}{152}$ of an em. The resulting face is hardly appreciably varied from an ordinary roman and italic; the "colouring" of a line, to use the type-founders' phrase, is perfectly agreeable to the eye accustomed to ordinary roman and italic. If typefounders were to adopt a multiple unit plan, not only would ordinary justifying be facilitated, but machine justifying would be rendered practicable. Until this is done it is futile to expect lines to be divided into exactly equal lengths by any machine, however ingenious.

Disposing thus for the moment of the third part of the machine, we may approach the two other parts, which may be said, at the outset, to be a distinct improvement on any previously devised apparatus with the same object. All composing-machine inventors have started with the idea that if we are to get types set up by machinery, they must not be deposited promiscuously in the boxes of an ordinary case; they must reach the stick, or whatever is substituted for it, right side up, both in regard to face and nick. Hence they must be disposed in lines, and in all machines these are contained in tubes or canals. The next point is to get the different types wanted into the stick automatically, and this has been done in various ways. In the *Times* composing-machines the tubes containing the several sorts are connected with a plate with as many grooved channels as there are different characters. These channels converge at the base into mechanism directly connected with the composing-stick. The picking out of the letter required is effected by mechanism actuated by keys.

In Lagerman's machine a radically different plan is adopted. The types, as will be seen from the annexed illustration, are contained in tubes, but the novelty is in the method of drawing them therefrom. The operator, it will be seen, has to place his three fingers in "finger-stalls" which work laterally by the movement of his hand. Underneath is a guide-plate, showing the position of the several letters. The fingers are placed in the finger-stalls, and the bar is moved from side to side according to the letter required to be extracted. This is the fundamental idea of the mechanism, and it combines simplicity and novelty. To show how it is worked out requires a somewhat more minute account of the apparatus than can here be given.



Lagerman's Composing, Justifying, and Distributing Machine.

The machine is entirely of iron—strong, makes a considerable rattle in working, and stands on two feet. The type tubes or canals are disposed in upright grooves, slightly inclined, to keep the piles of letters compact. The motive power is derived from a treadle, acting on a fly-wheel, by suitable bands. This arrangement works both the distributing apparatus, shown in the left-hand upper corner, and the composing apparatus, in the right-hand lower corner. We begin with the distributing part. One catching mechanism is for distributing the types in the canals of the machine. There is a bar with grooves in which are three fixed finger-stalls, movable up and down. These are pressed down one at a time. The distance between these grooves is three times as great as that between the type canals, and the distance between the several stalls is such that when the first stall is pushed down in a groove, the type canal of the catching mechanism stops in front of one of the stationary canals of the machine. When the second stall is pressed down in the same groove the canal of the catching apparatus stops in front of another stationary canal; and so with the third. The same groove thus serves for three different canals, the letters in which are indicated one beneath another on the bar. The topmost letter designates the canal made available when

the stall situate most to the left is pressed down; the middlemost letter corresponds to the middle stall, and the undermost to the stall most to the right. The grooves are divided into groups of three, in order that the operator may easily and rapidly find the right one. The distance between the finger-stalls and the type-canals is short, in order that the distributor may conveniently read the line when distributing. A kind of pincers takes a line out of the column to be distributed, and places it on the type canal. Then the operator puts three fingers of the right hand into the stalls, presses quite slightly the right stall in the grooved bar, according to the letter he wants to distribute. The lower end of the catching mechanism pushes down the types into one of the stationary canals. Here they are retained until required for use in the composing section, being rendered available merely by the removal of a stop, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

The composing operation may be described as the converse of this, and its details are generally indicated in the illustration. The removal of a type from a stationary canal into the catching mechanism is effected by pressing down a finger-stall in one of the grooves. The line then moves to the right, and a retaining spring conveys the letter up to a bar, which receives it and retains it while the so-called "justifying" is done.

This is effected by the compositor using two thick spaces between each word. He sets the line either to the full length, if possible, or a little longer. The line, secured between pincers, is moved upwards, while a small pusher, moving along the side of the line, insinuates itself into the space between the two words. One of the thick spaces may thus be pushed out, and the length of the line is thus reduced to that extent. This is repeated until the line has become approximately of the right length. If the line is too short, one thick space may be taken out, and two thin spaces inserted. When as nearly justified as is possible, the line is moved onwards until it arrives in front of the galley, into which it is automatically deposited.

As we have said, the machine is distinguished for its great simplicity, its ingenuity, and its novelty. It is claimed that it will work at the rate of from 6,000 to 7,000 letters per hour, and it certainly seems to be the nearest approach to a really practicable and economical apparatus for setting and distributing types that has yet come under our notice.

LIQUID GLUE OR PASTE.

THE following formula is given by M. Lehner for making a liquid paste or glue from starch and acid :—Place 5 lb. of potato starch in 6 lb. of water, and add ¼ lb. of pure nitric acid. Keep it in a warm place, stirring frequently for forty-eight hours. Then boil the mixture until it forms a thick and translucent substance. Dilute with water, if necessary, and filter through a thick cloth. At the same time another paste is made from sugar and gum-arabic. Dissolve 5 lb. gum-arabic and 1 lb. sugar in 5 lb. of water, and add 1 oz. of nitric acid and heat to boiling. Then mix the above with the starch-paste. The resultant paste is liquid, does not mould, and dries on paper with a gloss. It is useful for labels, wrappers, and fine bookbinder's work.

Dry pocket-glue is made from 12 parts of glue and 5 parts of sugar. The glue is boiled until entirely dissolved in the hot glue, and the mass evaporated until it hardens on cooling. The hard substance dissolves rapidly in lukewarm water, and is an excellent glue for use on paper.

FIRE AT A PAPER MILL.—On the 15th ult., a fire (due, it is supposed, to spontaneous combustion), occurred at the Elton Paper Works, near Bury, belonging to Messrs. J. R. Crompton & Co. The damage, estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000, is covered by insurance.

THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.—No. III.

MUSIC ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

AS an appendage to the latter of the two great divisions of the Exhibition—Inventions and Music—there is a good display, catalogued as Group XXXIII. of "Music Engraving and Printing." It is situated in a somewhat inaccessible place, at the extreme west end of the Central Gallery. The general public will now probably for the first time learn how ordinary music is printed, and how large and important the trade of producing it has become.

Music may be printed by either of the three chief processes, by typography, lithography, or chalcography. Practically it is confined to the first two. Engraved copperplates are very seldom used, plates of pewter being adopted, transfers from which are printed from by the lithographic method.

Great improvements have been made in music types during the last few years. This has been due to the great demand for such music, owing to the more general study and practice of the arts of singing and instrument-playing. A large number of periodicals now insert music pages, which must be printed at a letterpress machine with ordinary type and block matter. There are other periodicals wholly consisting of music and words so printed, while millions of books with music, such as "Hymns Ancient and Modern," Sullivan's "Church Hymns," issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and even Sankey's "Sacred Songs and Solos" have been recently sold. The composition of music in movable characters is now a special business, carried on by printers who supply other printers with plates, electro, or stereo, of the piece of music to be inserted in any periodical. The fullest account of the method is to be found in Southward's "Practical Printing," which gives samples of all the characters used. A variation of the plan therein described is to set up the types separately and stereotype the bars, after which the slurs and ties are put in and the plate printed; corrections having to be made by cutting out the mistakes from the stereotyped plate.

Scheurmann's process, referred to in the following list, consisted in the use of solid and mathematical characters by which it was expected a very great saving of labour would be effected. He constructed his types with the notes and musical signs on their shank, and then, by a separate printing, put in the lines. Hence for each page two forms were required, one consisting of notes and the other of signs. Scheurmann was the predecessor of Augener & Co., of Newgate-street. His projects were not successful, but it is possible they may yet be developed, if a machine is constructed that will ensure the perfect register of the two forms.

Cowper's method, also subsequently referred to, dates from 1840. One page of type contained the lines only, and the other page the notes, &c., thus the first impression was that of the lines without the notes, and when the form was turned the music was completed.

In regard to the other method,—the engraving and stamping of music on pewter plates,—the exact details of the process may be seen at the stands of Mr. W. Augener and Herr C. G. Röder, of Leipsic. In this art the Germans greatly surpass us. The English system consists in engraving the music on the pewter plate directly from the manuscript, after which the plate is sent to the pewterer to be beaten; that is, to have all the irregularities removed from the surface before it is transferred to the lithographic stone to be printed from. In Germany, on the other hand, the workmen beat their own plates. This system, as we learn from a reference in the Preface to the Music section of the catalogue, was introduced by German workmen about twenty years ago, and though it demands more skilled labour than the English mode of engraving, the results produced are infinitely superior, and its general adoption can only be a matter of time. In Germany more attention is paid to appearance and regularity of grouping, and also to the elegant shapes given to the notes and rests.

A transfer of the music on the plates is next taken and put down on the lithographic stone, and printed from in the usual method of lithography. A fine litho-machine, by Hughes & Kimber, is at work in the Eastern Gallery, at Messrs. Henderson, Rait, & Spalding's stand, printing music in this way.

This stand, indeed, should be visited before making an inspection of the printed music department. Messrs. Henderson, Rait, & Spalding have been enabled to collect some highly interesting curiosities illustrating the progress of music printing, of which the following are worthy of special attention :—

Specimens of Caslon's earliest music type.

Illustrations of the Scheurmann process of type music printing, invented 1856–9.

Music printed by the Cowper process, for Goulding and D'Almaine.

Modern stamped pewter music plates.

Plate from Coralli's Sonatas, the whole engraved by T. Cross, the property of R. Cocks & Co. This is probably the only set of engraved copper music plates now in use.

Engraved and stamped music plates ; engraved copper music plates.

Type, mould, stereo cast, and proof of music by Shanks & Johnson's process (letterpress).

The Cowper process of music printing.

Silver-washed music plate ; electrotyped and stereotyped music plates.

The following is a list, in alphabetical order, of the exhibitors in the section of "Music Engraving and Printing." Some other names are to be found in the catalogue, but our representative was unable to ascertain that the firms mentioned had occupied their allotted space.

ADLEY & Co., 26, Cornwall-road, Finsbury-park.

Music printing; printing machine; stereo and electro plates, type, &c. These are shown as examples of the "Letter-note method," which is claimed to be an easy and effectual system for learning to sing at sight from ordinary notes. The sol-fa initials are appended to each character, so that the music is legible both to player and singer. It is said to be as legitimate as the fingering printed for the use of the pupil-pianist, and although its habitual use is quite unnecessary to the matured sight-singer it increases the reading power of the youthful and unskilled, enabling them to attain an early familiarity with a better class of music. The firm has published a large quantity of musical literature on their "Letter-note method."

AUGENER & Co., 86, Newgate-street.

Printed music ; portraits of musicians. Includes some remarkably elegant specimens of German blocking for book covers, in black, gold, and colours. The music printing of this firm is very carefully and cleverly done.

AUGENER (WILLIAM), 5, Little Windmill-street.

Music engraving and printing. A very interesting stand. The process of pewter plate printing is exemplified by the following specimens : 1. The plate scored and the manuscript copied. The drawing is done quite roughly, and appears as a mere scratch on the metal. 2. The work stamped in, plate not planished. The deep indentations caused by the tools renders it something like in appearance the rose of common watering-can. 3. The plate planished and engraved. It is now perfectly smooth and apparently fit to be printed. 4. The plate scraped and finished. There is a proof specimen from the plates, and a proof of a music title.

BONNARD (M. PAUL), 4, Rue Vide-Goussett, Paris.

Music printing in a new musical notation. The notes or keys to be struck are indicated by perpendicular black dashes, whose length varies according to the relative duration of the notes. By the side of another dash they indicate a simultaneous note ; below, a note following. The absence of a dash over a certain space shows a pause. The paper represents the keyboard, and is divided into seven white spaces for the white keys of the octave, and five coloured ones for the black ones. Horizontal lines show the duration, the paper being read from top to bottom. Probably an invention more curious than useful.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BLIND ASSOCIATION, 33, Cambridge-square.

Embossed music for the use of the blind, one of the most interesting of the exhibits. The usual notation for the seeing, embossed in relief, of which specimens are shown, is not suited to the sense of touch, because notes scattered over the staff and ledger lines occupy far too much space to be easily read. The best notation for the blind is undoubtedly that invented by M. Louis Braille, a blind professor in the Paris institution, and which has been gradually perfected by him and his successors. It was introduced into England by the British and Foreign Blind Association. The various combinations, of which six raised points are capable, give all that is necessary, even in complicated music. The Braille music is very easily and rapidly legible by touch. It can also be readily and quickly written, so that blind students and composers can write their musical exercises almost as easily as the seeing. The frame for writing, as well as specimens of piano and organ music, are exhibited, as also a manuscript copy of vocal music. The latter is slightly varnished to make it more durable. In all the specimens each side of the page is printed, and as the finger only recognises the raised points, the effect is to give lines separated by wide intervals. This greatly increases the legibility, and a saving in space is effected of 20 per cent. In printing, the association uses no movable type, but prints exclusively from stereo plates, which are prepared by the blind by means of frames similar to those used in writing. A very similar point character, possessing all the advantages of the Braille musical notation, is now used for ordinary reading and writing, and has been found to be the type best suited for the education of the young and the intelligent blind of all ages.

COCKS (R.) & Co., 6, New Burlington-street.

Specimens of music printing.

CURWEN (J.) & SONS, 8, Warwick-lane.

Specimens of music printing, type, metal plates, &c. ; printed sheets in the staff and tonic sol-fa notations.

ENOCH & SONS, 19, Holles-street.

Music and music-books.

HENDERSON, RAIT, & SPALDING, 3 & 5, Marylebone-lane.

Printed and engraved music. The typo-music is very fine indeed, both the Gregorian and common notation. Some psalters, missals, altar-books, &c., printed in colours, are remarkably excellent as specimens of fine printing and perfect register. Some original proof-sheets, marked by Mr. C. Gounod, with his notes to the printer, dated from "Tavistock House, Tavistock-square," remind one of a recent celebrated lawsuit. Most of the printing for Chappell & Co. is done by this firm.

HOWE (ROBERT) & SON (late Howe & Macdonald), 11, Greenside-lane, Edinburgh (represented by Howe & Crampton, Queen's-gate entrance).

Books illustrating music engraving and printing, specimens of sheet-music from engraved and stereotyped plates ; music titles, &c., engraved and lithographed.

LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIM.), 54, Great Marlborough-street.

Engraved and partly engraved music plates ; specimens of printed music and title-pages for music plates ; engraved and letterpress music.

MORLEY (W.) & Co., 269, Regent-street.

Musical works printed from type and engraved plates.

PALEY & WILLIS, 44, Great Marlborough-street.

Specimens of manuscript music, with some engraved on plates, transferred to stone, and printed examples. Specimens of the tools used by engravers of music ; literary and other curiosities, including "copy" of Mendelssohn, Gounod, Benedict, ; chromo-lithographed music titles.

PITMAN (FREDERICK), 20 and 21, Paternoster-row.

Music engraving and printing, especially the *Musical Monthly*, a marvellously cheap periodical. The most of Mr. Pitman's work is done in typography, and remarkably well done.

RAWKINS & PERCY, City Music Store, 26, Moorfields.

Printed and engraved music ; designs for music titles. Mostly lithographed, and but indifferently done.

RÖDER (C. G.), Leipsic ; agent, William Witt, 6, Argyle-street.

Printed, engraved, and type music ; chromo-litho and letterpress specimens, and appliances for its production. This is an unusually interesting exhibit. The process of type music printing is shown, with the aid of forms, stereo moulds (papier-mâché), plates, proofs, &c. To illustrate the pewter plate method there is shown : 1. A plate in its original state ; 2, prepared for engraving ; 3, ruled ; 4, engraving marked out with pencil ; 5, the stamping-in completed ; 6, the bar and ledger lines, slurs, ties, and marks of expression added ; the corrected and completed plate, after first proof. There is a series of specimen cards showing different styles of engraving. This is the best exhibit of the kind.

WEEKES & Co., 14, Hanover-street, Regent-street.

Music engraving and printing ; historical curiosities, such as old music printing ; an ancient MS. with music, as chained to a desk.

We continue on the next page our detailed notices concerning some of the leading exhibits.

NEW THREAD BOOK-SEWING MACHINE.

A NEW machine for sewing together the signatures or sheets of a book, called the Smyth Book-sewing Machine, is exhibited by Mr. W. C. Horne, of 5A, Aldermanbury Postern, E.C., in the Eastern Gallery, and attracts a considerable amount of attention. It is of American origin, and its principle is extremely ingenious. The several sheets, beginning with the last, are placed, one at a time, on radial arms projecting from a vertical rod. These arms rotate, rise, and adjust the signature so as to bring it in its proper position under two, three, or four pairs of curved needles. One needle of each pair enters the back of the sheet, and the eye carrying the thread comes up through the fold, just touching the backs of the loopers. The loopers are then tilted sidewise, and thrown back, leaving the loops caught from the previous stitches around the points of the needles. By a simple device the threads are then drawn tight, and the loopers move forward, catching the thread carried by the needles on the inside, near the eye, and as the needles withdraw they interlock the threads through the loops of the stitches of the previous sheet. Long horizontal wires, having an eye at one end are laid directly in the path of the small saw-cut, through which the curved needles rise, and the stitches above described are interlocked over them. The sewn work is mechanically pushed along these horizontal wires, which are threaded with the cords on which the books are sewn. The volumes, which are sewn straight ahead, are afterwards separated by cutting certain threads, and the cords, to the length required for binding.

Mr. F. R. Daldy, of the *Art Journal*, tells us that the machine sews at the actual rate of 2,000 sheets per hour, on either tape or cord, which is on an average about six times as much work as a hand sewer performs in the same time. It sews with four, six, or eight needles, according to the size of the book. The stitch is much stronger, and being governed by an automatic tension, is more regular than in hand-sewing. It will sew a book of any size from demy 4to. to royal 32mo. irrespective of its thickness. It requires no more attention than an ordinary sewing-machine, and may be worked by a girl with a few days' experience. About 175 of these machines are in use in the United States, and although so recently introduced here, about twenty are at work in different parts of the country.

MESSRS. GREENWOOD & BATLEY.

THIS great Leeds engineering firm has several exhibits in different parts of the building, some connected with the deadly art of war, others with the arts that flourish most amid peace and progress. Printers will be professionally interested chiefly in stand 1,987, in the Eastern Gallery, where is shown the firm's Patent Continuous Web Platen Printing Press. The inventor, Mr. W. C. Kritch, superintends the stand. This machine, as its name implies, prints from the web, cuts the paper into sheets, and delivers them in piles. The speed is said to be about 3,000 per hour; but the machine at the Exhibition does not yet work at so high a rate. It is chiefly employed in printing common handbills for the *Detroit Free Press*. The workmanship, like that of every machine that emanates from Messrs. Greenwood & Batley's works, is simply exquisite; but whether the design is an advantageous one, whether, indeed, jobbing work can, unless in very exceptional cases, be profitably done from webs of paper, time alone will tell. Mr. Kritch, at least, is very sanguine about the machine.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEREOTYPING.

AT stand 2,023, in the East Gallery, may be seen a working model of one of the most remarkable recent improvements in stereotyping for fast newspaper printing. When we say that it has been introduced in the office of the *Daily Telegraph*, and has there effected the extraordinary saving of £60 per week, besides permitting the type to be used for twice as long as formerly, the importance of the improvement may be understood.

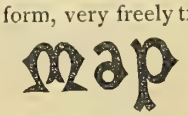
The apparatus is called "The Rotary Stereotype Mould Drying Machine," and is the invention of Signor Pepe, the master stereotyper of the *Daily Telegraph*. The method is extremely simple. The mould being taken immediately the form is locked up, is dried when off the form, instead of the old system of heating the type almost to melting, and drying the mould when on the form. This avoids expansion of the type, and consequently great destruction; indeed, it prolongs the life of the type to three times its usual period. The mould being dried by hot air and steam, the use of gas is entirely avoided.

Another consideration is the prevention of damage to material by the compositor, in heating the type on the slab, for the purpose of separating it for distribution, after the excessive heating it has undergone. This system allows the type to be returned to the cases without any extra trouble. Two moulds can be dried at the same time, thus enabling ten plates the size of the *Daily Telegraph* to be produced ready for the machine in thirty minutes. The shrinking of the mould is obtained without "buckling" or "ballooning" in the slightest degree, and a page can be lengthened to the extent of five lines of ruby without altering the margin. This is an important consideration wherever advertising space is very valuable; in the case of the *Daily Telegraph* it means a cash profit of £60 per week, or more than £3,000 per annum. The machine will dry a mould of any size. It does not involve extra expense in fuel, for the heat used for fusing the metal is utilised for drying the mould.

Several attempts have been made of late years to adopt the "cold" process of stereotyping, but none have achieved the success of Signor Pepe. In one the matrix is dried on a flat surface, face downwards, and the time occupied in drying is said to be about three minutes. This is a great saving of time on the ordinary method, as the first plate can be in the machine-room seven minutes from the time of receiving the form. The danger is of the matrix "ballooning," especially when there are blocks in the form. As far back as 1878, Mr. George Allan, of Bradford, invented a process by which the mould could be dried apart from the type. The invention was patented, and ultimately sold to Messrs. V. & J. Figgins, the type-founders. It is used in several offices. The moulds are dried in about a minute, and the type is saved from the injury which results from repeated heating. Signor Pepe has improved on these plans by devising a revolving chamber, which is driven by belting, and set up in close proximity to the metal pot, with which it can be coupled. It takes up a space of 3 ft. 3 in., and with the metal pot extends to about 5 ft. 6 in. in length. The whole can, however, be shortened in accordance with the size of the forms used. The steam power—very little of which is needed to supply this machine—cannot be done without in a printing-office where any amount of work is done. A great saving is thus effected in drying the matrix without the consumption of coal or gas. The two matrices, dried simultaneously in four or five minutes, can be perfectly relied on when taken from the machine, in regard to "buckling," "ballooning," or curling.

RUBINSTEIN'S REVERSIBLE TYPE.

THIS is one of the most curious things in the Exhibition. Whether it deserves the further epithet of useful must be left to the judgment of printers and the public. Mr. A. S. Rubinstein, the inventor, whose stand is in the Eastern Gallery, thinks that at least one half of our characters are quite superfluous, because so many of them can be used "a double debt to pay," by being reversed, and giving another different letter. Thus a Roman *n* if set upside down is something like—but not really like, as every printer knows—a letter *u*; and the same is true of *b* and *q*. Carrying out this notion, he has invented a new character altogether. It is something of the Gothic form, very freely treated, however.



Here are three separate letters which read m/a/p. Reversed they form d/e/w.

A large proportion of the letters are capable of this Proteus-like transformation. The sanguine inventor anticipates all kinds of advantages from such a "revolution in typography." Printers' cases need only be half the present size; there will be immense saving in composition, as the hand will have to travel over only a moiety of the space it must now traverse. Composing-rooms need only be half the size, and rent, &c., would be saved. We do not think Mr. Rubinstein is a printer, and it is perhaps unkind towards such a courteous and ingenious gentleman to suggest the prac-

tical difficulties that would be encountered in manipulating such type, even after the initial obstacle—the accustoming of the public to a face that is simply barbarous to our present notions—were overcome. The compositor would constantly require to be looking at the face of his type as he transferred it from the box to the stick. With ordinary type this is unnecessary, owing to the nick—a beautiful little provision, which, by rendering apparent the position of the letter by feel instead of by sight, greatly facilitates the operation of setting types. The loss of speed through dispensing with the nick would more than neutralise any saving by the use of "reversible" types. The new alphabet, too, is necessarily vague in form, so as to be capable of various readings. This would give much trouble in the case of proper names, where the spelling is not known. In ordinary words we judge from the context, and the exact force of one letter is not very important. It might be otherwise with an alphabet of forms which can be read in many cases, in as different ways as they are placed in the composing-stick. Other objections are so obvious as not to need pointing out.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER XI.—The Reviewer.

THE reviews of books form a special feature of some daily newspapers, and they are generally written by specialists. For instance, one man reviews books on art; another on science; a third on literature; a fourth on social questions; and so on. The number of books received every day by important daily newspapers is surprising; and it would be safe to say that not more than one in fifty is ever noticed, much less reviewed. As a rule, reviewing is not a well-paid branch of newspaper work. "The fault I find with writing as a profession is," remarks Mr. Philip G. Hamerton, "that it does not pay to do your best. I do not mean to insinuate that downright slovenly or careless work is the most profitable; but I do mean to say that any high degree of conscientiousness, especially in the way of study and research, is a direct injury to the professional writer's purse. Suppose, for example, that he is engaged in reviewing a book, and is to get £3. 10s. for the review when it is written. If by the accident of previous accumulation, his knowledge is already fully equal to the demand upon it, the review may be written rapidly, and the day's work will have been a profitable one; but if, on the other hand, it is necessary to consult several authorities,—to make some laborious researches,—then the reviewer is placed in a dilemma between literary thoroughness and duty to his family. He cannot spend a week in reading up a subject for the sum of £3. 10s. Is it not much easier to string together a few phrases which will effectually hide his ignorance from everybody but the half-dozen enthusiasts who have mastered the subject of the book?"

This is exactly what is done at times, and the consequence is that no book-buyer now trusts the judgment of a critic. His rule is to taste the book himself before he buys it, whereas in former times the fate of the book depended largely upon the opinion of its critics. Mr. Payn thinks that the influence of even the most favourable notice upon the sale of a book is now but small, but he can remember when a review in the *Times* was calculated by the "Row" to sell an extra edition. "Those halcyon days—if halcyon days they were—are over. People read books for themselves now, judge for themselves, and buy only when they are absolutely compelled, and cannot get them from the libraries. In the case of an author who has already secured a public, it is indeed extraordinary what little effect reviews have upon his circulation. Those who like his works continue to read them, no matter what evil is written of them; and those who do not like them are not to be persuaded, alas! to change their minds, though his latest effort should be described as though it had dropped from the heavens. As for fiction, its success depends more upon what Mrs. Brown says to Mrs. Jones as to the necessity of getting that charming book from the library while there is yet time, than on all the reviews in Christendom. . . . . On the other hand, a good review is still the very best advertisement to a new author, and even a bad one is better than no review at all."

Returning to the question of remuneration, Mr. R. A. Proctor's experience on this point is worthy quoting:—"When I was but a very young beginner in literary work, books used to be sent to me for review. I learned then something of the generosity with which such work is rewarded—the reason why it is done so well. I remember a wealthy Scottish publisher, who had recently started a weekly journal of science, sending me a thick octavo volume of about 500 pages for review—'about a quarter of a column, and the book to be returned.' In other words, I was to examine and honestly criticise in a quarter of a column, for 2s. 6d. (or to be more precise, 2s. 7½d.), a book of that size, and to return the book. Why, the mere time occupied in untying and retying the book in brown paper, and writing the generous publisher's name and address, would have been ill-paid at the price."

As a matter of fact, few reviewers spend a week in reading one book; and even their longest notice is rarely a review from beginning to end. When Boswell mentioned to Johnson the very liberal payment which had been received for reviewing, and that it had been proved in a trial that a doctor had received six guineas a sheet for that kind of literary labour, Johnson is reported to have said, "Sir, he might get six guineas for a particular sheet, but not *communibus sheetibus*." Whereupon Boswell put another question: "Pray, sir, by a sheet of review is it meant that it shall be all of the writer's own composition? or are extracts, made from the book reviewed, deducted?" Johnson: "No, sir, it is a sheet, no matter of what." Boswell: "I think that is not reasonable." Johnson: "Yes, sir, it is. A man will more easily write a sheet all his own, than read an octavo volume to get extracts."

The real requisite of a review is that it shall convey a candid opinion, by a competent man, of the value of the book under notice to those who may be inclined to purchase it. No display of the learning of the writer of the review is necessary. He must be competent to detect errors in the work he is reviewing. His duty is to be the friend (*i.e.* adviser) of the intending purchaser.

It is the duty of the reviewer to taste the quality of the books submitted to him for notice, and to tell the public his honest opinion of them; but the fear of the lawyer often deters him from performing this duty. To say that a book is immoral, or worthless, is to suggest an action-at-law by the aggrieved author. But an appeal to the law does not always result in a turning of the tables on the critic. In February, 1883, Mr. Alexander Watt, a consulting chemist, brought an action against the proprietors of the *Mechanical World* for injuring the sale of his book on "Mechanical Industries Explained," which was described as being such a work as a fifth-standard schoolboy might write after perusing an old volume of the "Penny Encyclopædia." The material portion of the alleged libel was in these terms:—"This kind of writing may be made a

useful exercise for Mr. Watt, and if kept in foolscap could injure nobody, and would keep him from further mischief, but it becomes a gross nuisance to publish such stuff, and only one remove from a fraud on the public to sell it." The publication was admitted, but the defendants pleaded that the matter complained of was written without malice, and as a *bonâ fide* comment on a matter of public interest. "To sensitive authors," observed the *Echo* in commenting upon this action, "the case may convey a useful lesson. Had the plaintiff taken his punishment quietly, the sale of his work would have been only injured among the limited constituency to which the periodical appealed; as it is, he is not only saddled with the costs of the action which he has lost, but has succeeded in advertising the defects of his book in almost every leading newspaper."

On the whole, however, most authors would agree with Dr. Johnson, that it is better to be attacked than ignored. Not unfrequently a violent attack upon a book makes the fortune of its author. To call it immoral is to impel everybody to read it for himself; for, even in these reforming times, a longing for forbidden fruit still clings to human nature. In some cases men are paid to say their worst of a book in order to excite the curiosity of the public. For instance, M. de Lesseps, speaking at the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, in February, 1884, caused much amusement by stating that on his first visit to England the publisher who brought out the report of his meetings charged, as the first item of his bill, "£50 for attacking the book in order to make it succeed." "Since then," observed M. de Lesseps, "I have been attacked gratuitously, and have got on without paying."

Whatever may be said against the value of reviews generally, reviewing forms part of the work of a reporter on a country paper. When there are no meetings to report, the proprietor will hand him a large parcel of periodicals and books and tell him to review them! A mere notice, however, is all that is possible to give concerning them; but some of the notices of books and periodicals in country "weeklies" are, in reality, reviews. Take, for instance, the "Literary Notices" of the *Barnsley Chronicle*, one of the best weekly papers we know. They are written by the editor himself, and indicate careful reading and extensive information. There is nothing so preposterous, however, as to expect that for a copy of half-a-crown, or even a shilling magazine, an editor is to give up an hour's time and perhaps devote a quarter of a column of his valuable space to a review.

One word of advice to young reviewers seems necessary: Point out all the good, as well as the bad points of a book. Review the book itself; and, whatever ill-will you may have against its author, do not express it in your notice of his work. If you have anything to say against an author's character, say it to his face, or write to him, and have the manliness to give your name and address. None but a coward will stab a man in the dark.

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Bergellani (Jo. Arn.) Poëma de Chalcographiæ inventione, 1541. [*See* BERGELLANUS.]
Stephani (Henr.) Artis typographicæ querimonia, et Epitaphia Typographorum doctorum, 1569. [*See* STEPHANUS, H.]
Judicis (Matthæ.) Libellus de typographiæ inventione et de praelorum inspectione, 1566. [*See* RICHTER.]
Besoldi (Christoph.) Dissert. de inventione Typographiæ, 1620. [*See* BESALDUS.]
Scriverii (Pet.) Laurea Laurentii Costeri, è belgico, 1628. [*See* SCHRIJVER, P.]
Anonymi (Fausti) Relatio MS. de Origine Typographiæ, è germanico.
Ex Naudaei (Gabr.) Additamentis ad Historiam Ludovici XI., Regis Galliarum, è gallico. [*See* NAUDÉ, G.]
Ex Boxhornii (Marci Zuerii) Theatro urbium Hollandiæ, 1632. [*See* BOXHORN.]
Mallincrot (Bernh.). Dissert. de ortu et progressu artis typographicæ, 1640. [*See* MALLENKROT.]
Boxhornii (Marci Zuerii) Dissert. de typographicæ artis inventione, 1640. [*See* BOXHORN.]
Ejusdem Historia Universali, 1652.
Rivini (Andr.) Hecatomba laudum ob inventam Chalcographiam, 1640. [*See* RIVINUS.]
Ejusdem Oratio de artis Typographicæ præstantia, 1640.
Brehmen (C.). Expositio inventionis artis typographicæ cum carminibus latinis variorum, è germanico, 1640. [*See* BREHM.]
Carmina Secularia de Typographia, cura Ge. Baumanni excusa.
Kleinwechteri (Valent.) Actus Seculares II. in laudem typographiæ, 1640. [*See* KLEINWECHTER.]
Starkii (Sebast. Gottfr.) Oratio de arte typographica, è germanico, 1640. [*See* STARCKE, P.]
Rivini (Andr.) Controversiæ de artis typographicæ inventione, è germanico, 1640. [*See* RIVINUS.]
Gveintzii (Christiani) Encomium artis typographicæ, è germanico, 1640.
Insulani Menapii (Gulielmi) Statera Chalcographiæ, 1547.
Schragii (Jo. Adami) Historia Typographiæ, è germanico. [*See* SCHRAG, J. A.]
Schmidii (Jo.) Conciones III. Eucharisticæ, è germanico, 1640.
Boecleri (Jo. Henr.) Oratio de Typographiæ divinitate, 1641. [*See* BOECLERUS.]
Mentelii (Jac.) Brevis excursus de loco, tempore et auctore inventionis Typographiæ, cum notis MSS., 1644. [*See* MENTELIUS.]
Ejusdem Paræsenis de Typographiæ origine, 1650.
Ejusdem Observationes MSS. de Typographis et Typographia.
Gutneri (Jo. Gabr.) Typographiæ Chemnitiensis primæ plagulæ, è germanico, 1661. [*See* GUTNER.]
Fritschii (Ahas.) Dissert. de abusibus Typographiæ tollendis, 1662. [*See* FRITSCH.]
Stohrii (J.). Dissert. de ortu Typographiæ, 1666. [*See* STOHR.]
Vesteri (Christiani) Nobilissima ars typographica descripta, è germanico. [*See* VESTER.]
Fritschii (Ahas.) Dissert. de Typographia, 1675.
Normanni (Laur.) Dissert. de Typographia, 1689. [*See* NORMANNUS.]
Licimandri Panegyricus in laudem artis typographicæ, è germanico, 1690.
Moller (Dan. Guill.). Dissert. de Typographia, 1692. [*See* MOLLER.]
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Thiboust (C. Ludov.). Carmen Latinum, 1699. [*See* THIBOUST.]
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Patris (Pauli) Dissert. de Typis Literarum, 1710. [*See* PATER.]
Fekno (Pet. Pauli). Programma de typographia et pulvere pyrio, 1713. [*See* FEKNO.]
Oudini (Casim.) Dissert. de primis artis typographicæ inventoribus, 1722. [*See* OUDIN.]
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Natolini (Jo. Bap.) Dissert. de arte imprimendi, ex italico, 1607. [*See* NATOLINI.]
Catherinot (Nic.). Ars imprimendi, è Gallico, 1685. [*See* CATHARINOT.]
Bockenhofferi (Jo. Phil.) Brevis relatio, è danico, 1691. [*See* BOCKENHOFFER.]
Observationes de ortu et progressu Typographiæ, ex anglico, 1703.
Bagfordi (Jo.) Exercitatio de inventione Typographiæ, ex anglico, 1707. [*See* BAGFORD.]
Loca selecta et carmina variorum.

Wolf's book is, in itself as well as in its contents, a "typographical monument." He collected many fugitive and ephemeral dissertations, poems, memoirs, &c., and translated them into Latin. In this way he has preserved some of the literature of printing that might otherwise have passed away into oblivion. The pieces are, of course, of unequal value; some, indeed having no value at all as history, but as curiosities. In this BIBLIOGRAPHY most of them have been cited under the names of their authors, and the annotations given may be useful to students of this remarkable collection.

In part i., vol. i., is the first Bibliography of Printing ever compiled. It is headed :—"Bibliotheca Typographica, seu elenchus scriptorum, qui partem copiose, partem breviter, artem typographicum illustrarunt" (pp. 1–72). There are brief annotations to many of the items.

JOHANN CHRISTIAN VON WOLF was a German philosopher and mathematician, born 1679; was named professor of mathematics at Halle, in 1707. Through the influence, partly of personal enemies, and partly of the "odium theologicum," he was deprived of his chair and banished from Prussia, 1723. He long held the chair of mathematics and philosophy at Marburg; but on the invitation of Frederick the Great he returned to Halle, in 1741, as professor of international law. His chief philosophical work is entitled "Philosophia Rationalis," which appeared in 1728, followed by "Philosophia Prima," "Theologica Naturalis," and several others.

It is important to observe that John Christian Wolf, the author of the above, had a brother, John Christopher Wolf (*see infra*), as the similarity of names has led to confusion.

WOLF (John Christopher). Conspectus supellectilis epistolicæ et litterariæ manu exaratæ quæ exstat apud Jo. Christoph. Wolfium. Hamburg: 1736. 8vo.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER WOLF was the brother of John Christian Wolf, who compiled the "Monumenta Typographica" (*see supra*). He was a pastor of a congregation at Hamburg, and made a large collection of manuscripts and publications, many having reference to the origin of printing. Some of these he bought from the heirs of Zacharias Conrad von Uffenbach, a distinguished magistrate and collector of literary treasures at Frankfurt, who died in 1734. A number of references to this writer and his monuments will be found in Hessels' "Gutenberg."

WOLF (Dr. Carl). Schriftproben der Buchdruckerey von. Müncehn : 1825. 4to.

WOLF (Lucien). Exhibition and Market of Machinery, Implements, and Material used by Printers, etc. Official Catalogue of Exhibits. London: 1880. 8vo. pp. 290.

——— Second Annual Exhibition and Market, etc. London: 1881. 8vo. pp. 208.

——— Third Printers', Stationers', Papermakers', and Fine Art Exhibition and Market. London: 1883. 8vo. pp. 160.

The catalogue of three exhibitions of machinery, materials, and products, held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, in 1880, 1881, and 1883 respectively. The originator and organiser was Mr. Robert Dale, who was connected with the management of the great hall, originally built for the purpose of periodical cattle shows. Mr. Dale's idea was that an exhibition of the kind would be useful for advertising and business purposes to those who contributed to it, and interest-

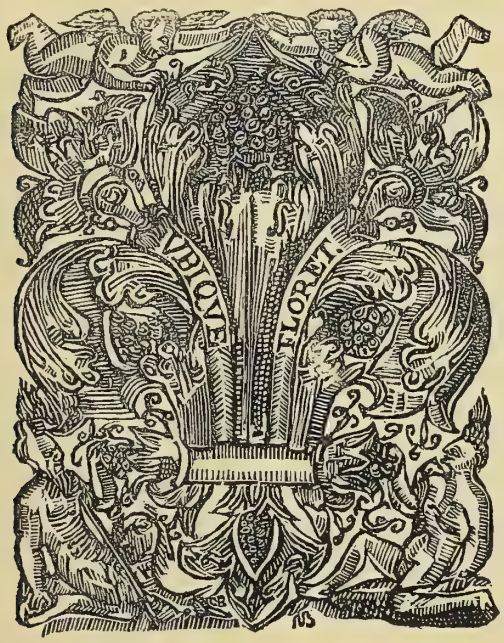
ing to the public, who would be attracted to it. His idea was only partially realised. The first exhibition was a very good one, and there was a large attendance. It was under the patronage of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott; the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Rt. Hon. E. Dwyer Grey, M.P.; the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Thos. J. Boyd; and the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Rt. Hon. Wm. Collins, for it was a singular coincidence that in this year the chief magistrates of the chief cities in the kingdom were printers, stationers, or publishers. A charge was made for the space room occupied by exhibitors, and there was also a charge for admission to visitors. The second exhibition was arranged on much the same lines; but there was a falling off in the number, both of exhibitors and visitors. A year was allowed to pass by, and then a third exhibition took place. Mr. Dale had been warned that the period intervening between these exhibitions was too small, and several leading firms announced that they would refrain from taking any part in the matter. Mr. Dale, however, had announced his intention, and could not be prevailed upon to relinquish it. The result was that the exhibition was a great falling-off even upon its predecessor. Mr. Dale died in January of the following year, aged 40. He was a man of great energy, business capacity, urbanity, and uprightness.

In addition to the list and a classified catalogue of the exhibits, the first catalogue contains a preface, and an article on "The Future of Trade Exhibitions," by the editor. Then followed a long article on "The Origin and Progress of Printing," by Mr. John Southward. It was divided into short histories of the printing-press, composition rollers, motors, typefounding, stereotyping, electrotyping, type-setting, pressing printed sheets, engraving on metal, engraving on wood, process blocks, glycerine tablets, and lithography. As might be expected from an author engaged for many years in writing continuously for the trade journals, the information was brought up to date and accurate. Future historians may find it of use as denoting the processes in vogue in the year 1880.

The catalogue of the second exhibition contained a preface, and articles on printing machinery and appliances, &c., by the editor. The latter were extremely slight and of no technical value whatever, the writer not claiming to be a practical man.

The third catalogue contained only a general preface. This exhibition was interesting by its including several competitions, such as for lithographic machines, a locking-up column galley, locking-up apparatus, and high-art display letterpress (jurors, Messrs. J. Collingridge, C. Hayman, and J. Southward). There were also competitions for various kinds of jobbing work, and in distributing and composing a certain quantity of type in the presence of visitors. A new lay of the case, and regulations to prevent unfairness and fraud, were drawn up by Mr. Southward. This competition was watched with great interest. The result, showing the speed at which the best picked hands can work for a given time, is recorded in the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, October 11, 1883.

Medals were struck to commemorate the first and second exhibitions. These medals are described in Mr. W. Blades's "Numismata Typographica" (London, 1883. 4to.).



LONDON: 1579-1600.

Wolfe (John).

John Wolfe, whose device is annexed, was a city printer and also a fishmonger. Stow, in his "Survey," gives a curious account of him. "He used the art of printing, and in a contest between the patentees and the Stationers' Company, taking upon him as a captain in this cause, was content with no agreement, but generally affirmed that he might and would print any lawful book, notwithstanding the commandment of the queen. And to that end had incensed the popularity of London, as in a common cause, somewhat dangerously. And with him several of the rest changing their minds were associated, and laboured to overthrow those privileges the queen had granted, or could grant. Whereupon the above said committees of the Stationers' Company, finding them so disordered, would have bound them to appear before the queen's council, which they promised to do; but after conference with their abettors, refused; and still prosecuted their complaints to her majesty, garnishing the same with pretences of the liberties of London, and the common wealth of the said company; and saying the queen was deceived by those that were the means for obtaining such privileges." Wolfe was afterwards in such favour with the citizens that he was made printer to the City of London. He dwelt at Paul's Chain and in Distaff-lane, over against the sign of the Castle, and had a shop in Pope's-head-alley, and in Lombard-street, in 1598. The device is the fleur-de-lys seeding; with the legend "ubique floret." John Wolfe was City printer in 1581, and was succeeded by John Windet.

Out and About.

A VISIT TO THE REDDISH IRON WORKS, STOCKPORT.

Rather more than three years ago, we gave in these columns an illustrated description of the then newly opened printing-machine works of Messrs. Furnival & Co., at Reddish, near Stockport. At the time of our previous writing, the works, as we then stated, had not been quite completed, and, being the other day in the neighbourhood, we availed ourselves of the opportunity kindly afforded us, of making a tour through the firm's very extensive workshops, Mr. Edward Tudor, jun., courteously acting as our guide.

It is difficult for any one who has not visited these works to form an accurate idea of their extent, or of the comprehensive character of the firm's business. As affording some indications upon this point we may mention that the works cover five acres of ground, while the machine-shop alone has an area of 60,000 square feet. The whole process of machine-building, from the initial stage of designing and pattern-making, to the finishing of the largest and most improved printing-machine, is carried on here, and this on a scale which is probably unequalled in this country, as regards this special branch of manufacture. As emphasizing this fact, it is worth mentioning, that in the machine-shop alone, there are at work twenty-four iron planing-machines, twelve drilling-machines, six slotting machines, fifty boring and turning lathes, and a large variety of other iron and steel-working tools, such as wheel and rack cutting-machines, &c. In every other department of the business, as for instance, the large drawing-office, the pattern-making shop, the moulding-room, the foundry, the extensive stock-room, &c., there are similar evidences of the gigantic nature of the concern.

One particular steam-tool that deserves special mention here by reason of its importance in the production of true printing-machine cylinders, is a grinding-machine on which the rolls for Gill's hot-rolling machine and the cylinders of all printing-machines made by this firm are ground. This machine, which is of a very expensive nature, solves that most difficult of problems of producing a cylinder that shall be mathematically true. Even the most minute deviation, to we know not what fraction of an inch, can be detected and remedied by the aid of this machine, which is itself a marvel of ingenuity and skill. The cylinders after they have been ground on this machine are absolutely true, and are equally notable for their smoothness of surface and finish.

Instead, however, of going into further detail as to Messrs. Furnival & Co.'s business premises and working-tools, it will probably be of more interest to our readers if we direct attention to some of the firm's specialties in steam-presses, and other printer's plant that were in course of construction at the time of our visit. Noteworthy among these were two Sixty-six inch Patent "Express" Self-clamping Guillotine Cutting-machines. Although this type of machine has been in the market only comparatively few years, it has fully established its exceptional merits both on the score of the quality of its work and its productive capacity. Its various good points have not failed to commend it to the favour of the Trade, and the list of firms in whose establishments this Guillotine is at work, includes many hundreds of names both in London and the provinces. Many other sizes of such cutting-machines, besides the two referred to, were also in process of construction.

Messrs. Furnival's Wharfedale and litho machines have long enjoyed a foremost reputation on account of their solid construction and the fine work that is produced by their aid. In passing through the firm's workshops we counted thirty or more such machines in course of erection. As deserving of special notice in this connexion, we may mention several Quad Royal Litho-machines that were in course of construction. These are adapted to produce the best class of chromo and other work. They are of extra strength, and being built on the framing-up principle, the frame and bed-form are, so to speak, one solid piece; by which means vibration is greatly minimised. Exceptional facilities for inking are afforded, there being practically no limit to the number of rollers that can be employed. Several machines of this description have lately been supplied

to a London firm of lithographers, at whose office a few days ago we had an opportunity of seeing them at work. But as fuller reference to these excellent machines is made in our "Topics of the Month," on pp. 139, 140, of the present issue, we need not here enlarge upon the subject further than to say that two or three leading London houses have already placed orders for similar quad royal machines.

Among other specialties of the firm that are in constant demand are platen, lithographic, and copper-plate presses, gripper platen machines (of which last-named variety one of crown broadside size was in course of erection); Hird's Patent Pneumatic Paper-Deliverer for lithographic machines; Powrie's Patent Syphon Damping Apparatus; ink-mills, and a variety of other patented inventions. Furnival's Improved Stone-grinding machine is an appliance that seems to insure that the stone after it is ground shall present a smooth, level surface. It is constructed on the combined principle of an engineer's planing and drilling machine; the stone is made to move horizontally forwards and backwards, while the grinding and polishing disc rotates and grinds the stone by its own weight. Another machine that we saw "under way" was No. 202 of Gill's Patent Hot-rolling machine. This number sufficiently attests the high favour in which this machine deservedly continues to be held. It is worth adding that No. 202 is being made to order for a London firm.

Did space permit we might single out for special mention a number of other machines and appliances manufactured by the firm. Without, however, doing so we may say that all Messrs. Furnival & Co.'s machines are characterised by strength, solidity, and high finish, while perfect register is provided for by the fact that all cylinder and carriage wheels are machine-cut; moreover all cylinders are ground dead true by the special machinery before alluded to. It will thus be seen that in every direction care is taken to insure the greatest efficiency and highest finish of all working parts, and it is this painstaking attention to detail that has enabled the firm under notice to attain their enviable reputation.

THE PRINTING AND VARNISHING MACHINES OF MESSRS. NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON.

LEEDS and its neighbourhood form now, as is well known, one of the leading centres of the printing-machine manufacturing industry, and among local firms that have established for themselves a prominent position in connexion with this branch of engineering is that of Messrs. NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON. We took occasion, about a week or two ago, to pay a visit to their large works in Charmouth-street, Beeston-road, Leeds, and had an opportunity of examining some of the machines of which the firm make a specialty. In passing through the workshops we were pleased to note signs of activity on every hand, and to learn that trade was very busy, there being some considerable orders in hand for Australia and other colonies. As bearing upon this point we may mention that within the last month or two some seven large Anglo-American Litho machines, weighing about eleven tons each, have been despatched to the Antipodes. The special merits of these machines were so fully noticed in our June issue (page 127, *ante*) that we need not enlarge upon them here.

Another specialty of the firm is the Anglo-American Letterpress machine, which is built on the same principle as the litho machine just mentioned. One of its great advantages is, that free access can at all times be gained to the form, and that nothing has to be removed for making ready. The machine is fitted with special grippers for set-off sheets. The *English Illustrated Magazine* may be cited as affording evidence of the excellence of the cut and letterpress work produced on this machine. We believe that the sheets of this magazine are bound without having been previously pressed or hot-rolled, which fact amply demonstrates how well the Anglo-American is adapted for fine cut-work. Machines of the same type are now also made that can be indifferently employed for jobbing and bookwork.

Messrs. Newsum's patent Improved Varnishing-machines, which have only recently been introduced to the Trade, are already meeting with considerable favour. They are equally adapted for sizing and gumming, and seem in every respect highly effective appliances, by the aid of which a considerable saving of time and money is likely to be effected. The productive capacity is from 700 to 1,000 sheets per hour, of a size up to thirty inches by forty inches.

Among other machines that we saw in course of construction were some of Newsum's patent small Litho machines which can be worked by a man or a boy. They are fitted with patent flyers without any tapes, and their rate of working ranges from 1,000 to 1,800 impressions per hour. The bed can be adjusted to any thickness of stone, and making-ready is a comparatively simple process. The Paragon Litho is a machine too well known to need description here. Several of the special features of the Anglo-American have been embodied in the Paragon, and its continued popularity is attested by the fact that upwards of six hundred such machines have already been supplied to the Trade.

Various other machines for the use of printers and lithographers are made by the firm; but to these we cannot refer in detail; while a description of several novelties in this connexion has also to be deferred until a future occasion.

Many of the improvements characteristic of the firm's machines are the invention of Mr. G. Newsum, who is himself a mechanician of exceptional experience and ability, and who, in conjunction with his partners, continues to give his personal supervision to the business.

MR. J. SALMON'S PRINTING-OFFICE SPECIALTIES.

IN the Manchester district there is probably no name that is better known among printers than that of Mr. JAMES SALMON, who has, during the last five-and-twenty years, carried on business in Cottonopolis as a printers' purveyor. His premises in the Parsonage were familiar to Lancashire printers in want of, and requiring at short notice, one or another of the thousand items that go to furnish a printing-office. After having been established there for a quarter of a century, Mr. Salmon has lately removed to much more commodious premises at Blackfriars Bridge, Salford, Manchester. Here the whole business has been concentrated under one roof, and is now under the immediate supervision of Mr. Salmon, assisted by Mr. Salmon, jun. When in Manchester the other day, we took an opportunity of going over the new premises. They are very commodious, consisting of several floors, and are in every way adapted to meet the varied requirements of the extensive business carried on therein, which includes both the construction and repairing of machinery, steam power to the amount of sixty-horse being available for that purpose.

Among the plant on view, is a considerable variety of letterpress and lithographic machinery, both new and second-hand. There is no need to go into detail concerning these; but we would rather make brief mention of some of the special inventions and patents that have been produced by Mr. Salmon. One of these is Messrs. Mark Smith, Salmon, & Co.'s new Taking-off Apparatus, a contrivance which combines ingenuity and simplicity to an exceptional degree. It is adapted alike for letterpress and lithographic machines, and requires but little extra power to drive. Among other advantages claimed are, that it leaves the machine free of access in every part; that it never touches the printed matter, and that it requires no alteration for different-sized sheets. Its reliability is fully borne out by the fact that some 125 of these flyers are now in use in four leading London printing-houses.

Of Guillotine Cutting-machines Mr. Salmon manufactures several types, the most noteworthy being the "Victory" Self-clamp, the effective character of which is borne witness to by a long string of testimonials from firms who have the machine in use. The "Eclipse" is another variety of cutting-machine, especially adapted for general jobbing-offices.

A further specialty is Mr. Salmon's Patent Stone-Grinding and Polishing Machine, for which it is claimed that it requires no setting or skilled labour, and that it will grind a large stone as quickly as a small one; or several of the latter at one and the same time. The whole surface being ground simultaneously, all risk of unevenness is avoided.

Passing on to a different class of machinery, mention may be made of a Treadle Wire-stitching and Binding Machine; which is constructed to stitch books and pamphlets through the centre of the fold from the outside. The treadle is easily

worked, so that from 1,000 to 1,200 books can be stitched per hour. Another Patent Wire-stitching Machine is specially adapted for fastening the corners of boxes, which it does very neatly and at a high rate of speed. It is simple in construction and effective in working. The value of this machine has been recognised by Messrs. Pears, the well-known soap-manufacturers, who have several of them at work. A second useful appliance for box-makers is Salmon's Cornering Machine, by the aid of which a great saving of labour is effected, while the work produced is, moreover, superior to that done by hand. Another patented contrivance that deserves mention here is a new Power-scoring Machine. By its aid it is stated that from forty to sixty sheets can be readily scored per minute with the attendance of only a boy or girl. It can be operated by either steam or hand-power, and works noiselessly. A further advantage is that the machine will score equally well the thickest millboard or the thinnest strawboard.

Paging or numbering, folding, perforating, mitreing, and various other machines of a cognate description, are also on view in great variety; besides which Mr. Salmon keeps in stock many other articles in daily demand in a printing-office, so that he may claim to be, a Printers' Universal Provider. The present extension and concentration of the business will enable him to more promptly meet the requirements of customers. The firm's London office is at 60, Friday-street, Cheapside. It is worth adding, that many of the specialties to which we have here directed attention, are shown in operation at the Inventions Exhibition, as mentioned in our June issue.

FESTIVAL OF THE PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE, AND ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION.

THE annual festival of this institution was held on Monday, the 15th ult., at the Albion, the Lord Mayor, M.P., presiding. About 130 gentlemen sat down to dinner.

The Lord Mayor, who was warmly cheered on rising to propose the toast of the evening, "The Continued Prosperity of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation," said that what struck him particularly with regard to this institution, and which he did not recollect in connexion with any other institution over which he had presided, was that it combined three objects—Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Corporation. He thought they must feel that it was a very wise and proper thing for the members of a particular trade to band themselves together with the object of supporting the poor members of the craft. It was right that there should be a charity to render assistance to those who had been hard-working and worthy members of the trade, and who, through old age or unavoidable misfortune, had fallen into difficulties, and who very naturally appealed to those with whom they had been connected in their more prosperous days to render them the necessary aid. Speaking to the public at large, he would say that the printers were a body of men to whom they were all deeply indebted. That had been true for centuries past, but year by year the importance of the press became more and more evident to the people of England. The press was no longer a luxury, it was a necessity. If it were not for the books which the printers gave them, they would be unable to devote their leisure to the study of literature, and although they might not have as much spare time as they would desire, the enjoyment of that time was largely due to the work of the printer. What was day by day becoming more and more a necessity of the people of this country was that large branch of the printing trade connected with the Newspaper Press. They must all feel that it was a very wonderful thing that a speech, if of sufficient public interest, when made at twelve o'clock at night, or even later, would be read from one end of the country to the other the next morning. Words spoken at twelve o'clock at night would be read from John O'Groat's to Land's End in all the principal towns at eight o'clock the next morning. That, of course, was partly owing to the telegraph as regarded distant centres, but still it involved a great amount of labour to the gentlemen of their profession, who must be at work in the middle of the night. He was afraid in these days they did not cultivate the study of literature as their fathers had done, but they were all indebted to the Newspaper Press, and he therefore urged that the Printers' Corporation had a strong claim upon the general public. Speaking separately of the three objects of the corporation, his Lordship said the pensions were a very important feature, as members of the trade and their wives could look forward to something in their old age which would, at any rate, keep them out of the workhouse. He had had the privilege, by the kindness of Mr. Collingridge, of visiting the almshouses at Wood Green, and he was exceedingly pleased with what he saw here. They were situated in a locality which he had known all his life. When he was a child it was a country common, but now it was in the midst of a populous district. Still there was something of rural beauty left about it, and the old people might enjoy the country there. They had a good building, and comforts were provided for their old age. Then came the Orphan branch, which should have a special claim upon their benevolent feeling. His Lordship said he was very glad to see that the corporation had funded property, as it seemed to him only right and proper that legacies should become a permanent source of income to the institution. His Lordship expressed his pleasure at the result of Dr. Doudney's sermon, which produced £110. He felt they were doing a great, a good, and a holy work, and he asked them to drink to the prosperity and perpetuity of the Printers' Corporation.

Baron De Worms next proposed the health of "The Lord Mayor." The latter, after having responded to the toast, proposed "The Health of the Sheriffs."

Mr. Sheriff G. Faudel Phillips said it was a great pleasure to be associated with so admirable and so deservedly popular a Lord Mayor. It had been said that the love of money outlived all other loves, but he thought it was more true to say that the love of books outlived all other loves, and they owed much to the printer in that respect. He provided them an excellent literary banquet. Tallyrand had said that the man who did not know whist must look forward to a dull old age. He (the speaker), however, would say that the man who did not lay in a store of books in early life must look forward to a dull old age. If they could do something for those who had done so much for them, to alleviate the heavy burden which life laid on the orphan and the destitute, they would do indeed a godly and goodly work.

Mr. T. Clarke gave "The Health of the Stewards," and in a few pithy sentences thanked them on behalf of the company for the excellent arrangements they had made.

Mr. H. W. Lawson, in reply, said he was glad to see the names of master and journeymen printers figuring on the list, as it illustrated the harmony and co-operation which should prevail between master and men. He remarked, by the way, that his father was as good a printer as most of the men in his employ. It was a proud thing to reply for a trade round which revolved the whole of civilised society, and he reminded them of the saying of Carlyle, that with the advent of printing the reign of miracles began.

Mr. W. H. Collingridge proposed "The Executive Council." He said that of the charities which were the glory of London, he did not know of one where the funds were more wisely administered than the charity they were specially interested in that evening. From year's end to year's end the gentlemen of the council were busy at work, and he was able to say, from his own personal knowledge, that the funds were most economically distributed. There was no waste, and no filtration. The council did their work honestly, faithfully, and well, and when they considered that there were three funds to administer, he thought they would agree that these gentlemen deserved their warmest thanks.

Mr. Young (chairman of the council) acknowledged the compliment, observing that an appeal for assistance was seldom made in vain. That day, he said, through the kindness of a friend of the charity, the old people at Wood Green had been regaling themselves, although in a somewhat less sumptuous style than the company he was addressing. He thanked the distinguished company for their cordial endorsement of Mr. Collingridge's remarks, and observed that the services which that gentleman and Mrs. Collingridge rendered as visitors to the almshouses were appreciated by all friends of the charity.

Several other toasts followed, and during the evening the secretary announced a list of subscriptions amounting to £1,052. A choice selection of music was given, under the direction of Dr. H. W. Little, assisted by Mdme. Worrell, Mdme. Agnes Ross, Miss Spencer Jones, and Mr. T. W. Hanson.

ANNUAL DINNERS OF THE EMPLOYÉS OF WATERLOW & SONS (LIMITED).

THE Annual Dinner of the managers and clerks of Waterlow & Sons (Limited), was held at the "Star and Garter" Hotel, Richmond, on Saturday, the 13th of June. The whole of the party were conveyed down by coach and five breaks (kindly provided by the Chairman), and had a delightful drive, taking a circuitous route through the surrounding country.

Mr. P. H. Waterlow, chairman of the company, presided, and was supported by Mr. Maybrick, Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Ford, Mr. C. H. Waterlow, and about seventy of the *employés*.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given and responded to, the Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Company of Waterlow & Sons (Limited)," and, in doing so, he said that he was sure the toast required no words of his to induce them to drink it in bumpers. Time was when that toast was always given by some one other than the chairman, but now that the business was carried on as a limited company, he found himself in the

position of having to propose instead of to respond. As a director and manager he was in the position of being both employer and *employé*, and could, therefore, fully appreciate the feelings which this toast would be likely to evoke in the minds of all those present. It was, doubtless, within the knowledge of all assembled, that the business which the company had done during the year 1884, was greater than in any previous year of its existence; nearly a quarter of a million had been paid away in wages and salaries, and employment had been found for an average of 3,450 hands; but in spite of all this, the profits made had not been commensurate with the increase. The company were, no doubt, feeling to some extent that depression in trade which was so much deplored throughout the country, but from what his Conservative friends told him that would all be changed now. He hoped he might take the cheers just given as an indication of their intention to do their best to change this deplorable state of affairs. Keen competition had also, no doubt, something to do with the average of profits, but he hoped it would induce the managers and clerks present to leave no stone unturned to keep down unnecessary expenses. The prosperity of the company was in their hands quite as much as it was in his, for they had the opportunity of watching the details of the work and could initiate and carry out economies that it would be impossible for him to do. Recently they had been seeking fresh fields for the increase of their business, and he was glad to welcome back from his various travels Mr. Bell, who seemed to have returned with renewed health and vigour, looking ten years younger, and with a firm conviction that there was a large and profitable business to be found outside the old country.

The toast was drunk with enthusiam.

Mr. BASS then gave the toast of the "Chairman," which was enthusiastically received and drunk with musical honours.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, after thanking them most heartily for the manner in which they had received the toast, stated that it was twenty-one years last January since he came into the business, at which time they were employing about 900 hands; and if it were possible to make the same extent of progress in the next twenty-one years as had been made in the past, they would find themselves then with over 12,000 hands, and paying more money in wages than he liked to contemplate.

The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. C. H. WATERLOW, and acknowledged by Mr. MAYBRICK.

Mr. BELL then proposed the toast of Mr. Geo. S. Waterlow and Mr. C. H. Waterlow, which was received with musical honours.

Mr. C. H. WATERLOW replied, and proposed the toast of "The Stewards," which was responded to by Mr. CATON and Mr. GISSING.

During the evening the proceedings were enlivened with some excellent glees and songs given by Mr. Plater's Glee Union, and Mr. Brandon Thomas gave several very amusing recitations, which were much appreciated. Mr. Maybrick also sang his own song, which he had dedicated to the chairman, "The Little Hero," and after a most enjoyable evening the party broke up at ten o'clock, returning to town by the same conveyances that had brought them.

On the same day the following departments held their annual dinners; the names appended being those of their respective chairmen:—

The binding department, Mr. G. S. Waterlow, at which were about eighty *employés;* compositors, Mr. Banner; machine-minders, Mr. C. E. Stuart; lithographers, Mr. Barraclough; artists, Mr. Woodruff; photo artists, Mr. Chefdeville; engravers, Mr. Davie; warehousemen and porters, Mr. Bennett; law-writers, Mr. Palmer; ruling, &c. department, Mr. C. White; railway ticket and telegraph paper department, Mr. R. Potter; card department, Mr. J. Brown; Government binding department, Mr. E. Stone; heading department, Mr. Wallbank; engineers, Mr. Dickson; compositors, Mr. Henderson; cheque department, Mr. Fox.

English Jottings.

THE *Sheffield Mail* office has lately been closed to society hands.

THE annual social gathering of the Lancashire Branch of the Typographical Association is to be held on September 19, at Bolton.

THE literature of shorthand continues to increase. Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the editor of the *Reporters' Magazine*, is issuing "Ivanhoe" in a phonographic edition.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS is to contribute to *Home Chimes* a paper entitled "Declined with Thanks." It will give particulars of many famous books, which, on being first offered to publishers, were rejected.

THE Paddington Guardians have resolved to discontinue the printing of the half-yearly lists of workhouse inmates, on the ground that it involves an expenditure of £16 a year without any compensating advantage.

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES, the well-known war correspondent, proposes to publish in one volume, under the title of "Souvenirs of Some Continents," a series of printed and unprinted studies on people and places, and experiences and adventures.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 16th ult., Donald M'Pherson, residing at 179, Parliamentary-road, a timekeeper, in the employment of Messrs. W. Collins, Sons, & Co., publishers, 139, Stirling-road, Glasgow, died in the Royal Infirmary, from an injury on the head received in the works of the firm on the previous day.

"DAISY DIMPLE: her Loves and her Lovers," is the title of a sixpenny brochure, written in the Norfolk dialect, by the author of "Giles's Trip to London." It forms one of the series of Norfolk and Suffolk stories, of which nearly half a million copies have been sold. Messrs. Jarrold & Sons, of Norwich and London, are the publishers.

UNDER the title of "Selections from Crowded Out, or Not Hung for Want of Space at the Royal Academy," Mr. Henry Lassalle has published a catalogue, giving some eighty-five facsimiles from the artists' original drawings of the class of pictures denoted in its title. Some of the reproductions are excellent, and the work should find favour with connoisseurs. It is published by Messrs. Sampson Low.

HISTORY OF RUNCORN.—A new work, comprising a complete history of Runcorn, with historical notices of the neighbourhood, is being prepared for the press by Mr. Charles Nickson, and will shortly be issued by Messrs. Mackie & Co., Limited, publishers, of London and Warrington. The volume will contain about 200 pages of letter-press, and a number of illustrations. Several scarce prints will be reproduced for the work.

PRESENTATION TO AN OVERSEER.—Mr. W. H. Hastings, the overseer of Mr. A. Reid's printing-office, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has lately been presented by the compositors employed in the establishment with a silver flower-vase and inkstand combined, on the occasion of his silver wedding. Mr. J. W. Riordan, who made the presentation, spoke in high terms of Mr. Hastings's kind and courteous treatment of all who were employed under him.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO WAR CORRESPONDENTS.—Some of the war correspondents who have returned from the Soudan have suggested the propriety of erecting a window or tablet, in some prominent London church, to the memory of Messrs. Cameron and Herbert, who were killed at the battle of Gubat. The proposal has been well received by journalists, to whom the subscription list is at present confined. The treasurer's address is "The Press Club, Fleet-street.

SHILLING BOOKS are evidently hitting the public taste. The series of such books, issued by Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, have proved a phenomenal success. The sales of the six volumes already in print exceed in the aggregate 600,000 volumes; "Called Back," which heads the list, having had a circulation of 321,000 copies. Of Mr Anstey's "Tinted Venus" 23,000 copies have already been disposed of, while of Mr. Cobban's "Tinted Vapours," 15,000 have been sold by Messrs. Warne.

WRECKING A NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN IRELAND.—The office of the *Kerry Sentinel*, a Tralee newspaper, has been wrecked by a mob. The paper is conducted by Mr. Edward Harrington, brother of a member of Parliament, and is the recognised organ of the Nationalists. The paper is stated to have incurred odium through having favoured Tralee sports, held under the Amateur Athletic Association, in preference to those held in opposition under the newly-formed Gaelic Association.

PHONETIC SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this society, held at Mouflet's Hotel, 24, Newgate-street, on the 18th ult., a paper was read by Mr. W. J. Ingram (the society's hon. sec.), entitled "Some Shorthand Suggestions." Mr. Ingram's paper dealt with a variety of points, arising out of the methods of word-and-phrase representation adopted in the Pitman system of shorthand, and evoked considerable discussion among the members. Mr. W. Mullins occupied the chair.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES TO CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS.—The Treasury has addressed a circular to all the departments calling upon them to adopt a uniform plan in their requirements for stationery in accordance with the recommendations of the report prepared by Messrs. Fowler and Pigott, the substance of which was given in these columns some months ago. The proposal is that each department should prepare its demand for stationery in a more practical way, and that the accounts for printing should be more carefully looked after.

COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTATION.—On the 2nd inst., an illuminated address was presented by his friends to Dr. Garnett, who last November, after ten years' service, retired from the post of Superintendent of the Reading Room of the British Museum. The frequenters of the Reading Room and Dr. Garnett's colleagues had wished to show their sense of his kindness and courtesy in some more substantial form; and it was at his own wish that the testimonial was confined to an address. The presentation was made in the new building of the Museum, hitherto used as a lecture-theatre.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The negotiations for acquiring new premises for the Press Club at 107, Fleet-street (Ludgate Circus), are nearly

concluded, and the committee propose to remove from Chancery-lane, on Thursday, the 30th inst. The new club-rooms will be opened to members on Saturday, the 1st of August, and there will be an inaugural house dinner on that day. An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the Press Club, 2, Chancery-lane, this (Wednesday) evening, for the purpose of considering a resolution authorising the directors to borrow money for the use of the company by the issue of debentures of £5 each, bearing interest at £6 per cent. per annum, charged upon the Company's undertaking and all its property both present and future, and to be redeemed by annual drawings.

New Electoral Map of the United Kingdom. — Mr. T. Ruddiman Johnson, F.R.G.S., the well-known publisher, of Edinburgh, has just issued a new map of the United Kingdom, on the scale of one inch to twenty statute miles, showing the electoral divisions and boroughs which return members to Parliament under the Redistribution of Seats Act. The map is well drawn and coloured, and a concise sketch is given of the various alterations affecting the representation of the people in the House of Commons ; also a summary of the most important changes made by the recent extension of the franchise and redistribution of seats, and a series of very useful tables of statistics. This map is of exceptional interest and usefulness at the present time, and cannot fail to prove highly popular.

An "Illustrated" Life of Franklin.—Grangerites, whatever be their sins, are a hard-working and patient class. The true Grangerite will start on a pocket volume, and not leave off until he has transformed it into a magnificent folio tome teeming with illustrations. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Mr. W. W. Sabin has on view what is really a fine specimen of the Grangerite art. It is a copy of Parton's "Life of Benjamin Franklin" (two vols.), which has been extended into seven volumes by the addition of 654 extra plates. Among these are included no less than 102 portraits of Franklin,—pretty well the whole, we should think, published. This magnificent book is bound by Riviere in his best style, and forms a fitting monument to the great American painter and statesman whose life it chronicles.

Methods of Authors.—Thackeray confessed that the title for his novel, "Vanity Fair," came to him in the middle of the night, and that he jumped out of bed and ran three times round the room, shouting the words. Whether in town or country, Landor reflected and composed habitually out walking, and therefore preferred at all times to walk alone. So did Buckle. Wordsworth was accustomed to compose his verse in his solitary walks, carry them in his memory, and get wife or daughter to write them down on his return. Some poets have been in the habit of humming or repeating their verses aloud as they composed them. Southey, for instance, boomed his verses so as to be mistaken for a bittern booming by Wilson, who was a keen sportsman. If so, Southey's voice must not have been very harmonious, for the bittern is Shakspeare's "night-raven's dismal voice."

Dinner to War Correspondents.—A dinner was given on the 20th ult., at the Savage Club, in honour of the Special correspondents and artists who had served in Egypt. There was a large attendance of members and visitors. Mr. Henty presided, and was supported by Mr. Charles Williams, Mr. Phil. Robinson, Mr. Melton Pryor, Mr. Bennet G. Burleigh, and others. Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, and Mr. Bembo were also present. Mr. Henty, on behalf of the club, heartily welcomed back to England Messrs. Williams, Robinson, Melton Prior, and Burleigh, the correspondents in the late Egyptian war. Mr. Henty, in an eloquent speech, described the hardships a war correspondent had to endure. He referred to the death of Power and Cameron in the recent campaigns, and pointed to them as examples of the dangers war correspondents had to undergo. A number of toasts were proposed and responded to in the course of the evening.

Publisher and Author.—The *Athenæum* tells a good story respecting Victor Hugo for the profit of parsimonious publishers. Like many other great authors, Victor Hugo disposed of his great work, "Notre Dame," for a very small amount, and he further pledged himself to give the same publisher his two next prose works for a similar amount. This condition looks as though the publisher, at least, had made a shrewd guess that the book would sell, and that the author would consequently be disposed to raise his price, though it is very unlikely that he foresaw the great success of "Quasimodo." Finding that the publisher was making large profits out of his novel, Victor Hugo suggested a modification of the contract, to which the man of business would not however agree. But a French adage says, "It is always possible not to write a five-act tragedy." M. Hugo found it equally possible to write no prose work for thirty years, at the end of which time it appears that the publisher came to terms.

A Loan Exhibition of Mezzotintos is now on view at Mr. Robert Dunthorne's gallery. It consists of prints from the commencement of the art to the present period. The catalogue has been compiled by Mr. John Chaloner Smith. Mezzotint engraving is a comparatively recent invention, having been introduced in the middle of the seventeenth century. As in the case of other sister arts, there has been considerable uncertainty as to how and by whom it was discovered. For a long time the credit was generally ascribed to Prince Rupert (1619–82). There is now, however, little doubt that the person who first engraved in this manner was Ludwig von Siegen, a lieutenant-colonel in the service of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the first plate he produced being a portrait of Amelia Elizabeth, Landgravine of Hesse, engraved in 1642. He communicated the secret to Prince Rupert, who greatly improved the art, producing several admirable plates, among which is the "Executioner of St. John," after Lo Spagnoletto.

The Shorthand Society.—The fourth annual meeting of the Shorthand Society was held on the 27th ult., at the King's Oak Hotel, High Beech, Mr. T. A. Reed, president, in the chair. The council presented their report, showing that 23 new members had been elected during the year, 13 had resigned, leaving 171 members on the roll, against 161 last year. The society regretted greatly the loss occasioned by the death of Mr. Francis Turner, barrister-at-law, who had taken a keen interest in its welfare, and had contributed a valuable paper on "Copyright in Shorthand." Mr. Cornelius Walford, past-president, had during the year represented the society at the annual shorthand congress in the United States and Canada. *Shorthand*, the official publication of the society, continued to flourish under the able editorship of Dr. Westly-Gibson. The library had received several acquisitions, but the presentation of additional volumes was desirable. The council felt justified in tendering the thanks of the society to Mr. T. A. Reed for the interest he had shown in the welfare of the society. Mr. E. Pocknell was elected president for the ensuing year ; Dr. Westly-Gibson and Mr. J. Clarke (*Christian World*) were added to the list of vice-presidents, and Mr. A. W. Kitson was nominated hon. foreign secretary.

Sale of Water-Colours by Louis Haghe.—A collection of nearly 400 water-colour drawings and sketches of the late Louis Haghe, who died recently at an advanced age, have been lately sold by Messrs. Christie. Louis Haghe, as most of our readers are aware, was a native of Belgium, and came to settle in this country early in the present century as a lithographic artist. His works in lithography were the best of their kind, and, as topographical illustrations, are still highly valued. But he soon began to make a figure as a painter of picturesque interiors, generally Flemish, with subjects taken from history, and in this line no water-colour painter has done so much excellent work. He was a most expert master in the use of body colour, and succeeded in the rare accomplishment of combining this method with the pure transparent water-colour so as to give richness and brilliant tone to his pictures. His best works are distributed in various private and public collections, but the collection now dispersed included many of the first studies and sketches from which the former were painted. Apropos of the above collection, the *Times* says that seldom has there been a more interesting and instructive exhibition of the works of a most accomplished and gifted water-colour painter. It is remarkable also of such an extraordinary amount of work as this and of such excellent quality, that the artist was deprived of the use of one hand, and this, if we remember rightly, was his right hand. Still more singular in connexion with this is the fact that while the late Mr. Haghe was vice-president of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours, his *confrère*, the president, the late Mr. Warren, had but one eye, and yet both gentlemen were the leading artists of their style and time.

Legal Jottings.

Important Question as to Contract.—At the Leeds County Court on the 11th ult., before his Honour (Judge Greenhow), Mr. Alfred Cooke, lithographer, &c., Crown Point Printing Works, Leeds, brought an action against Mr. Jonathan Boggett, velvet show-card printer and engraver, Albion-street, Leeds, to recover £24 for printing 5,000 sheets in five colours, ordered by the defendant. The defendant set up a counter-claim of £80 for damage sustained by him, for spoiled material, and loss of profits by reason of the plaintiff's bad and unskilful workmanship in executing the order. Mr. Lawrence Gane appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. T. Atkinson represented the defendant. It was stated that in August, 1884, the defendant received an order from the High Gosforth Park Coursing Company, Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to supply 5,000 coloured lithographic prints, representing two greyhounds coursing. The prints were to be mounted and lettered, with the dates of the coursing fixtures, and it was intended that they should be hung up in places of public resort, for the purpose of advertising the coursing meetings. The plaintiff was engaged by the defendant to print the picture in colours, on linen supplied by the defendant, who himself undertook the velvet work, mounting, and lettering of each picture. For the first season 1,600 prints were to be delivered. The first parcel sent to the company by the defendant contained about 500 prints, and the defendant apologised for their condition, stating that they had been hurried. The prints were accepted by the company ; but when the remainder of the first season's delivery was sent, the defendant received a letter from the company informing

him that the prints were not good enough, that they were not in accordance with the specimen submitted to them, and instructing him that he must do no more. The remainder of the prints, 3,200 in number, were left untouched in his shop, the plaintiff refusing to have them returned on the ground that the bulk had been broken, and that the work was not defective. The defendant stated that the total sum he would have received for completing the order would have been £187. 10s.; the cost, including the sum charged by the plaintiff, would have been £129. 7s. 4d.; and his profit would have been £58. 2s. 8d. He had received £67. 14s. 6d. for the goods delivered, less 5 per cent. discount for cash. He complained that the prints were smeared, and that the colours ran into one another. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and his Honour then gave a verdict for the plaintiff on the claim for £24, and for the defendant on the counter-claim for £75. 2s. 8d. and all costs.——On the 19th ult., a motion was made by Mr. Lawrence Gane (instructed by Messrs. Rooke & Midgley, Leeds), to the Divisional Court before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mathew, on behalf of Mr. Alf. Cooke, upon an appeal from the above decision, a rule having been granted calling on defendant to show cause why the verdict obtained by him on the counter-claim in the action should not be set aside and judgment entered for the plaintiff on the counter-claim, or why a new trial should not be had on the counter-claim, on the ground that there was no evidence at the trial in the County Court that the plaintiff was so aware of the alleged contract between the defendant and the Gosworth Park Coursing Company as would fix him with any liabillty in respect of it, and that the work was a substantial fulfilment by the plaintiff of his contract with defendant. The Court ordered a stay of all further proceedings until the hearing of the appeal.

DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.—LOCKHEAD *v.* EMMOTT.—In this case, which was heard in the Lord Mayor's Court, before Mr. Woodthorpe Brandon, the assistant judge, the plaintiff, Mr. W. O. Lockhead, sued the defendant, Mr. T. P. Emmott, proprietor of the *Morning Mail* newspaper, to recover damages for wrongful dismissal from his service. The defendant pleaded that he was justified in dismissing the plaintiff, and also paid into court £9. 6s., being the amount of two weeks' salary (six guineas), and the balance of money spent by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendant. Mr. Harper and Mr. Back were counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lewis Glyn for the defendant. The plaintiff said that he was engaged by the defendant to act as his publisher in March this year, and he entered upon his duties on April 20, when the first number of the paper was published. On the 24th he received a fortnight's notice to leave, and the management was then taken out of his hands. He claimed three months' notice, his salary having been three guineas a week. He paid moneys for stamps and railway carriage out of his own pocket, which brought up the total amount of his claim to £59. The plaintiff, in cross-examination, said that he was not in the habit of getting drunk when he was at work, neither was he "muddled." The work in the office was naturally in a very confused condition, as every office was during the first few issues. Having to use the offices of the *Evening News* when the people on that paper were not at work was very confusing, and caused much delay. The paper was late in publishing, in consequence of the lateness of the printers, who did not start the printing machines at the proper time. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the plaintiff, to prove that he was of sober habits, and that he had been known for many years past as a competent publisher. For the defence Mr. T. P. Chapman was called, and said he was publisher of the *Morning Mail* at the present time. When the plaintiff was engaged as publisher, he (witness) was engaged as outdoor superintendent. The plaintiff was, however, so incompetent that the defendant put witness into his place, and gave the plaintiff notice to leave in a fortnight. The plaintiff made several mistakes in the details of the work, which caused a number of parcels to be wrongly sent, or else not sent at all. On one occasion the plaintiff gave an order to print 3,000 extra copies when they were not at all needed, and proved a dead loss. The plaintiff nearly always appeared in a confused state. Mr. Swan, editor of the *Morning Mail*, said that on three occasions he went into the publishing room, and upon each occasion the plaintiff was in a "muddled" condition. Mr. Emmott, the defendant, also gave evidence, as well as Mr. Monk, the cashier. The jury ultimately returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £22. 10s. beyond the amount paid into court. The learned judge granted a stay of execution, pending an application for a new trial.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—BRIMS *v.* PETER REID & SON.—This case was heard in the Scotch Court of Sessions on the 23rd ult. It was an action at the instance of Mr. Wm. Brims, architect, and Dean of Guild, Wick, against Messrs. Peter Reid & Son, proprietors of the *John o'Groat Journal*, seeking to recover £1,000 damages for alleged slander contained in a letter published in that newspaper on October 16, 1884. The letter was signed "Nemesis," and was written on the eve of the municipal election in November, the Dean seeking re-election. It was of considerable length, but the issue upon which the case turned was whether the said letter was in whole or in part of and concerning the pursuer, and falsely and calumniously represented him as a person who had been unfaithful to the public trust reposed in him as Dean of Guild of the royal burgh of Wick. After hearing evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the pursuer, and assessed the damages at £120.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT.—The suit of Lawrence *v.* Perry & Co. (Limited), for alleged infringement of the patent rights of the Eagle Pencil Company in the automatic pencils, which has been pending for some time, and which had previously been mentioned in Court, came on for trial before Mr. Justice North on the 2nd ult., lasted over the 3rd and 4th, was resumed on the 8th and 9th, and concluded on the 10th ult., thus having occupied the attention of the Court for six days. The decision of the learned Judge will be delivered in due course.

INJUNCTION AGAINST A FORMER PARTNER.—HAWKES *v.* GRIFFEN.—This case came before Vice-Chancellor Bacon on the 3rd inst., in the form of a motion on behalf of the plaintiff, who is a member of the firm of Hawkes & Phelps, of the Excelsior Stereotype Foundry, Shut-lane, Birmingham, that the defendant, a former partner of the plaintiff, should be restrained from carrying on a stereotyping business, in contravention of an agreement entered into by him on the dissolution of the partnership with the plaintiff. Mr. Marten, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Mark Knowles for the defendant. His lordship, in giving judgment, said the defendant had agreed not to compete with the plaintiff in Great Britain, and had received £1,000 in consideration of the restraint he thus imposed upon himself. It had, however, now been shown that he was competing with the plaintiff in his business. His lordship, therefore, granted the injunction until the trial or further order.

Colonial Jottings.

MR. F. DENECKE, an operative printer, has secured the prize of £3 offered for the best drill-corporal among the Queensland Volunteers, at the recent Lytton encampment.

THE well-known business of Sands & M'Dougall, manufacturing stationers and printers at Melbourne, has been converted into a limited company, with a capital of £300,000, in shares of £25 each, all of which have been allotted. The business was to be transferred to the new company on the 1st inst.

A FLOATING PRINTING OFFICE.—Authorised by the Hon. W. B. Dalley, the Sydney Government Printer has purchased a small printing plant from Messrs. F. T. Wimble & Co., of Sydney, for H.M.S. *Nelson*, Admiral Tryon desiring to have a floating printing office, so that he can, while at sea, keep printed records of all matters relating to his command.

PRESENTATION TO AN EDITOR.—The compositors employed on the staff of the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* lately presented Mr. Robert Walker, who had retired from the editorial chair of that journal after many years' service, with a sterling silver inkstand, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to R. Walker, Esq., by the companionship of the *Daily Telegraph*, as a mark of their esteem. Melbourne, 28th March, 1885." The stand, which was mounted on a piece of Australian blackwood, bearing the monogram and crest of the recipient, bore an enlarged representation of the leader-head of the *Telegraph*, surmounted by a four-sided pyramid, on the face of which the inscription was placed.

BOOK PRODUCTION OF INDIA.—The amount of literary activity in India can, to a certain extent, be gauged by the number of publications registered in the different provinces. From the recently published returns for 1883 it appears that in that year in Madras 763 books and pamphlets and 55 periodicals were registered, an increase of 77 over the previous year; in Bombay 1,484 works were registered, an increase of 253; in Bengal the number of works was 2,218, an increase of no fewer than 650, the greatest increase being in books in Bengali, in which, moreover, a higher standard of excellence is noted. In the North-Western Provinces the publication decreased from 1,193 in 1882 to 960 in 1883; but in the Punjab they increased from 1,198 to 1,786.

STATE OF TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.—Trade in Melbourne still continues very dull, and there appears to be no prospect of any change taking place for some time. The number of unemployed has been increased by the arrival of hands from other colonies and through work getting slack in some of the jobbing offices. Trade in Sydney is comparatively stagnant, and likely to remain so for a while. The difference between this year and last is very marked, says the Australasian *Typographical Journal;* but then, it must be remembered, Parliament was in session all last year—a rare occurrence. Reports from Adelaide say that trade has been very dull. The jobbing offices are far from fully employed; in fact, one or two have lately been on half-time. Trade in Brisbane has, on the other hand, been fairy brisk, and few hands have been out of employment, which remark holds also good of Launceston.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

Victor Hugo has bequeathed to the Bibliothèque Nationale his manuscripts and all his own drawings.

Technical School for Compositors. — The Chambre des Imprimeurs typographes, Paris, has decided to establish a technical school for compositor apprentices, and the sum of £600 has been already subscribed for that object, the Minister of Commerce having contributed £120.

The Stamp Duty in Austria continues to be a heavy incubus. During the past year it has yielded the following sums :—On newspapers, £120,000; on almanacks, £17,600; on playing cards, £26,700; and on railway freight bills, £17,600; thus giving a gross total of £181,900.

A Lithographic Banner.—A banner, having embroidered on it the lithographers' coat-of-arms which was designed some years ago by Herr Würst, has lately been executed to the order of the operative lithographers of Dresden. It is believed to be the second banner that bears a purely lithographic emblem.

The Printing Industry of Leipsic.—According to recently compiled statistics, there is in operation in the printing-offices of the German book metropolis the following machinery :—524 steam presses, seven rotary machines, 66 treadle machines, 84 hand presses, 90 galley presses, and 81 calendering and cutting machines, &c.

Compositors in Russia.—The *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie* says that Russian compositors, on leaving the composing-rooms, are searched, the Government believing that the clandestine printing-offices are supplied with type, &c., taken little by little at a time by the operatives from the different offices where they are employed.

The Lending out of Newspapers for reading seems to be illegal in Paris. It appears that hitherto many newsvendors made an additional source of income by lending out newspapers. Some of the newspaper publishers took umbrage at this, and brought the matter under the notice of the Minister of the Interior, who thereupon issued instructions that any newsvendor lending out papers in future should forfeit his trading licence.

The Austrian Newspaper Press and Sunday Labour.—The new law against Sunday labour came into force in Austria on the 11th ult. Its immediate effect was to stop the publication of all morning papers on Mondays, and it has similarly affected the publication of Sunday evening papers, of which, hitherto, three have been issued in Vienna alone. Special exemptions from the operations of the Sunday law may be granted by the authorities in the case of emergencies.

A Profitable French Newspaper.—The net profit made during the past year by the proprietary of the Paris *Petit Journal*, amounted to £181,739. The paper is owned by a joint-stock company, having a capital of £1,000,000, divided into 50,000 fully paid-up shares. The reserve fund stands at over £24,000. As showing the popularity which the *Journal* enjoys, we may mention that on the day following the funeral of Victor Hugo, it printed and circulated the enormous number of 974,750 copies.

Printing Trades Accident Insurance Fund.—In order to meet the requirements of the new German law, which makes obligatory compensation to workmen in case of accident, the representatives of the printing, type-founding, engraving, and paper industries have established a confederated mutual insurance fund, whose operations will extend over the whole German empire. In addition to the central office at Leipsic, there will be nine branch offices in some of the leading cities of Germany. Dr. E. Brockhaus, of the famous Leipsic printing and publishing house, has been appointed president *pro tem.* It is hoped that the fund will be able to commence operations on the 1st of October next.

Our esteemed *confrère*, Herr Alexander Waldow, of Leipsic, who is equally well known as an author of typographical literature, and as a fine-art printer, celebrated on the 14th ult. his twenty-five years' establishment as a master-printer. Herr Waldow was born in the year 1834, and after having served an apprenticeship of two years and three quarters he worked as a jobbing hand, and, when only twenty-three years of age, he was appointed overseer of a jobbing office. On June 14, 1860, he started business on his own account, devoting himself mainly to high-class work, and his office enjoys deservedly a foremost reputation in Germany. He also carries on a large business as printers' purveyor. His two principal literary works are a "Comprehensive Handbook on Printing," and an "Illustrated Encyclopædia of the Graphic Arts," of both of which works it has been our pleasing duty to speak in the highest terms in past volumes of the Printing Times and Lithographer. He also established the *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst*, which he continues to edit with great ability. We hope Herr Waldow may be long spared to continue his work in furtherance of the elevation of the art preservative.

New Journals & Press Changes.

The *Primrose Record* is the title of a new weekly paper started by a Primrose League. Mr. T. Purnell is the editor, and the paper is published at the price of one penny, at 23, Abchurch-lane.

The *Christian Archæologist and Church Historian* is the title of a new weekly paper, which has been lately started.

A new paper has been started in the Black Country, under the title of the *Staffordshire Knot*.

The first number of *Gaiety*, a journal of pleasure, was announced for the 9th inst. It is to be published weekly at the price of threepence, at Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Part I. of *Cope's Tobacco Leaves*, a magazine for the smoking-room, has been issued. It contains, in addition to some quaint illustrations, many amusing tales anent the "pernicious weed." The name of Mr. John Fraser, 10, Lord Nelson-street, Liverpool, is given in the imprint as that of the printer and publisher. The printing is very creditable.

A new quarterly is announced under the title of *Round the Studios*. It is to contain facsimiles of pictures by English and foreign artists, and will be edited by Mr. Henry Lassalle.

Under the title of the *House Hunter and Apartment Seeker*, a new monthly has been started which gives particulars concerning houses to be let or sold in every part of London and its suburbs. The idea is a happy one, and the new venture deserves to succeed. Messrs. Eyre Brothers, of 26 & 27, Paternoster-square, are the publishers.

The first number of the *Hackney Mercury and North London Herald*, a new Conservative half-penny weekly, was issued on the 4th inst. It is printed and published by Messrs. A. T. Roberts, Son, & Co., at 6, Townhall-buildings, Mare-street, Hackney. The paper and printing are excellent.

It is proposed to establish an *English Historical Review* under the editorship of the Rev. Mandell Creighton, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Reginald Lane Poole is to be sub-editor. The first number will appear in January, 1886. Messrs. Longman will be the publishers.

With the August number, the *Red Dragon*, the national magazine of Wales, will be permanently enlarged to 104 pages, and the price raised to a shilling. A change will also take place in the editorship, which will in future be entrusted to Mr. James Harris.

The title of the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* has been altered to *Walford's Antiquarian*. Mr. George Redway is the publisher.

The price of the *Staffordshire Advertiser* has been reduced to twopence. Messrs. J. & C. Mort, Stafford, are the publishers.

The copyright of *Plumbing and Decorating* has been purchased by Messrs. Smith, Greenwood, & Co., and the paper has been incorporated with the *Decoration Gazette, Plumber, and Gasfitter's Review*.

The *Chiel* promises a summer number, which will be entitled *Bloom o' the Heather*. It is to be printed with specially made ink of heather bloom colour.

Choice Chips has been purchased by Mr. Joseph Hughes, the well-known educational publisher, of 4, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, who proposes to make it a high-class miscellany. Mr. W. Davenport Adams has been appointed editor, and his well-known ability augurs well for the success of the paper.

The July number of the *Child's Pictorial*, issued by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, is excellent alike for its illustrations, reading-matter, and mechanical get-up.

The Yarmouth branch office of the *Norfolk Chronicle* has been removed from 57, Albion-road, to 5, Prince's-road, Mr. W. J. Hall being the local representative.

Arrangements have been made with the Caledonian Railway Company for the conveyance of the *Glasgow Herald* by a new train leaving Glasgow at 5.5 a.m. The paper will thus in future reach the towns on the main line north of Larbert at an earlier hour, and will arrive in Aberdeen at 9.55 a.m. The express train leaving Glasgow at 4.5 a.m. by North British Railway, which carries the *Herald* only, has also been accelerated, and now reaches Edinburgh at 5.20 a.m.

Trade Changes.

Mr. Stephen Austin has retired from the firm of Stephen Austin & Sons, printers and publishers, of Hertford.

Mr. A. T. Rees has retired from the firm of Adams & Rees, wholesale stationers, of Tabernacle-street, Finsbury, and Hull.

Mr. Walter Scott, of 14, Paternoster-square, has removed to more commodious premises, 24, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

Collier's Library, Castle Hill, Windsor, having been destroyed by fire on May 31, temporary premises have been taken in the neighbourhood.

Messrs. Swinnerton & Russell, printers, of Mary Ann-street, Birmingham, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. W. T. Swinnerton.

Mr. W. Paine, proprietor of the *Maidstone Journal*, has taken into partnership, Mr. William Brodie, late senior proprietor of the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*. The arrangement was effected by Mr. Wellsman (C. Mitchell & Co.)

THE Oldham branch establishment of Messrs. Parry & Co., stationers, &c., of Chester, has been purchased by Mr. Raymond Rothwell, late of Manchester. The valuation was made, on behalf of both parties, by Mr. Burghes, of Paternoster-row.

MR. W. H. SMITH, printer and manufacturing stationer, has removed from 38, Bedford-street, and 61, Regent-street, to 56, The Parade, Leamington, at which latter address he has opened premises fitted up with improved machinery, and in every way adapted to the requirements of his business.

THE business of Mr. A. E. Cokayne, 18, Deansgate, Bolton, Lancashire, has been purchased by Mr. J. W. Gledsdale, of Liverpool. Messrs. Holmes negotiated the transfer. This is a very old business. Before it was taken over by Mr. Cokayne it was for fifty years in the hands of the Bradbury family.

Letters Patent.

LETTERS PATENT HAVE BEEN ISSUED FOR THE FOLLOWING:—

7,959.—Pepé, G. Apparatus for drying stereotype matrices. May 20, 1884.
8,010.—Black, J. M. An improved arrangement of apparatus for collecting tickets, labels, or checks, in consecutive order, as delivered from a cutting-machine. May 21, 1884.
8,204.—Beck, W. H. A communication from J. Müller, of Zarewo, Russia Machines for stamping or engraving printing-rollers, and for similar purposes. Dated May 26, 1884.
8,955.—Cundall, R.—Improved method of folding paper and in machinery employed therein. June 14, 1884.
9,192.—Hope, W. S.—Printing-machines. June 19, 1884.
9,600.—Wilson, G. A. Apparatus for receiving, counting, and delivering papers from printing and folding-machines. July 1, 1884.
9,811.—Smith, J. P. Type-writers. July 5, 1884.
9,919.—Johnson, J. H. A communication from R. Hoe & Co., of New York. Printing machines. July 9, 1884.
15,717.—Freeman, J. B.—Apparatus for securing forms of type on printing-machines without the use of wood quoins or sidesticks. November 29, 1884.
2,571.—Jensen, P. A communication from A. Lagerman, of Sweden. Combined composing, distributing, and justifying machines. Dated February 25, 1885.
2,688.—Brackelsberg, E. W. Type-writer, also applicable for stamping matrices. February 27, 1885.
3,460.—Lake, W. R. A communication from J. T. Hawkins, of the United States. Printing machines or presses. March 17, 1885.

SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED DURING THE MONTH.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

9,860.—Barker, A. J. Type-matrix machines, &c. ..... 6d.
9,800.—Howard, E. Type-writing machines ..... 6d.
10,245.—Wilson, G. A. Printing machines ..... 6d.
10,294.—Pullen, W. R. Printing surfaces, &c. ..... 2d.
10,720.—Elmore, F. E. Rollers for printing, embossing, or impressing paper, &c. ..... 6d.
10,901.—Brewer, E. G. Stamping and preparing typographic printing surfaces ..... 6d.
11,024.—Nicholls, H. M. Printing machines ..... 6d.
11,493.—Thompson, W. P. Cutting paper rolls transversely, &c.. 8d.
11,724.—Bretherick, J. W. Driving the rolls of sizing machines, &c. 6d.
12,475.—Mack, D. E. Presses for printing in colours ..... 6d.

1885.

2,168.—Marshall, A. W., and O. J. Smith. Electrotype plates ... 4d.
2,823.—Boult, A. J.—Machines for producing relief surfaces for letterpress printing ..... 1s. 4d.
07.—Bentley, R. W. Ruling and engraving machines ..... 8d.

AMENDED SPECIFICATION.

12,752*.—Newton, H. E. Printing from engraved plates..... 6d.

Printing and other Companies.

DURING the past month there have been registered five new Companies connected with the Printing industries. Their nominal capital represents the formidable sum of £156,500, about one-third of which amount is however absorbed by a single company. It is a noteworthy feature in connexion with the several Companies particulars concerning which are given below, that they have all been formed to work existing newspapers or to establish new ones. In all cases where no number of shares is indicated after the names of the promoters, it implies that only one share has been subscribed for.

It is worth mentioning that the number of new Printing Trade Companies recorded in these columns as having been formed during the past half-year amounts to thirty-three, and their aggregate capital represents a sum of £756,500. During the corresponding half-year of 1884, we recorded the formation of thirty-seven new Companies with a share capital of £995,310.

CONSERVATIVE NEWS AGENCY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to carry on business as newspaper proprietors, journalists, printers, publishers, &c., power being taken to acquire any existing Conservative newspaper or publication. It was registered on the 27th ult., with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares, with the following as first subscribers:—W. Allison, barrister, 21, Grosvenor-mansions; C. A. Tasker, schoolmaster, St. Julian House, Tenby; D. W. Niven, journalist, 4, Wilson-st., Gray's-inn-road; Edgar Lee, journalist, 21, John-street, Adelphi; J. Jackson, publisher, 16, Camballa-road, Clapham Junction; L. H. Jacobson, journalist, 18, Gordon-street; and Phil. May, artist, 34, King-street, Covent-garden. The number of the executive council is not to be less than three, nor more than ten; remuneration, £50 per annum each, and a further sum, not exceeding £1,000 in all, as the council, having regard to increase of work and the business of the company, may from time to time determine. The council will also be entitled to 2½ per cent. on the profits, after the shareholders have received 10 per cent. It is arranged that Mr. William Allison is to be appointed literary manager, at a salary of £1,200 per annum, exclusive of payment for his contributions to any of the company's publications.

"MORNING NEWS" PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to purchase the *Morning News*, now the property of Mr. Albert Chester Ives, of 34, Rue de Lille, Paris, and to print and publish the same. It was registered on the 30th ult., with a capital of £33,000, divided into 1,600 shares of £20 each, and 1,000 shares of £1 each, the latter to be issued as fully paid founders' shares, and to entitle the holders thereof to one-half of the net profits remaining after payment of 6 per cent. per annum upon the ordinary shares. The subscribers are:—W. B. Cloete, M.A., 90, Piccadilly; H. Wilson, sworn broker, 5, Angel-court; A. H. Jackson, stockbroker, 1, Copthall-court; A. L. Sacre, engineer, 60, Queen Victoria-street; A. Vickers, steel-manufacturer, 34, Old Broad-street; P. Gibson, engineer, 60, Queen Victoria-street; and G. Naylor Vickers, steel-manufacturer, 34, Old Broad-street. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than seven; the subscribers are to appoint the first; qualification, ordinary shares or stock of the nominal value of £500. Remuneration, £500 per annum.

CARLTON PRESS (LIMITED).—This company proposes to acquire the *Anglo-American Times* and the *American Settler*, together with the plant and machinery for printing and publishing the same. It was registered on the 24th ult., with a capital of £20,000, in £25 shares. The subscribers are:—H. W. Spratt, architect, 46, Queen Victoria-street; P. D. Roddy, merchant, Westminster Palace Hotel; J. A. McKean, engineer, 10, Delahay-street; E. du Balen, C.E., 11, Ryder-street; Colonel W. P. Partington, 5, Rue Galilée, Paris; W. Stengel, merchant, 140, Buckingham Palace-road; and Major C. H. Strutt, 144, Leadenhall-street. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than seven; qualification, four shares. The subscribers are to appoint the first; remuneration, £50 per annum for each director, and an additional £10 each for every 1 per cent. dividend over £10 per cent. up to 20 per cent.

WESTMINSTER NEWSPAPER COMPANY (LIMITED).—On the 17th ult. this company was registered, with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to print and publish a newspaper called the *Westminster Times*. The subscribers are:—W. H. Baker, 74, Vincent-sq., 50 shares; J. C. Mountain, printer, &c., 104, Regency-street, 20; W. Davis, stationer, 48, Rochester-row, 20; W. H. Moyes, journalist, 33, Octavia-street, 50; C. C. Piper, 30, Besborough-gardens, 20; G. Cookson, Weybridge, 50; W. F. Steel, 98, Rochester-row, 5; and T. Selby, civil servant, 22, Stratford-grove, Putney, 2. The number of directors is not to be less than four, nor more than seven; the first are the first five subscribers; qualification, 20 shares. The remuneration of each director will be determined by the board.

NORTH AND EAST HANTS HERALD COMPANY (LIMITED).—This company proposes to issue a newspaper and cheap publications advocating Constitutional principles, for circulation amongst new voters and others in the northern and eastern divisions of the county of Hants. It was registered on the 17th ult., with a capital of £1,500, in £2 shares. The subscribers, who are, with one exception, all of Alton, are:—F. M. E. Jervoise, J.P., Basingstoke; Sir S. Freeling; Gerald Hall, brewer; W. Wickham, J.P.; H. P. Burrell, brewer; A. F. Jeffreys; and A. F. M. Downie, solicitor.

TIMES ADVERTISING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The first general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the offices, 12 & 13, Nicholas-lane, on the 23rd ult. Mr. E. Friend, the chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the operations of the company up to the present had been eminently satisfactory. A shareholder seconded the adoption of the report. He was fully convinced that an advertising medium of the character of the *Times Register* ought to be, with efficient management, a decided success. The report was unanimously adopted.

GENERAL PRINTING BLOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—A resolution has been passed in favour of the voluntary winding-up of this company. Mr. H. N. Smith, of 37, Walbrook, has been appointed liquidator. The company was formed in January, 1883, with a nominal capital of £15,000, divided into £10 shares. A list of the promoters and other particulars will be found in our issue for February, 1883 (page 51).

UNIVERSAL PRINTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The creditors of this company are required, on or before the 22nd inst., to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims, to John Francis Clarke, Esq., of 41, Coleman-street, the voluntary liquidator of the company.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bates, Wade, & Co., scientific pen-makers, Broad-st.-buildings.
Chubb, C. J., & T. Blackburrow, advertising agents, under the style of the American Advertising Company, Bristol.
Edwardes, M. A. H., & T. Ablott, newspaper-proprietors, under the style of the Courier Printing and Publishing Company, Tunbridge Wells.
Holmes & Newby, paper-merchants, Blackburn.
Kingdon, A. & Co., printers and lithographers, Moorfields.
Lechertier, Barbe, & Co., artists' colourmen, Regent-st. and Glasshouse-street.
Lile & Fawcett, printers, Ludgate-circus and Salisbury-square.
Wood, J. T., & Co., wholesale stationer and fancy printers, Strand, and Crawford-pass., Farringdon-street.

Bills of Sale Recently Filed.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

Blackett, J., stationer, &c., Crunden-rd., West Ham, to J. Davis. June 20 ..... £35
Burgess, M., printer and stationer, 9, Kirkdale, Sydenham, to W. Smith. June 22 ..... £30
Cotton, W. R., printer, 6, Boaler-st., Liverpool, to City and County Finance Company. June 25 ..... £30
Dunlop, C., letterpress printer, 4, Motley-avenue, Curtain-road, to J. S. Walter. June 25 ..... £160
Emanuel, A. B., publisher and advertising contractor, 12, Denbigh-rd., Bayswater, to the Consolidated Credit Corporation. June 10 ..... £35
Jackson, W., stationer, 59, Nelson-st., South Bank, Yorks, to H. Benjamin. June 27 ..... £52
Laughton, D. C., advertising agent, 94, Petherton-rd., Canonbury, to Mutual Loan Fund Association. June 19 ..... £200
Nelson, C. T., printer, &c., 98, Mortimer-rd., Kingsland, to B. R. Gentle. June 22 ..... £96
Peirce, E., newspaper proprietor and printer, 3, Meeting-st., Ramsgate, to G. W. Churchley and another. June 16, settlement in trust for wife
Reynalds, W. C., printer, &c., 130, Barker's Pool, Sheffield, to C. Hillas. June 17 ..... £95 abs. sale
Robertson, W., paper-manufacturer, &c., 5, Greek-st., Soho, London, and the Rock Paper Mills, New Mills, Derbyshire, to E. Crompton. June 24 ..... fur. charge and fur. sec.
Robertson, W., paper-manufacturer, &c., 5, Greek-st., Soho, London, and the Rock Paper Mills, to G. Scott. June 25...mortgage subject to, &c.
Salisbury, I. C., stationer, &c., trading as J. C. Ayres, 25, James-st., and 44 & 46, Royal-arcade, and 68, Bute-st., Docks, Cardiff, to C. H. Tucker. June 12 ..... £150
Strapps, J., bookseller and stationer, 38, Marine-parade, Southend, and 18, Park-st., Cliff-town, Southend, to Charing Cross Bank. June 5 .. £30
Wenford, J., printer and stationer, Viscount-rd., Highgate, to J. Gordon. June 27 ..... £140
Williams, G., publisher, 20, Duncan-ter., Islington, to G. Howell. June 26 ..... £200

Renewal of Registration of Bill of Sale.

Makin, G., printer, &c., Hadleigh, Suffolk, to A. J. Grimwade. Orig. B.S. filed July 9, 1880; re-registered, June 18, 1885; amount, £100.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

Bonnor, C. M., bookseller and stationer, 99, Lower Addiscombe-rd., Croydon. June 17. Exam., C.C., Croydon, July 31
Cohen, E. G., stationer, 65, Stroud-green-rd., Finsbury-pk., June 1. Adjudicated, June 23.
Currie, H. D., printer and stationer, 82, Union-st., East Stonehouse. June 13. Adjudicated, June 27.
Davis, E., stationer, &c., High-st., Cowbridge.
Evans, E. T., stationer, &c., 2 & 23, Susan's-rd., Eastbourne. June 8. Adjudicated, June 23.
Kirtley, G. C., lithographer and printer, Stockton-on-Tees. June 9.
Mayfield, T., stationer, 69A & 87, Duke-st., New Basford, Notts. June 2. Adjudicated, June 6.
Metcalfe, J. A., printer and stationer, trading as Hodgson & Co., Guisborough. June 18.
Micci, J. J., advertising contractor, 61, Lavender-rd., Clapham Junction. June 16. Exam., C.C., Wandsworth, July 16.
Parker, G., printer and stationer, 7, Miles-lane, Arthur-st. West, and 8, Gauden-rd., Wandsworth-rd. June 9. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, July 16, at 11.
Sharp, C. L., proprietor of Interleaf Publishing Company, 10, Buckingham-st., late 6, John-st., both Adelphi. June 4.
Smith, E., stationer, 11, Kirby-st., Hatton-garden. May 7.
Thompson, C. C., advertising agent and stationer, 79, Warrior-sq., and 43, King's-rd., St. Leonard's-on-Sea. June 19. Adjudicated, June 19.
Wilson & Godfrey, stationers, &c., 255, Great Russell-st., Birmingham. June 8. Adjudicated, June 17.

Dividends.

Golbourn, S., printer, 66, Whitcomb-st., Leicester-sq., and Oberstein-rd., New Wandsworth. Composition of 10s., at F. Nichol's, 14, Old Jewry-chambers.
Perraton, F. H., bookbinder, trading as F. Perraton & Co., 28, Kirby-st., Hatton-garden, and 4, Fortnam-rd., Upper Holloway. First and final dividend of 11d., any day except Saturday, between 11 and 3, at the official receiver's, 33, Carey-st., Lincoln's Inn.
Reaves, W. J., paper box-maker, Brook-st., St. Paul's-sq., Birmingham. Dividend of 3s., at the official receiver's, Birmingham.

Meetings of Creditors.

A first meeting of the creditors of Mr. David Bogue, publisher and bookseller, of King William-street, Strand, and Cobham, Surrey, was held on the 29th ult., before the official receiver. No proposal was submitted to the creditors, and the debtor's affairs will be wound up in bankruptcy. His liabilities were given in the balance-sheet at £2,674, and assets £892. The official receiver states that the debtor commenced business in 1876, with a capital of £3,500, and in June, 1882, he filed a liquidation petition, under which he paid a dividend of 3s. 4½d. in the pound, and obtained his discharge. Subsequently, he resumed his business, and he attributed his present failure to losses sustained on various publications, bad debts, and to other causes.

Re Edward Smith.—This was a meeting for public examination. The debtor, trading as a wholesale stationer, at 11, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, filed his petition on May 7th, and returned his liabilities at £1,203. 19s. 7d., with assets £439. 0s. 1d. At the adjourned first meeting of creditors a composition of 4s. in the pound was accepted, payable in four equal instalments, at four, five, six, and seven months from the date of approval, secured by an assignment of the property (with the exception of leaseholds) to Mr. D. G. Staight, as trustee. Mr. Hilbery appeared for the debtor, and Mr. Aldridge for the official receiver. Upon examination, the debtor stated that he began business as a wholesale stationer in 1870 without capital, and in 1880 he also started as a fancy confectioner. He went into liquidation in 1882, and paid a dividend of 5s. in the pound. He resumed business, but had nothing except what remained of the stock after paying the composition. He had discounted bills brought to him by customers, his charge being about 20 per cent., and he believed that there were two of those bills still outstanding. He had kept his books fairly well, and had never failed before, with the exception of the liquidation in 1882 before referred to. Mr. Registrar Pepys thereupon ordered the examination to be concluded.

Re W. T. Shepard.—An adjourned meeting for public examination was held in this case before Mr. Registrar Pepys. The bankrupt, trading as a printer in Turnagain-lane, under the firm of W. T. Shepard & Co., furnished accounts, showing liabilities to the amount of £8,285, and assets £3,032. Mr. Hilbery appeared for the trustee, Mr. Aldridge for the official receiver, and Mr. R. Chapman for a creditor. In reply to Mr. Aldridge, the bankrupt stated that he commenced business in October, 1882, nominally in partnership with Mr. Maxwell, but the deed was never signed; and in April, 1883, the business was stopped by an injunction. He had no capital at that time, and believed that he was indebted to the firm, but could not say for how much, because Mr. Maxwell had the books. He had signed accommodation bills amounting in all to £2,270, of which he believed that £500 would be proved against his estate. He had endeavoured to turn the business into a company, and if he had succeeded in that he would have been able to meet his liabilities. He had never failed before. Mr. Hilbery, representing the trustee, and one of the other gentlemen, also examined the bankrupt. His Honour ordered the examination to be concluded.

Re E. Legge.—At the London Court of Bankruptcy, on the 11th ult., Edward Legge, formerly the proprietor of the *Whitehall Review*, and described as a journalist, appeared for public examination. He stated that he became part proprietor of the *Whitehall Review* with Mr. Peacock in 1876. It was a verbal agreement, and so far as he understood it he was to have half profits, but was not to share the losses, having no means. He did not know the loss sustained in carrying on the *Whitehall Review*; it might have been £5,000. All the money passed through his hands; but the books were all certified by Mr. Peacock. He did not think he received as much as £10,000 from Mr. Peacock; he had filed no accounts as to that. At the time he took over the paper in 1880 he gave Mr. Peacock a mortgage to secure the purchase-money, £2,800; but in 1882 Mr. Peacock took possession of the paper, and he (the bankrupt) then paid his creditors 2s. 6d. in the pound under a private arrangement. While he managed the *Whitehall Review* his salary averaged from £500 to £600 a year. Just prior to the trial for libel against the *World*, he received £250 for damages for libel from the *St. Stephen's Review*. About the time of that action he was editor of the *Fish Trade Gazette*, and was writing for *Life* and the *Evening News*. The £250 was paid to his solicitor for costs, £200 of which was due, and the balance was for costs on account of the action. At the time the action was decided he had not the means of paying Mr. Yates's costs, which amounted to £214. Prior to the libel he was earning £10 or £11 a week, but he had lost the larger portion of his several engagements. After this statement had been made the public examination was ordered to be concluded.

Obituary.

BELL.—The death is announced of Mr. John Bell, formerly of Richmond, Yorkshire, which took place at sea, on Sunday, March 8, whilst on his voyage home from New Zealand, whither he had gone to recruit his health. The deceased succeeded his father in the management of the bookselling and publishing business, then carried on at Richmond, and in the year 1855 he started a newspaper, the *Richmond and Ripon Chronicle*, which, under his editorship, speedily became a success. Mr. Bell left Richmond for London in 1870, and shortly afterwards became manager of the well-known Chiswick Press, which post he retained until his death, on board the *Hermione* off Cape Horn.

DAWSON.—Mr. William Dawson, of St. Hilda's, Harrogate, who had formerly carried on business as printer and bookseller, died on the 3rd ult., after a somewhat protracted illness. The deceased, in 1848, became the proprietor of the *Harrogate Herald*, in succession to the joint-stock company by whom that journal was originally started. In 1857 he became lessee of the Royal Spa Concert Rooms and Pleasure Gardens, Harrogate, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. After residing a short time at Whitby, Mr. Dawson returned to Harrogate, and retired from business.

HOOD.—The Rev. Paxton Hood, whose death took place last month, in Paris, was at one time editor of the *Eclectic Review*, now defunct, and of the *Preacher's Lantern*, and, in addition to several volumes of lectures on popular subjects, he had written biographies of many well-known men. The deceased was sixty-five years of age.

M'FARLANE.—Mr. James M'Farlane, chief reporter on the staff of the *Scotsman*, died on the 1st inst. The deceased was educated for the ministry, but, finding himself unable conscientiously to subscribe to the creed of the Church, he devoted himself to journalism. His first connexion with the newspaper press was formed about the end of 1858, when he became associated with the *Caledonian Mercury*. Afterwards he accepted an engagement on the *Northern Daily Express*, Newcastle, and remained there until 1862, when he became chief reporter of the *Glasgow Herald*. In 1869 he came to Edinburgh to take charge of the reporting department of the *Scotsman*; and it is a somewhat curious coincidence that the day on which he died was the sixteenth anniversary of the day he joined the *Scotsman* staff. Mr. M'Farlane was a singularly able reporter, and as a shorthand writer he had few equals in the kingdom. In the higher walks of journalism he also took a leading place. For many years he discharged the responsible duties of art critic for the *Scotsman*. No member of the Scotch press was more highly respected than Mr. M'Farlane. The *Scotsman* of the 2nd inst. devoted over a column to a most appreciative sketch of the career of the deceased. Mr. M'Farlane was in his fifty-second year.

MADELEY.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. H. Madeley, who has occupied the chief editorial chair of the Press Association for the past five years. He expired at his residence, at Highbury, on the 8th inst., after a brief illness, at the early age of thirty-eight. Mr. Madeley, who was only recently called to the bar, was well known and greatly esteemed in the journalistic world.

PIPER.—We regret to announce the death, after a day's illness, on the 16th ult., at his residence, 19, Bath-road, Swindon, of Mr. Joshua Henry Piper, proprietor of the *North Wilts Herald* and *Evening North Wilts Herald*, aged forty-eight years.

SHRIMPTON.—Mr. Thomas Shrimpton, bookseller, of Broad-street, Oxford, died on the 17th ult., in his eightieth year. Deceased was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Shrimpton, bookbinder, of the same city, and commenced business in conjunction with his brother George, from whom he separated in 1851.

WADE.—The death is announced of Mr. W. Wade, managing director of the Midland Educational Trading Company.

WALDIE.—Mr. George Waldie, printer and bookseller, of Linlithgow, died on the 21st ult., aged sixty-two. The deceased was the author of a "History of Linlithgow," "Walks along the Northern Roman Wall," "Geography of Linlithgowshire," and a "Stranger's Guide to Linlithgow Palace."

WALKER.—The death is announced of the Rev. R. Bailey Walker, who edited the *Industrial Partnerships Record*, and was also the first editor of the *Co-operative News* and the *Dietetic Reformer*. He was forty-six years old.

THE will of Mr. William Revell Spicer, wholesale paper warehouseman, late of 19, New Bridge-street, and of Inglewood, Bickley, who died on April 23 last, was proved on the 25th ult., by Mr. William Gage Spicer, Mr. John Henry Spicer, and Mr. Augustin Spicer, the sons, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £221,000. The testator makes specific gifts of various properties to his said three sons, and there are bequests of pictures to them and to his three daughters. He devises his residence, Inglewood, with the plate, furniture, pictures, wines, effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, to his daughters, Alice Agnes, and Elizabeth, if unmarried and residing with him at the time of his death; and he bequeaths £20,000 upon trust for each of his said three sons, and for each of his daughters, Susannah Gage, Alice Agnes, and Elizabeth; £10,000 upon trust for his son John Revell, and legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his sons, William Gage, John Henry, and Augustin, but so that his son William Gage takes double the share of each of his said brothers. Special directions are given in respect of his interest in the business in New Bridge-street.

Answers to Correspondents.

S. A.—The "Minerva Press" alluded to was a printing establishment in Leadenhall-street, famous about a century ago for its trashy, ultra-sentimental novels.

S. F. U., Rochdale.—We know of no modern recipe. We find that the usual ingredients, with whiting and a little glue added, answer very well. Every stereotyper has his own method of making paste, different qualities being required for different classes of work. Harrild's stereo composition will keep a long time and works satisfactorily. Much useful information on the subject you inquire about is given in Wilson's "Stereotyping and Electrotyping," published at our office at the price of five shillings.

WARM STONE, Birmingham.—We have repeatedly said that the practice which obtains in many offices of warming the stones for transfer work is quite an unnecessary complication. Of course you cannot change the habits of the workpeople all at once, particularly if they have to work with papers, &c., specially made for warm stones. You must show them by your own work and the supply of suitable paper and ink, that warm stones involve a loss of time, both in warming and cooling, and that the work done on them is in no way superior to that produced from cold transferring. It is quite practicable to transfer to a cold stone, gum, roll-up, etch, put in machine, and print, without any intermission, and run off ten thousand, or more, from a fine ink or chalk transfer.

JUVENIS, Chelsea.—The sample you submit might possibly have been printed from stone in the sense that stone might have been the base used for supporting the actual printing surface, which, doubtless, was gelatine. A film of gelatine, made sensitive by a salt of chromic acid, is, when dry, placed under a photographic negative. When the light acts upon it the gelatine becomes insoluble, and capable of receiving printing after the plate has been soaked in water. The parts least acted upon take up most water and least printing-ink, so that the printing very much resembles the lithographic method and is identical with it in principle.

*** We have been compelled, by extra pressure on our space, to omit our "American Jottings," and other matter of interest.

NOTICES.

The terms for Annual Subscription to the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER are as follow :—

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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

Topics of the Month.

BUSINESS in the Printing Trade is just now decidedly dull. New ventures in journalism are comparatively few, while the season is equally unfavourable so far as the putting in hand of new books is concerned. As illustrating how unprofitable trade has been with some printers, we may mention that a leading firm which has hitherto been in the habit of paying its *employés* an annual bonus, is said to have informed its staff that, in consequence of the unremunerative nature of the business done, the bonus will be withheld. By way of contrast it is worth pointing out, as mentioned at greater length in another column, that the surplus income over expenditure of the London Society of Compositors during the second quarter of the current year amounted to nearly £1,200—a rate of increase that has been equalled only once during some ten or more years. Just now holidays and outings are the order of the day; but with the advent of the autumn months there is every prospect that the Printing Trade will be active, and it will be partly the employers' own fault—collectively speaking—if the business done do not prove remunerative.

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MR. EDMUND WALLER has been elected Master, and Mr. Thomas Curson Hansard and Mr. John Snow have been elected Wardens of the Stationers' Company for the ensuing year.

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WITH the close of the present year, Mr. Robert Turner will retire from the post of General Manager of Messrs. Cassell & Co. (Limited), which he has ably filled for many years. The firm are inviting applications from those qualified to fill the post in question. Mr. Turner will remain one of the Directors of the Company.

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A NEW printing factory and warehouses are about to be erected at the corner of Blomfield-street and London-wall for Messrs. Waterlow & Sons (Limited). The contract price is £23,550, exclusive of the foundations. Messrs. Mowlem & Co. are the builders.

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DR. A. MACKIE, of the *Warrington Guardian*, has been unanimously chosen as candidate for the Montrose Burghs at the forthcoming General Election.

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MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS, M.P., it is stated, has repurchased the London *Echo*. He offered Messrs. Storey and Carnegie either to sell his shares in the paper or to buy theirs at the rate of £100,000 for the whole. They elected to sell, and Mr. Edwards is now sole proprietor. Three years ago the paper was purchased from the hon. member for Salisbury for £70,000, so that, with the forfeit of £5,000 which he paid on account of a former intended sale, the present vendors are said to clear £35,000. The hon. gentleman also is the proprietor of the *Weekly Times*, which he acquired some time since for the sum, it was stated, of £30,000, and of several technical journals.

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AN album of drawings, by members of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours, formed one of the wedding presents to Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice. The binding is by Mr. Zaehnsdorf. The cover is of white morocco, with the royal seal of the Institute exquisitely emblazoned in heraldic colours and gold on both sides. The album itself is enclosed in a case of beautiful blue leather, lined with delicate blue satin.

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THE Controller of the Stationery Office has been well advised in submitting to master printers at this season of the year the particulars of the different Government contracts for Printing, since employers will just now be better able to devote attention to the subject than later on. Under the new arrangement the Government Printing is divided into six groups, for each of which there will be a separate contract. The average value of each contract has been stated to range from £18,000 to £20,000. The new contracts are each to come into force on January 1, 1887, and to continue for ten years,—which term has been fixed in order to induce other firms to compete besides those now entrusted with the work.

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FOR the information of those of our readers who may be interested in the matter, we may mention some of the leading provisions of the new contracts. No person is eligible who has not been established three years as master printer, without having been either bankrupt or insolvent within that period. He is to have suitable offices within a reasonable distance from the Stationery Office at Westminster, and is to execute the work entrusted to him in a good and workmanlike manner, "of all of which the Controller of the Stationery Office is to be the sole judge." In the case of the printing for the two Houses of Parliament, it is provided that if the type of any work is to be kept standing for more than three months after the completion and delivery of the first edition, an allowance will be made at the rate of five per cent. upon the cost of composition for each period of three months beyond the first. In each of the other five contracts this condition is, however, varied, and is to the effect that the contractor shall not be bound to keep standing the type of any work longer than twelve months; at the end of which period he is to be entitled to charge fresh composition if further copies of such work are required. In the case of the printed evidence, &c., of Royal Commissions and Departmental Committees, however, an allowance of ten per cent. upon the cost of composition will be made if the type has to be kept standing for more than six months. Accounts are to be rendered quarterly, and partial payment, not exceeding five-sixths of the value of the work completed and delivered within the quarter, will be made on the production of accounts duly vouched to the satisfaction of the Controller; and the balance is to be paid as soon as the necessary examination shall have been completed. One other clause deserves particularising; it provides that should any question arise as to the interpretation of the contract, or as to the execution of any order or work arising out of the same, such question is to be "settled by the award of the Controller, without appeal from his decision."

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WITH each of the new tenders for Government Printing there is issued a schedule of prices for composition, press-work, folding, &c. The rates given for composition are stated

to represent "the cast-up at the London Scale of prices of the sizes of pages most commonly adopted for Government Printing"; no addition has, however, been made for the cost of reading, or working expenses. Corrections are to be paid at the rate of 25 per cent. upon the cost of all composition. All prices mentioned in the schedules and memoranda are to be subject to a rate per cent. of addition or diminution to be specified by the firms tendering; and it is here, of course, that unfair competition will step in. It has often been asserted that Government Printing is unfairly paid; if such be the case, printers have now the opportunity afforded them of bringing about a better state of things. If employers could only be brought to adopt a uniform scale of prices, we might fairly hope that the contracts of Government Printing would in future be more beneficial to the Trade at large than they have been hitherto; and to have them distributed among a number of different firms would be one of the means that would conduce to this end. Both public policy and common sense suggest that it would be to the advantage of the nation and the Trade, that the Government Contracts for Printing should not be the monopoly of one or two firms, and we cannot but hope that this fact will be recognised by the energetic Controller of the Stationery Office. Tenders for the several contracts have to be sent in at intervals of one month, ranging from January 4, 1886, to June 7, 1886. The Trade will await with considerable interest the decision at which the Controller may arrive in connexion with each of the above contracts.

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The first of the Government contracts for which tenders are invited embraces the Printing for both Houses of Parliament, with the exception, however, of the Journals of both Houses, the Minutes, Votes of Proceedings, and Bills, which were specially exempted by a vote of Parliament from being included in the ordinary contract. As indicative probably of some of the firms that are likely to compete for Parliamentary Printing, it will interest our readers to learn that there are, at the present time, two distinct classes of such contracts in existence, viz., those held directly under the Stationery Office, and those held by printers in respect of work they are appointed to perform by one or other of the two Houses. The first class of contracts relates to the printing of papers "presented by Command." These are held for England by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode and by Messrs. Harrison & Sons. They were submitted to open competition as recently as 1877.

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Of the second class of Parliamentary Printing contracts, *i.e.*, those held under appointment by one or other House of Parliament, there are at the present time six, viz.: (1) The Papers and Journals of the House of Lords are printed by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode. The rates allowed for the work were revised in 1879, and the contract expires in 1886. (2) The Minutes of the House of Lords are printed by the same firm, at special rates that were revised in 1854. (3) The Papers and Journals of the House of Commons are printed by Messrs. Hansard & Son, at rates that were revised in 1880. This contract, too, expires in 1886. (4) The Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons are printed by Messrs. Nichols & Sons, who are paid at special rates revised in 1869. (5) The Bills for both Houses are printed by Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, who have held the contract since the year 1849; while the rate of payment has been revised in 1854 and 1869. (6) The Minutes of Evidence taken before Committees of both Houses have been printed by Messrs. Hansard & Son since 1849. It is worth adding that the last-named firm have been printers to the House of Commons for over a century.

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Following the excellent example set by the Machine Overseers, who, as already mentioned in these columns, have recently handed over to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation the handsome sum of £500, to establish a fund called the "Pardoe-Killingback" Pension, a number of the managers and overseers of the composing department are about to form a committee with the object of founding a similar pension from their branch of the profession; and from the response received to a circular issued to consider the matter there is every probability that their attempt will be crowned with success. It would be strange indeed if so large and numerous a constituency as this branch of the business, and whose members are ever ready to respond to the call of charity, should fail in so laudable a cause. Gentlemen willing to assist the work will oblige by forwarding their names to the Hon. Secs. (*pro tem.*), Messrs. W. Crespin and F. H. Harding, "Falcon Tavern," Gough-square, Fleet-street. Donations will be thankfully received and a list of them is to be shortly published.

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Every now and then the question is raised in the Law Courts whether or not the working of printing machinery constitutes an actionable nuisance. A case which turned upon this issue was heard on the 24th and 25th ult. at the Worcestershire Assizes. The plaintiffs were Messrs. H. Smith and C. W. S. Deakin, the latter the owner of the Central Arcade and Restaurant, Birmingham, and the former the tenant of the restaurant; and the defendants were Messrs. John Jaffray, John Feeney, John Thackray Bunce, and William Jaffray, the proprietors of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, the *Birmingham Weekly Post*, and the *Birmingham Daily Mail*. The action was brought to obtain an injunction restraining the defendants from continuing a nuisance, caused by the noise and vibration of their printing-machines, which it was alleged had occasioned serious injury to the plaintiffs, as owners and occupiers of the arcade and restaurant; and, further, the plaintiffs claimed damages and costs in respect of the nuisance. Evidence in support of the plaintiffs' case was given at considerable length. After one or two witnesses had been examined for the defence, the jury stopped the case, and found in favour of the defendants. It appears that several of the jurymen had often been in the restaurant in which it was alleged that the noise of the machinery could be heard and the vibration felt, and they were thus able to attest from their own experience that in their opinion no nuisance existed.

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Printers are too often made to suffer on the frequently groundless assertion that the working of their machinery constitutes a nuisance; and it is, therefore, cheering to find that the jury in the above case fully appreciated the important bearings that were involved. People who are thus oversensitive to noises, need to be reminded that any one who lives in town must submit to the consequences of the obligations of trade which may be carried on in the immediate neighbourhood, and which are actually necessary for commerce and for the benefit of the public at large. To the printing and newspaper trades this remark applies above all others, for they must be carried on in the immediate neighbourhood of the centres of business activity; and this principle, we are pleased to know, has been fully vindicated in the present action. It has been well observed by a legal authority, that "all that the law requires is, that the business be carried on in a fair and reasonable way, and that a man be not required to submit to greater personal inconvenience than he can, under the circumstances of the case, be required to do." The finding of the jury in the case under notice may, perhaps, tend to somewhat discourage the frequency of similar actions.

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Each successive volume of the Printers' International Specimen Exchange has been an improvement upon its predecessor, and the latest issue—Volume VI.—just to hand, shows that the friendly rivalry thus initiated by Mr. Tuer continues to bear good fruit. The international character of the Specimen Exchange is becoming more manifest, the foreign contributions to the present series numbering seventy-six, no less than fifty-eight being contributed by Continental printers. Broadly speaking, a higher standard of taste is manifested in the English specimens than was observable in previous issues, and there is a better appreciation of the symmetry and suitability of the types employed, while greater harmony is also observable in the colour effects; although there are still occasional specimens which sadly offend in one or another direction. The foreign specimens are almost uniformly excellent, and the volume forms altogether a fair standard by which to gauge the taste and technical proficiency of the

printers of the several countries represented. Mr. Tuer contributes as usual a discriminating preface, which adds to the value of the work.

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As was to be expected, Reid's Patented System of Transformation Advertisements is proving a great success. It is, as we have previously pointed out in these columns, admirably adapted to concentrate attention upon illustrated advertisements issued in the form of circulars, and is equally available for letterpress and lithographic work. Some leading firms are availing themselves largely of Mr. Reid's system of advertising, and he has lately supplied to one London house 50,000 transformation advertisements of a very effective character.

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Some time ago we mentioned that Mr. Fritz Hörlé, of 49, Finsbury-pavement, had issued a very useful List of Colours showing some 160 samples of pigments, and giving particulars as to the names and prices. So great was the demand for this list that it was soon out of print. In order to be able to meet the requirements of those who have since applied for copies, Mr. Hörlé has now reprinted the list, and will be pleased to supply copies to members of the Trade.

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The Artistic Stationery Company have submitted to us some very neat samples of calendars, programmes, memorial cards, and other similar goods, which commend themselves for artistic and other good qualities. Among the specialties that deserve the notice of the Trade are programme-cards for yachting and cycling clubs, which are executed in excellent style

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Messrs. Lanham & Co., of 26, Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-circus, inform us that they are the sole agents for granting licences for working the process of the Patent Facsimile Lace and Embroidery Printing Company. Specimens of the work done can be inspected at the Inventories Exhibition, Stand No. 1,993, Eastern Gallery, exhibited by Messrs. Richardson, Koolman, & Isger, electrotypers, who, from their great experience, are appointed sole agents for the manufacture of plates, which latter are applicable to a large variety of uses. A specimen of the work that has been submitted to our inspection was certainly of great merit.

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The proprietors of the *Ironmonger* offer prizes of £10 and £5 respectively for the best and second best designs for a title-heading for the *Universal Engineer*. The design must embody accurate and clearly-drawn representations of the mechanical appliances used in the manipulation or utilisation of the four elements,—fire, water, air, and earth. The latest day for receiving the designs will be the 22nd inst. Further particulars can be ascertained of the publisher, 42, Cannon-street.

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Last March, Mr. J. C. Woods delivered a lecture on "Old and Rare Books," at the Royal Institution of South Wales, Swansea. This lecture has now been published by Mr. Elliot Stock. The subject is treated in a gossipy and humorous manner, and, without professing to be anything more than elementary, the lecture embodies many curious and interesting facts. Mr. Woods himself is evidently an ardent collector.

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"Colour and Colour-Printing as applied to Lithography," is the title of the latest addition to Wyman's Technical Series. Its pages give an account of the general and distinctive qualities of the different pigments employed, of their manufacture into printing-inks, and of the principles involved in their application in connexion with lithographic colour-printing. The work is of an exhaustive and thoroughly practical nature, and includes, in addition to the above, several chapters dealing with such cognate subjects as recipes for varnishes, the varnishing of show-cards, &c.; mechanical aid to artistic work; machines for enlarging and reducing; substitutes for lithographic stones, &c. Indeed, there is no phase of the subject that is not fully dealt with, and in such a manner as to make the book equally valuable to the master and the operative lithographer. The work is from the pen of Mr. W. D. Richmond, author of the "Grammar of Lithography,"—a gentleman of exceptional knowledge and experience in all that relates to the art of lithography. The former book has already passed through three editions, and there is little doubt that "Colour and Colour-Printing" will be equally well appreciated, more especially as it is intended to be a companion volume to the "Grammar of Lithography." Messrs. Wyman & Sons, of 74–76, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, are the publishers, and the price of the book is five shillings.

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A work of exceptional importance and value is now being issued from the Empire Printing-office at Berlin under the title of "Druckschriften des XV. bis XVIII. Jahrhunderts" ("Fac-similes of Printing Types from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century"). The work is in folio, and is to be completed in ten parts. The reproductions are to include pages of letter-press, title-pages, initials, alphabets, and pages of block-books. The first part contains ten plates, together with a page of explanatory letter-press. Three of the plates are devoted to reproductions of portions of rare books printed by Hans Schönsperger of Nuremberg; three more to works printed in France by Wolfgang Hopyl and Antoine Verard. Plates VII. and VIII. show fac-similes of portions of the "Biblia Poliglotta" printed by Christopher Plantin at Antwerp. The next sheet figures a page of a work printed at Haarlem in 1484; while the last plate shows a xylographic title-page of a book published at Ferrara in 1497. The originals of the reproductions comprised in Part I. range in date from 1484 to 1573. The twofold object of the work, as set forth in the preface, is to cultivate among printers and type-founders a higher art standard, and to afford them instruction as to the growth and development of the different classes of type, and as to their distinguishing characteristics. All this, to judge by the part before us, the work cannot fail to realise. The process of reproduction has been carried out in excellent style at the Empire Printing Office, by the management of which establishment the work has been planned and is being brought out, with the collaboration of Dr. F. Lippmann and Dr. R. Dohme. The German Empire Printing Office enjoys deservedly a high reputation, and its salutary influence will be further extended by the issue of the present collection of fac-similes.

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At the Industrial Exhibition lately held at Sheffield, special prizes were offered for the best examples of making, grinding, and finishing paper-knives for paper-cutting machines. The first prize was awarded to J. Brailsford for forgings. His largest blade is a fine specimen of good welding of the iron and steel. The excellence of this part of the work is best shown in the finished blades. The grinding is very good for such heavy work. It is a difficult matter to grind a perfectly-true edge on an article which requires the strength of a fairly strong man to lift, in addition to manipulating it on the grindstone. E. Couldwell took the champion honours, and J. Beaumont the second.

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The Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of New York, have recently erected and started at the *Manchester Guardian* Printing Works, Blackfriars-street, Manchester, one of their new lithographic machines, to print a sheet, 32 in. by 46 in., at the rate of 1,100 per hour. The makers claim that the register is accurate, there being 50 per cent. more time allowed at each impression for the feeder to place the sheet in position than in a stop-cylinder machine; that is to say, that a feeder will feed 1,500 sheets per hour on this machine as easily as 1,000 on some other machines; also that it produces finer impressions, as the cylinder, being only half the usual diameter, more nearly approaches the scraper of the hand-machine. The damping apparatus is self-acting, and can be set to feed any required quantity of water. There is also a patent self-acting delivery, which delivers the work without smearing it. The machine, says our above-named contemporary, is equally adapted for typographical or other work by simply changing the rollers and discontinuing the use of the damping apparatus, and will ensure accurate register for colour work.

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Increasing interest is, year by year, being manifested in the Technological Examinations conducted under the auspices

of the City and Guilds of London Institute. At the examination held last May, 3,968 candidates came forward, and of this number 2,168 passed; whereas last year there were 3,635 candidates, of whom 1,829 passed. Forty-one candidates came forward to be examined in the subject of Printing, and of these twenty-two passed. The chief prizes in this connexion have been taken by the following four students:—(1) John Henderson, of Glasgow, who received a first prize in Honours, £5, and a Silver Medal; (2) John Neill, of the Manchester Technical School, also passed in Honours, and received £5 and a Bronze Medal; (3) G. F. Whiles, of the Polytechnic Institute, who passed first in the Ordinary Grade, and was awarded £3 and a Silver Medal; and (4) T. Fisher, also of the Polytechnic, who passed in the Ordinary Grade, and received £3 and a Bronze Medal. While it is highly gratifying to find thus, among the prize takers, four operatives connected with the Craft, there is no denying that the proportion of failures, amounting, as they do, to over forty-six per cent., is abnormally large. It is also matter for regret, that among the reports of the examiners lately published, no reference is made to the subject of printing, so that intending candidates are left in ignorance as to the identity of the examiner,—a point which has its drawbacks, as we have more than once pointed out in these columns.

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Comparatively little interest seems to be taken in the Technological Examinations so far as the art of Paper-making is concerned, only nineteen candidates having come forward to be examined, or two more than last year, and of this number eleven passed. This shows a ratio of failures of over forty-two per cent. Mr. E. Bevan, the examiner on this subject, reports that "the standard of excellence attained is not so high as in former years." That these annual examinations, so ably organised by Mr. Philip Magnus, the director and secretary of the City and Guilds of London Institute, are contributing materially to the spread of technical education admits of no doubt.

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From a financial point of view, the London Society of Compositors appears to be in a flourishing condition. According to the newly-issued balance-sheet, the income for the second quarter of the current year was £2,942, which, after deducting the expenditure, leaves a net balance of £1,179. The relief of unemployed members absorbed £697, as compared with £1,145 in the preceding quarter, and £637 in the corresponding three months of 1884. The funeral grants represent £330, and the superannuation allowances £252; while the strike pay amounts to £56,—a smaller sum, happily, than has been expended in a similar direction for some time past. The total available capital of the society stands now at the large figure of £16,045; against £14,016 at the corresponding date last year.

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Numerically, too, the Compositors' Society continues to increase, the total membership being now 6,325, showing an accession of forty members during the past quarter, and of 225 during the year ended last June. Seventy-three members have been on the superannuation list during the quarter, six have emigrated, and twenty-five have died. The minimum and maximum ages of the deceased were twenty-eight and eighty-one respectively, while their aggregate ages represent a total of 1,156 years, giving an average for each of forty-six years and nearly three months.

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Several interesting additions have been made to the British Museum Library during the past year. Among them is a copy of the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," printed in 1678. This is one of the rarest of English books. Only three other copies are known to be in existence, one of which, that in the Lenox Library, is imperfect. The present acquisition is both perfect and in good condition. Another rare book that has been added to the Library is an edition of the Hebrew text of Isaiah and Jeremiah, printed at Lisbon in 1492. It would appear that a Hebrew printing-office was established at Lisbon in 1489, and this seems to have been the first introduction of the art of printing into that city. The total number of books printed at the press named amounts only to six, of which the work just acquired is one. Hebrew printing would seem to have been discontinued at Lisbon with the year 1492. Thirty-three English black-letter ballads have also been acquired. They range in date from 1651 to 1655, and no less than twenty-five of them are described as unique. A considerable number of fine books were purchased at the sale of a further portion of the Didot library. Perhaps the most important addition made to the Museum Library is, however, a collection of some 900 early-printed books from Japan and Corea. These volumes are of special interest with reference to early block-printing and early printing with movable types, which art, says Mr. George Bullen, the Keeper of the Museum Library, in referring to these books, "seems to have been practised in Corea at a date considerably anterior to that assigned to the earliest book printed in Europe." This is reviving an old tradition, and, coming from a gentleman of Mr. Bullen's standing, the statement deserves fuller investigation.

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The new postage-stamps about to be introduced by our Post-office are now being engraved. Instead of being issued all at once to the public, as was originally intended, each of the series will be put in circulation as it is perfected. Thus the new stamps will gradually replace the old.

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There have been of late several strikes of reporters. The latest incident of the kind is reported from Bristol. It appears that the Town Council having refused to provide proper accommodation in the way of seats for the reporters of the Bristol newspapers, the members of the Press, on the 27th ult., left the council-chamber in a body. The mayor had previously been informed, by a formal letter, that unless the seats previously held by the reporters were restored, they would decline in future to report the proceedings of the Council.

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Mr. J. W. Grisdale, of Lake-road, Keswick, has sent to Mr. Gladstone what is described as the largest usable pencil ever made. It is in the form of a walking-stick, lead all through nearly half an inch square. The handle, made of Cumberland yew grown at Keswick, serves also as the point protector, while the pencil is made of polished cedar. A large silver hoop clasps the stick just below the handle, and a silver ferrule protects the thin end. To claim for a pencil of the above description that it is "usable" seems to be somewhat straining a point.

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Both the text and the illustrations of the August number of the *Magazine of Art* (Cassell & Co., Limited) are excellent, and the contents are sufficiently varied to commend themselves to all classes of readers. From the same publishers we have received a copy of "Bright Days," the Holiday number of *Cassell's Magazine*. It contains a number of illustrated stories of an amusing character.——To *Book Lore* for August (Elliot Stock) Mr. Cornelius Walford contributes an interesting paper on Sham Almanacks.——A second paper on Early English Inventions appears in the current issue of the *Antiquary*. Among the more noteworthy of the other contributions may be mentioned a further instalment of Mr. Ordish's articles on London Theatres, and a paper on Fairies in Literature, by Mr. Wheatley.——The *English Illustrated Magazine* (Macmillan & Co.) continues to be edited with great ability, and its illustrations and letterpress combine to make it one of the most interesting of English serials.

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All who are connected with the Printing and Publishing trades will be interested to learn that Mr. Stephen A. Swaine has undertaken to write a biography of the late John Cassell, the founder of the firm of Cassell & Co., Limited. He invites the loan of any letters or other documents bearing upon the subject, which should be addressed to 1, St. Mary's-terrace, Park-road, Battersea.

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One of the subjects to be brought forward at the next Church Congress to be held at Portsmouth during the month of October, is the "Church and the Printing Press." It will be dealt with by Mr. A. H. H. Murray, the Rev. Charles Bullock, Mr. Byron Reed, and the Rev. E. McClure.

So far as the outward trade is concerned, the demand for Printed Books continues to show a downward tendency, the exports during the past month having been 10,484 cwt., valued at £104,754, against 11,486 cwt., valued at £101,496, in July, 1884. The aggregate shipments for the seven months represent 63,342 cwt., valued at £621,020, as compared with 67,562 cwt., valued at £630,466, during the same period last year.

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ORDERS for Stationery, both from the Colonies and the Continent, have during the past month been of about an average character. The exports represent a total value of £67,969, against £68,964 in July, 1884. Taking the first seven months of the current year, there has been a falling off in the shipments to France, the United States, and British North America, while on the other hand there has been an increase in the amount of trade done with Australia and the British East Indies. The total exports for the year stand now at £454,919, as compared with £463,364 a twelvemonth ago—so that the decrease is on the whole of a very trifling nature.

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WHEN we come to the exports of British Paper, however, a very different story is told. Both the quantity and the value of our exports continue to increase by leaps and bounds. During July there was exported 70,718 cwt., valued at £484,518, as compared with 61,178 cwt., valued at £122,514, in the corresponding month of last year. The volume of our foreign trade for the seven months shows a corresponding increase, viz.—from 425,953 cwt., valued at £900,508, in 1884, to 484,518 cwt., valued at £975,259, in 1885. The rate of progress which these figures betoken has probably been rarely if ever equalled in the annals of the British Paper Trade, and they augur well for the future of this branch of British industry.

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WHILE our exports of Paper indicate thus a marked development it is equally cheering to find that the imports of the foreign product show on the whole a downward tendency. In the following figures, it is worth premising, we have made allowance for the *re-exports* of foreign paper that have taken place during the respective periods, so that the totals given may be taken to represent in a sense the actual consumption within the United Kingdom. The imports during July give a total of 113,285 cwt., valued at £114,556, as compared with 111,247 cwt., valued at £110,289. The figures for the seven months show a very marked decrease, being respectively 764,558 cwt., valued at £732,841, in 1885, and 795,046 cwt., valued at £772,452, in 1884. If these data are to be believed—and they are based upon official figures—things are evidently not quite so black as they are sometimes painted.

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LARGER than usual is the number of commercial failures that we have to record this month,—a fact which shows that the trade of the country is not on as sound a basis as could be wished. The number of firms gazetted during July has been 619, as compared with 491 a twelvemonth ago. This brings up the total for the seven months to 3,741, against 3,318 in the like period of 1884, thus showing an increase of 423. The Printing and cognate trades have contributed to the month's total twenty-two failures. Further particulars will be found in our "Gazette" intelligence.

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HAVING regard to the increased number of failures just referred to, it is not surprising to find that Bills of Sale have also been availed of to a greater extent than last year. The number registered during the month has been 1,262, as compared with 1,102 a twelvemonth ago. The increase for the seven months, although not quite so marked, is still not inconsiderable, the actual figures being 7,436 in 1885, and 7,170 in 1884, thus showing an excess for the current year of 266. On another page we give particulars concerning twenty-five Bills of Sale filed by members of the trades in which our readers are interested, which brings the total for the present twelvemonth up to 113.

THE ORIGIN OF PRINTING IN SCOTLAND.

ALTHOUGH about thirty years elapsed between the date of the introduction of printing to London and that of its introduction to the northern capital—Edinburgh,—we know with certainty much less of the first press in Scotland than of the first press in England. This may arise from the want of a Scottish Blades, or from other causes. Dr. Dickson, of Dalhousie Villa, Carnoustie, however, has for some years been trying to supply the desideratum, and the results of his labours are embodied in a volume lately issued,—"The Introduction of Printing into Scotland."* It is a work highly creditable to its author's well-known antiquarian zeal and attainments.

Dr. Dickson, we may say, and with all due respect, although he may have the affections of the bibliophile, does not possess the art of the bookmaker. The plan of his work is anything but lucid, and it is possible to read it through with ordinary care and come to the conclusion that several and contradictory assumptions are being simultaneously advanced. Indeed, it is only by a study of the excellent index, and then harking back to the beginning and reading the whole through again, that we arrive at the essential point of the inquiry, Who really did introduce Printing into Scotland? Even then we are left in doubt as to the precise part which the two ascertained first printers played in the transaction.

There was discovered in the General Register-house, Edinburgh, a document which, our author thinks, "may be said to place the matter at rest,"—that is, the Patent, or Privilege, granted by James IV. to Walter Chepman and Andrew Myllar, burgesses of Edinburgh, given under seal September 15, 1507, authorising them to furnish and bring home "ane prent," with materials and expert men, for the purpose of printing within the realm of Scotland books of laws, Acts of Parliament, chronicles, mass-books, &c. Probably no other monarch in the early days of printing was so directly instrumental in introducing the typographic art into his realm.

Who, then, were these two men? Walter Chepman was a merchant-burgess of Edinburgh,—probably a native of that place. Nothing is known of him until 1494, when he was most likely in the prime of life. He was a man of superior education, and his business habits recommended him to James IV., whose friendship and favour he enjoyed. "He was frequently employed as a writer of the king's letters, and he had the honour of being entrusted with the custody of the king's signet." He was a man of wealth and property, and was willing to gratify the king and the bishop of Aberdeen by undertaking to assist in establishing a printing-press in Edinburgh. It is unlikely that he was acquainted with the practical details of the art. In one of his tenements within the city, at the foot of the Blackfriars Wynd, in the Southgate or Cowgate, he and Myllar, his coadjutor, erected their press. In 1526 the king gave Chepman a tavern in the High-street, and, after the death of Chepman's widow, the king granted the same to another printer,—Thomas Davidson. Chepman died, as is found

* "Introduction of the Art of Printing into Scotland." By Robert Dickson, F.S.A. Scot. Aberdeen: J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark. 1885. 8vo. pp. xvi. 98. Twenty-seven woodcut illustrations and fac-similes.

by an entry in an old protocol book, soon after 1528. He was buried in an aisle he had built in St. Giles's church, leaving a son, David, who, among other trades, carried on that of a bookbinder. The seal and signature of Walter Chepman have been preserved, and are figured in Dr. Dickson's work.

We next come to the second person mentioned in the patent—Andrew Myllar,—of whom our knowledge is also extremely scanty. The first record of him is dated 1503, when he was paid for some Latin books supplied to the king; and the last that is known of him is, that his name occurs in the colophons of the books that issued from his own and Chepman's press in 1508. The chief fact ascertained is (if we are to regard the patent as marking the introduction of printing, which may be conceded) that of the direct connexion of these two men with the introduction of the art of printing into Scotland in the year 1507. The king was himself a scholar, and the possessor of a considerable library of written and printed books, sumptuously bound. The special reason that, in all probability, prompted him to introduce typography, was the preparation of Bishop Elphinstone's Breviary of Aberdeen.

In 1869 M. Claudin, of Paris, discovered that Myllar was the printer of a book in 1505, probably at Rouen, which was anterior to his connexion with Chepman. The researches of the same bibliophile lead to the conclusion that Myllar was a trained printer, capable of undertaking the management of an office. The theory is, that Chepman being aware of this, arranged with him to come from France, bringing with him some of his old shopmates, together with a woodcut device for Chepman. Myllar's own device is a punning one. It displays a windmill, with a miller ascending the outside ladder, carrying a sack of corn on his back. A shield, suspended from the stem of the mill, contains a monogram combining all the letters of Myllar's surname. In each of the upper corners is a small shield, charged with three fleurs-de-lis, and in the compartments at the lower margin is the name "Androv Myllar," in large Gothic characters. The device is found in four of the first nine pieces in the Aberdeen Breviary. The text of that book is printed in types which have a genuine Norman character, and were probably cut specially for the new Scottish press.

The Breviary is an octavo, 5¾in. in height, and 3¾in. broad. The first volume, *pars hyemalis*, has 400 leaves, and the second volume, *pars æstiva*, 377 leaves. Although four copies of the Breviary are known, all are defective, and it would be impossible to form a complete volume out of the whole. These copies are, respectively, in the University of Edinburgh, the Advocates' Library, the University Library, Aberdeen, and the Library of the Earl of Strathmore. The type is a small black letter, seventeen lines making two inches. There are a number of elegant Lombardic or missal capitals, generally printed in red. The printing is very unevenly done, some pages being slurred. The colophon, in Latin, of the first volume may be translated. "The end of the Winter section of the Aberdeen Breviary, chiefly for the use of the Scottish church, by the care, and at the expense, of the honourable man Walter Chepman, merchant of the city of Edinburgh, in Scotland. On the 1st February, 1509, in the 22nd year of the reign of James the Fourth, the most illustrious King of the Scots." The colophon of the second volume states that the Breviary was collected with special care by William, Bishop of Aberdeen, and printed in 1510.

With the completion of the Breviary, our author thinks that Chepman's connexion with printing came to an end. Probably he never viewed it in any other light than that of an ordinary money-making adventure. "We fear," says Dr. Dickson, "that in his own estimation, and perhaps in that of his contemporaries, his typographic career was looked upon as one of his most unprofitable speculations. Yet, this was the grand event of his life, the one circumstance which has rescued his name from obscurity if not oblivion." We are led to infer that the printing materials were either laid aside or sold, from the fact that during the last fifteen years of Chepman's life all the works of learned Scotsmen, at home and abroad, were printed on the Continent. "With the single exception of the 'Office of our Lady of Pity,' printed at Edinburgh, by John Story, who is believed to have been the next Scottish printer, no books have been discovered with Scottish imprints until those bearing Thomas Davidson's name, who began to print about 1530."

We have seen that Dr. Dickson believes that the king specially encouraged his favourite Chepman to get printed in Scotland the Aberdeen Breviary, and that Chepman brought over a practical man, Myllar, to do the work. M. Claudin's recent investigations, on which the book professes to be based, and to whom it is dedicated, lead to a quite different conclusion. For, according to his view, "Myllar was really the first introducer of printing into Scotland; that, following the example of Caxton, he went to the Continent to learn the secrets of the art, and during his apprenticeship he had books printed under his care, before his settling definitely in Edinburgh." Myllar not being rich enough to bear the expense of introducing printing into Scotland, was obliged to take a partner, Chepman, a rich tradesman, whose influence with the king facilitated the enterprise. Of course, Caxton did not go to the Continent to learn the art; that is a mere slip of M. Claudin's, for Caxton picked up his knowledge as an incident of his official duties abroad. It would be presumptuous to attempt to decide between two specialists such as M. Claudin and Dr. Dickson; we wonder, however, that the latter has, without comment or explanation, given his own theory in the beginning of his book, and one, certainly opposed to it, of M. Claudin at the end, while at the same time apparently indorsing the French bibliographer's views.

The book is admirably printed by Messrs. Milne & Hutchison, of Aberdeen. The reproductions of old types, marks, and woodcuts are very valuable. Only 500 copies on small paper and 50 on large paper are issued.

DEFECTIVE LITHO-MACHINES.

WE do not think any apology is needed for the introduction into these pages of a portion of the history of a certain litho-machine, involving, as it does, an account of the discovery of some of its defects and the means employed to remedy them. The causes of some defects are at times very obscure, and to find them out often defies the skill of the most experienced printer's engineers, especially so where, as in the instance to which we are going to refer, there are defects in the manufacture which are not obvious, and which the engineer would not expect to exist, because he would have too much faith in his fellow-craftsmen to believe that they would escape their notice, and in their honesty to believe that they would allow them to pass if discovered. We will let the narrator speak for himself:—

"The firm for whom I am managing required another litho-machine, and I was consulted as to whom the com-

mission should be given. Meanwhile an offer was made of a second-hand machine from a dealer who is also an engineer, and I was invited to look at it. Now, as a rule, I fight shy of second-hand machinery; but in the interests of my employers I could not refuse to inspect the proffered machine, as it was by a maker of great experience; and especially as the vendor offered to guarantee its efficiency, and assured us that it was simply parted with by its former owners to make room for a larger one, and that he would take all risks by erecting it, and taking payment only after approval.

Upon examination the machine showed very little wear; the rollers were excellent in quality, and had been kept in good condition, so that there appeared every chance of our acquiring a machine immediately available for work, and it was therefore decided to take it on trial.

Upon erection there was found a difficulty in adjusting the stopping arrangements of the cylinder, which was not of the most approved kind. These bore evidence of having previously been tampered with, but for a reason as yet unknown. A tooth had even been taken off the table rack, and it was found desirable to replace it. These difficulties being overcome, the machine was set to work, and appeared to perform very satisfactorily, and on account of its excellent rolling capacity, I took a fancy to it, and hoped nothing would occur to alter my good opinion. The work for which it was used at first was somewhat coarse in line, and the numbers had not been great. I next employed it for a 5,000 run of a job having a good proportion of fine work upon it, and this turned out far from satisfactory. The fine work became rotten, and was ultimately worn away, but only on one portion of the stone, about two-thirds its width from the gripper-edge. The conclusion arrived at was that there existed a "skid" somewhere, but the question was, where? The rollers and their carriages were carefully scrutinised to see if there was, at the part of the stone just alluded to, any hindrance to the free motions of the rollers, but nothing seemed amiss there. The engineer and vendor was called in, and he sent his most experienced mechanics, but no cause could be found.

I then began to suspect that there was a want of proportion between the traverse of the table and the size of the cylinder, and was confirmed in this by a peculiarity in the blanket, which I found to be worn threadbare over a considerable portion of its surface, the bareness increasing from the gripper to the other edge. This was apparent to the touch, for when the hand was passed over the curve of the cylinder the blanket felt smooth one way and rough in the opposite direction, like a piece of dressed broad-cloth. Further investigation appeared to prove that the cylinder was too small. I again called in the engineer, and told him the conclusions at which I had arrived. 'Yes,' he said, 'all cylinders are made smaller because they have to be clothed by the blanket, which increases the diameter. Had you not better have a thicker blanket put on?' Seeing that the blanket already in use was as thick a one as we employed on any other machine, I demurred to this, but proceeded to have the blanket underlaid with paper, so as to arrive at such a thickness as should practically render the cylinder large enough. To do this tentatively during printing was too slow a proceeding, and altogether of too unscientific a character, to arrive at any sound conclusions.

Now, if the cylinder was too small it would be discovered by measuring its circumference and comparing it with the traverse of the table with which it should correspond. The circumference of the cylinder was found to be 60 in. bare, while the traverse of the table was 61½ in.—a difference which would require a quarter of an inch of blanket (when under pressure) to make good. Upon further investigation it was seen that the pitch line of the toothed wheels upon the cylinder were 3-16ths of an inch greater in radius than the cylinder; this also showing that it left too much for a blanket to make up. I then had the blanket underlaid with printing-paper, experimentally arriving at the necessary thickness by the following method of proceeding. The cylinder being smaller than the pitch line of its toothed wheels, it was evident that when the stone and the cylinder were in rolling contact these toothed wheels, being larger, would move too fast, so that the teeth that were at first being pushed by the rack would gradually travel away from it, until they themselves would seem to push the rack instead of being pushed by it. Inspection showed this to be the case, for the *front* of the teeth, on the rack, first engaged were bright, while the *backs* were bright of some of those that followed, corresponding to the place of the defective work. The cylinder was now packed with paper under the blanket until some red ink put upon the back of the teeth of the rack was no longer wiped off during the passage of the stone through the machine. It took twenty thicknesses of good printing-paper to attain this end. The machine was set to work and matters were much improved; but the packing was so thick that I considered the pressure to be too soft. As a matter of fact the continual action of the rolling of the cylinder over the stone further compressed the paper, and a modified grinding action again set in, so that when the blanket was removed some of the paper was found to be ground to powder. The machine could not be accepted as satisfactory with a cylinder requiring such an amount of covering. The vendor was told of my measurements and experimental tests, and was asked to verify or refute them. His investigations proved me to be right, so that the only alternative left for him was, either to make the machine good or to remove it, as it was obviously defective.

It may here be asked, how any machine-maker of repute could have sent out such a defective piece of work. Well, the point is how would he know of the defects in question? It must be an exceptional occurrence or he could not have kept up even a third-rate name for his machines. There is no doubt on my mind that the mechanic made an error in turning the cylinder up the wrong size, or having met with an accident in breaking a tool, and going too deep, cut it down still more to conceal the matter, and having done so kept his own counsel.

Having diagnosed the disease so far, the next thing was to provide a remedy. Of course the most obvious one was a new cylinder, but this meant too great an expense. I then suggested that the toothed wheels might have their tops turned down and their bottoms slotted deeper, thus reducing the pitch line so as to coincide with the diameter of the cylinder, less the thickness of the blanket. This proceeding would of course reduce the pitch of the teeth (the distance from tooth to tooth) at the same time, and would necessitate the rack being of the same pitch. I proposed then to recast the racks from the existing one so that the shrinkage during cooling would practically reduce the pitch of the teeth and assimilate it to that of the wheel. It remained to make an adjustment in the traverse of the table, and it was hoped a cure would be effected. The vendor, admitting the suggested alterations as probably the best under the circumstances, agreed to carry them out. He did so and they happily removed entirely the fault they were meant to remedy.

The machine from that time printed to our satisfaction, but another defect was now observed that had attracted but little attention during the investigation of the more important matter. Every time the stone and cylinder parted company—that is, at every impression—the framing on one

side could be seen to recover from a thrust and was accompanied by an unpleasant bumping sound that was suggestive of a future breakage. The vendor having called upon me to endorse the account for payment, as the machine was working satisfactorily, I refused to do so until the defect just spoken of was cured, and suggested that it was probably due to the cylinder not being set square with the machine. This, I thought, might have happened by the brasses in which the cylinder shaft runs having changed sides in the re-erection; they were, however, found on investigation to be properly set in. My idea was poohpoohed because it was a suggestion of such unworkmanlike engineering that could not possibly have happened. The vendor sent his manager to examine it, and as he was known to be thoroughly well acquainted with the manufacture of this make of machine, confidence was reposed in his decision. He also decided that the machine could not have been so misconstructed as I had suggested, and, having examined the flooring, he urged that it had given way on the side where the bumping was apparent, and that a re-levelling of the machine would set it right. He caused this to be done, I being all the while sceptical of its proving a cure. It was not a cure, and I determined to do what I had done in the other case to prove or disprove my surmises by an actual measurement.

I had as large a stone put into the machine as it would take, and fitted up a lath of wood, my beam compass in fact, carrying a ruling-pen. I then caused the table to be slowly moved while I pressed the ruling-pen into contact with the stone, and thus obtained a line upon it truly parallel with the sides of the machine. Taking now the compass and resting one point at one end of my line, and taking in the length of the line as a radius, I struck a curve across the stone. Then setting off an equal distance from the straight line, on each side of it, along the curve, two points were obtained the joining of which by a straight line gave a line square with the first one, and with this the sides of the cylinder must agree if the machine were true. This line was tested by other methods and found to be correct. The stone being assumed to be true upon its surface, it was now evident that by resting one edge of a set-square upon it, while the other edge was advanced against the cylinder, and this done at each end of it, a line could be marked upon the stone which would truly represent the place of the cylinder, and that this new line should either coincide with or be parallel to the similar line already obtained, if the machine had been properly constructed. It did not, for when these lines were prolonged to the framing of the machine, they were three-eighths of an inch apart on one side while they touched at the other.

The cylinder of the machine was therefore, in a lesser degree, acting the same as rollers do which are set for so-called diagonal rolling, or waving in distribution. It was pushed violently to the side of the machine, which, giving way by reason of its length and elasticity, recovered itself suddenly as soon as the stone had left the cylinder. This, besides being unmechanical, noisy, and creating a feeling of discomfort among the workpeople, was calculated to break up the machine if permitted to continue.

Having thus proved myself in these matters a better engineer than those whose business it was, I wrote to the vendor complaining that he and his people should leave me to demonstrate to them what they ought to have investigated when the causes were first suggested. This brought the foreman to test the matter for himself, and, with the exception of his preferring to set out his lines on the iron bed for the stone, instead of on a stone placed upon it, he went about the matter in exactly the same manner as I had done, and arrived at the same result. Of course, the cause of the defect having been proved, it had to be remedied. The framing having been examined to see if it had been properly screwed together, it was found that it had been. The mechanic who accompanied the foreman suggested a cure by means of packing the cross-pieces, and so throwing the framing a bit awry, but the latter said, 'No, I should not like to do it that way, Mr. —— would not tolerate a makeshift arrangement.'

So one of the sides was taken off, new holes were made, and the cylinder was effectually and permanently put square with the machine. Of course, there were other small matters to be altered, depending upon the new arrangement of parts, but the result was a machine which has given every satisfaction since it was altered two years ago.

I am doubtful if the vendor was ever grateful to me. He probably thought I was unnecessarily particular, and did him grievous harm instead of good. Supposing I had simply protected my employer by turning out the machine, it is probable that then it would have been sold to several people who would have rejected it in turn, and thus put the vendor to much expense until he could have disposed of the machine at a low price to some one who would be willing to take it at all risks."

We think that the foregoing account is not only interesting,—and we can vouch for its truth,—but that the information given may be useful to machine-minders in thus bringing prominently before them some essential features in the construction of machines, and the manner of testing them. That the present case showed a very exceptional instance of careless engineering we have no doubt; but there is this moral to the tale, that there exists a remedy for every disease if one but possess the knowledge and the skill to find it out.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S EDITION OF "THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

OWING to the success attending the production of Mr. Payne's edition of "The Arabian Nights," which has considerably advanced in price, much interest has been felt in the long-promised literal translation of the same work by Captain Burton. We have received the following prospectus, issued to subscribers, which, as it is probably unique of its kind, we publish *in extenso*:—

THE BOOK OF THE THOUSAND NIGHTS AND A NIGHT.

CAPTAIN BURTON, in behalf of the Kama Shastra Society, of London and Benares, has much pleasure in informing the Subscribers to the above book that he has placed the MSS. in the hands of a high-class firm of printers, who are now busily engaged in preparing the first volume. This will be ready towards the end of August, and it is anticipated that the subsequent volumes will be issued to the Subscribers at the rate of one volume per month.

It has been a matter of regret to Captain Burton that he has been unable to bring out this work at an earlier date, but his unexpected and unavoidable detention in Trieste necessarily suspended the production of the work for the space of three or four months.

Subscribers are now invited to send in their subscriptions to Messrs. Coutts' Bank, where a separate account has been opened for the purpose. These may be sent in—

(1.) For the whole ten volumes at once,
(2.) Or for the first five,
(3.) Or for one volume at a time,

as is most convenient to the Subscribers. It would, however, be

a matter of great convenience to Captain BURTON, and would save a considerable amount of labour and correspondence, if Subscribers would adopt the first of the courses suggested. All amounts thus lodged at Messrs. COUTTS' Bank *in advance* will be left untouched till the books have actually been supplied to the Subscribers, and it is, of course, clearly understood that no Subscriber can take less than the ten volumes.

It will also save much trouble if Subscribers would kindly write to Messrs. COUTTS, enclosing amount of Subscription, and at the same time a separate note to Mr. HEATH, advising him of payment.

Captain BURTON has appointed Mr. H. R. HEATH, of 54, Cazenove-road, Stamford Hill, London, N., as his Agent, whose sole responsibility is to correspond with the Subscribers and see that their books are duly forwarded to them on receipt of the subscription by Messrs. COUTTS.

It will be a matter of convenience to Captain BURTON that the Cheques should be made payable to his wife, Mrs. ISABEL BURTON.

P.S.—Subscribers may be pleased to learn that Mr. Payne's nine volumes issued at nine guineas, now fetch from fourteen to twenty-one.

23, DORSET STREET,
PORTMAN SQUARE, *July* 2, 1885.

In the first place, it is somewhat singular that the price of the work is not mentioned, but, what is still more important, no statement is made of the number of copies to be printed. It was generally understood by subscribers that a limited edition only would be struck off; hence the silence on this head may lead to the conclusion that the printing order will be simply governed by public demand. If this be not the case, Captain Burton should at once, in his own interest, make the matter clear. We are further told that the printing has been placed "in the hands of a high-class firm of printers," but, as the name is carefully suppressed, the "high-class firm" is evidently not proud of the distinction. Can it be one and the same firm that printed Mr. Payne's edition, and somehow forgot to add their imprint, thus rendering themselves liable to a legal penalty? Captain Burton kindly offers to subscribers three alternatives as to payment, suggesting that they should elect to pay for all ten volumes in advance—although why subscribers, who are offered no inducement to do so, should lodge their money with Messrs. Coutts for ten or perhaps twelve months is not clear, particularly as Captain Burton is careful to state the cash "will be left untouched till the books have actually been supplied to subscribers."

We had always heard associated with the publication of this important work the name of Mr. Quaritch, which is now, however, conspicuous by its absence, nor is, apparently, the name of any other leading publishing house to be identified with its production. The prospectus we refer to bears evidence (from the first to notably the last clause) of the 'prentice hand, and would certainly not have been issued in its present form by any London publisher. Mr. Heath, a gentleman residing in a northern suburb, and, as far as we are aware, unknown in the publishing trade, is to act as agent for the disposal of the copies.

We doubt if the gallant Captain has been well advised in thus ignoring the ordinary channels of publication. "The Arabian Nights" is, we should say, a dangerous book to translate literally and publish, and we hope Captain Burton will well consider the nature of his translation, upon which he has lavished such severe labour; otherwise we warn him, in all friendliness, that the work, although published by subscription, is likely enough to be pronounced "an injury to public morals," to the danger of himself and the "high-class firm of printers." We await the issue of the first volume, since much will depend upon the spirit in which the translation has been undertaken; certainly, the original text is not suitable for general circulation unless edited with the utmost care and discretion.

At the moment of going to press, we learn that Captain Burton has written the following letter, which throws light upon several of the questions that we have raised in our preceding remarks, and which, therefore, in justice to him, we insert:—

In answer to many inquiries from friends and others, will you allow me to repeat, through your columns, that my translation of the "Arabian Nights" will be strictly limited to 1,000 copies, each sent with its own number to picked subscribers, and to renew the promise which I before made, that no cheaper edition shall be printed? Correspondents have complained that I have not stated the price, but I have mentioned over and over again that there are ten volumes, at one guinea each. My object in making it so expensive is to keep it from the public. I am also troubled with inquiries as to who is my publisher. I am my own publisher, inaugurating (Inshallah) a golden age for authors. Jesting apart, the book has no publisher. It is printed by myself for the benefit of personal friends, and nothing is more repugnant to me than the idea of a book of the kind being published or being put into the hands of any publisher.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. ARTHUR READE.

CHAPTER XII.—THE INTERVIEWER.

THE interviewer is a creation of American civilisation, and arises out of the universal curiosity among Americans for the details of private life and the opinions of public men. In America every public man is regarded as public property, and every visitor who has made himself famous is put into the witness-box often before he sets foot on the shore. What does he hink about free trade? What does he think of American institutions? What has he come for? and a hundred other questions are put to him by an inquisitive reporter in the pay of an inquisitive public.

As to the value of the system, different men hold different views. Mr. Herbert Spencer considers it an invasion of personal liberty; Sir Stafford Northcote would like the interviewer "kept within moderate and manageable bounds"; Mr. W. D. Howells characterises interviewing as an "abominable practice"; whilst Oliver Wendell Holmes describes the interviewer as a "product of over-civilisation, who does for the living what the undertaker does for the dead," and suggests that he should wear a badge like a war correspondent, and produce a certificate from three orthodox clergymen of the same belief. Oscar Wilde furnished the interviewers with a fine subject for the display of their peculiar descriptive faculty. Never had there been a visitor who had afforded them more amusement and more "copy." Every newspaper interviewed him, and everybody contrived to invent something fresh about him. It may be imagined, therefore, that Mr. Wilde's opinion of his friends who advertised him so freely is not very flattering. "There are no idle men in America," he says; "every man has something to do, and very few take any interest in politics. One career they go into extensively is journalism; for the first thing a baby does in America when he is able to read and write is to start a newspaper. It seems strange to English people their intrusion into private life. I was asked by an interviewer at Chicago for some details of my private life, but I told him I had not got one,—it was stopped at the Custom-house in New York."

On the other hand, the Hon. Russell Lowell admits its usefulness in so far as it "enables public men out of power to make speeches from which they would other-

wise be precluded." Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, who has visited America twice in the interests of emigrants, considers it the most useful invention conceivable, as well as the most amusing. "The interviewer is an inquirer," he points out, "and, if he asks you questions upon subjects which he thinks may interest the readers of his journal, if he inquires whither you are going, and what your object may be in visiting certain places, and reports the particulars, the persons likely to promote your object will communicate with you, and people in the towns mentioned become aware of your visit, and bestow attentions and courtesy which otherwise could never be rendered. If you have special ideas you want to propagate, the interviewer is your best friend." On one occasion, when travelling in Massachusetts, a gentleman who had met Mr. Holyoake at an hotel joined the train at a wayside station. "Having calculated that I should be in that train," says Mr. Holyoake, "he dropped in quite 'promiscuously.' In the most casual manner he found an opportunity of entering into conversation with me, and incidentally asked me about my early religious life, and then concerning social and political affairs in which I had been engaged. His inquiries were in no way obtrusive, nor were they one-sided, as I, glad at falling in with a communicative passenger, asked many questions myself. The next morning I read in the *Boston Herald* an article beginning, 'There arrived last night at Adams's House an English visitor'; and then followed a description of my career and views, and what the writer was pleased to consider my public services, expressed with perfect good taste. The character of the article laid me under obligation to the writer, who was clearly a master in the art of interviewing. His materials were retained in a trained memory; he respected what might be counted as private particulars of an unguarded and friendly conversation, and presented to the public what a gentleman might relate, and what a visitor concerned might even find gratification in seeing told."

At present, interviews have not become features of English newspapers, for a reason explained by Mr. Henry Labouchere. "Are you aware," he asked, as he composed himself comfortably in an arm-chair in the editorial room of the *Pall Mall Gazette*,—"are you aware how much you are degrading the dignity of the Press by the introduction of interviewers? The dignity of the Press is a strange and inscrutable thing, which suffers severely at your hands. The other day at a club I heard two estimable gentlemen conversing, as is their wont, upon the decadence of all contemporary things. 'What are we coming to?' asked one; 'interviews in the *Pall Mall Gazette!*' 'Yes,' said the other, in sympathetic unison, 'and not only interviews, but pictures!' As for myself," continued Mr. Labouchere, with his genial smile, "I once created a perfect insurrection at the office of a London daily with which I was connected financially by suggesting that it might be well to display an advertisement across two columns. Every one rose up in arms, down to the printer's boy at the door, and there was no one who was not ready to protest that to carry an advertisement across two columns, breaking the line for that purpose, was an innovation which would be fatal to the 'dignity of the Press.' It is a superstition, a fetish, which is invoked whenever anything is proposed to be done that has not been done by our ancestors." It is not unlikely, however, that interviewing will, in the course of a few years, be adopted by all newspapers; and the reporter who can extract information on burning questions will, at all times, increase the value of his services to any newspaper.

Reference has been made to the value of a good memory; and we may, therefore, fittingly conclude this chapter with a brief account of the means adopted by Mr. W. T. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to strengthen his memory. In a biographical sketch of his father, a well-known northern Congregational minister, this enterprising editor wrote:—"Another most useful habit which my father inculcated was that of remembering the leading points of whatever we heard, and repeating them over to him when he came home. Many a painful moment I have had when I forgot the heads of a sermon, but the training was most useful. Afterwards, when we grew older we were set to take notes. My brother Herbie taught himself shorthand in this fashion. I, less fortunate, was confined to longhand; but the habit of taking a condensed *précis* of a speech or sermon stood me in good stead in after life. To this hour, if I want a condensed report of a speech, I would rather have my longhand summary than the cut-down report of the most efficient reporter. These reports at first were read over on Sunday night to the family, criticised, approved or condemned, as the case might be. I remember once having to take a speech of Mr. Goschen's at Ripon myself, our reporter having missed the train. I did three columns single-handed before the paper went to press, and I remember thinking that it would have been impossible but for the exercise in rapid note-taking gained in taking down my father's sermons. This faculty of remembering what has been said to you in order to repeat it at home has been of great use to me in many ways. In interviewing it is invaluable. I have frequently, without taking a single note, been able to dictate or write out three columns of close print report of an interview, to the accuracy of which the person interviewed has given his most emphatic testimony. The report of the interview which was the means of securing the despatch of General Gordon to the Soudan was dictated entirely from memory at two o'clock in the morning, after a long and fatiguing day."

THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.—No. IV.

PHOTOGRAPHY AS APPLIED TO PRINTING.

IT is beyond our province, in these pages to deal with Photography except in its limited applications, as an adjunct and auxiliary to printing, whether letterpress or lithographic. The exhibits at South Kensington which may, accordingly, be here referred to, are of much interest, if not of very considerable extent, and several may be regarded as the germs of important future improvements in the two reproductive processes.

These exhibits, except where otherwise stated, will be found in Group XXIX., located in the South Central Gallery. In order to economise space in the endeavour to give the reader an intelligent idea of the principal characteristics of the several exhibits, we will describe the collective features of the whole display, pointing out the improvements made, and then give a list of what more especially concerns printers.

The student will find that these exhibits may all be divided into illustrations of methods used (1) in the production of negatives, and (2) in the obtaining of prints from such negatives. The Exhibition only takes cognisance of processes introduced during the last twenty-five years, and this period includes the era of revolution in the art of photography—the practical abandonment of the wet for the dry plates. This has marvellously enlarged the sphere of the art. The printing processes have been commensurably improved, the march of

progress having begun when Swan, in 1864, was for the first time able to render the production of prints a commercial possibility. But for purposes of popular education and for the requirements of publishers, the changes effected in both branches of the subject have been altogether eclipsed by the discoveries made since it was noted by Paul Oreloth, in 1854, that bichromated gelatine after being exposed to light was capable of taking greasy ink. Then, "half-tone" pictures were produced, and by the lithographic process these were made available for printing on ordinary paper. At first the gelatine films used for obtaining the impression were so tender as to last for only a few pulls in the press, but Albert, of Munich, hardened the film with bichromated gelatine and exposed the back surface to light through the plate. As Captain Abney has pointed out in the preface to the Catalogue, this is really the foundation of all the photo-mechanical processes of printing now extant.

The modifications of this method which are now available to the printer are well illustrated. Hardening the films is done in several other ways. One plan is to remove the film from the plate and after exposure to cement it on to metal plates. This is the system adopted by Ernest Edwards, and known as the "Heliotype." Then there is the different method, dating from 1864, called "Woodburytype." In this the picture in gelatine is made, the soluble portions are washed away, and there is left a print in relief that can be used as a mould from which to make an electro, or it can be pressed into soft metal. The last is the present plan adopted by Mr. W. Woodbury. Some excellent specimens are shown by Mr. J. W. Swan, as mentioned below. This inventor was, in 1864, working independently in the same direction as Mr. Woodbury. The process is to make a mould by washing away the soluble portions, to fill it with pigment and gelatine, and press it against a flat paper surface. Thus *facsimiles* of the original gelatine print are obtained in any quantity. The method is shown in actual operation by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons (Limited), in the East Gallery. Their stall (No. 2,026) indeed, furnishes in addition many instructive examples of blocks for printing from, produced by various photographic processes.

Woodbury has since made a further modification by reproducing the negative in gelatine, which thus becomes a mould, covering it with tinfoil, and using this as a surface from which to reproduce the pigment prints. This is known as Stannotype, and is exhibited by Woodbury, Treadaway, & Co. (Limited). Photo-lithography was introduced about 1860; its principle being that a transfer in greasy ink is made on paper coated with bichromated gelatine from a negative, which is applied like an ordinary litho transfer to the stone or zinc.

The following is the list of exhibits of the description above mentioned :—

Warnerke (L.), Silverhowe, Champion-hill.

Various photographic processes based on newly-discovered properties of gelatine emulsions.

Morgan & Kidd, Kew Foot-road, Richmond.

The Argentic Gelatino-bromide process.

Henderson (A. L.), 49, King William-street.

Ceramic enamels and apparatus for making emulsion and coating plates.

Sayce (B. J.), Redcross-chambers, Liverpool.

The Collodio-bromide process.

James (T.), 32, Great George-street, Liverpool.

Elastic photo-printing blocks for typographic press.

Macbeth (Norman), Victoria-foundry, Bolton.

Process for producing printing-surfaces on blocks by means of gelatine photo-reliefs.

Woodbury, Treadaway, & Co. (Limited), 116 & 117, Great Saffron-hill.

The Stannotype photographic printing-process.

Woodbury Permanent Printing Company, 157, Great Portland-street, and Castlebar, Ealing.

Woodburytype and carbon-printing; examples of each process, showing the connexion between the two.

Platinotype Company, 29, Southampton-row, High Holborn.

The process of Platinotype has not been mentioned yet. It was brought out by Mr. W. Willis. If a paper be coated with ferric oxalate and a chloro-platinite of potassium, and then exposed to light through a negative, the light will reduce the ferric salt to the ferrous state. When so reduced, if the paper be floated on a warm solution of neutral potassium oxalate, the ferrous oxalate is at once dissolved, and at the moment of solution reduces the platinous salt to the metallic state, depositing it on the paper. In this way a fixture is built up, and hence is derived the name Platinotype. The process is very interesting, and may in the future be most extensively adopted. The company shows the image visible before development and the developed image, which, consisting of metallic platinum only, is unalterable. The results are artistic, and the process is simple and rapidly worked.

Swan (J. W.), Bromley, Kent.

Carbon-printing, or Autotype; illustrated by models and examples. Photomezzotint, also known as Woodburytype; a new method of printing from photographically-produced intaglio plates; illustrations of Photogravure, or photographically-produced intaglio plates for copper-plate printing; illustrations of Photo-block printing, or photographically-produced blocks for letterpress printing, &c. This is, probably, the most instructive exhibit in the gallery.

Bernstein (W.), 72, Finborough-road, South Kensington.

Photopeinture, a new method of reproducing oil paintings to the original or any size. The colouring is done by hand.

Long (C. A.), 72, Piccadilly.

The Photolith.

The following are shown in Group XXVI., in the Eastern Gallery.

Ayling (Jas. J.), 4, Crane-court, Fleet-street.

Improved apparatus for preparing drawing or transfer-paper, which, being photographed or lithographed on a zinc plate, produces illustrations for use with type. The whole process of making the blocks, from the artist's drawing to a complete printing-surface, is shown.

Dallas (D. C.), 12, Crane-Court, Fleet-street.

Dallastype and Dallastint photograving. Some references to this were made in our two previous numbers.

Hancock (C.), Ennersdale-road, Lewisham.

Photo-engraving on glass, &c.

Meisenbach Co. (Limited), 31, Farringdon-street.

Blocks for letterpress printing produced direct from photographs; specimen from Meisenbach blocks.

Sprague & Co., 22, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

The Ink-Photo process by steam-power, and photolithography.

Waterlow & Sons (Limited), Great Winchester-street.

Blocks for printing from by various photographic processes; the Woodbury Printing process, with presses for working.

MOTORS.

In the Middle Court of the South Gallery will be found a number of engines, many of great interest. They do not, however, come strictly within our purview, but the following motors are especially associated with printing, and must not be here overlooked :—

The Otto Engines, by Messrs. Crossley Bros., Openshaw, Manchester.

This firm has one of the most important displays in the entire Exhibition; but its extent is liable to be misunderstood owing to many of the engines being dispersed throughout the different buildings. At their own stand in Group IV., devoted to "Prime Movers," and located in the Middle Court of the South Gallery, there are three engines. One is a 7 h.p. horizontal, of an entirely new design,—the first one made of this pattern. Another is a 4 h.p. twin cylinder, also quite new. The special points of this engine are,—the steadiness of its running, its compactness of design, and exquisite finish. There is an ignition at every revolution, and the charges of gas are increased or decreased automatically, to suit the various requirements of the load. A ¾ h.p. engine is also shown here. In the official printing-office of the Executive Committee there is a 16 h.p. (indicating 40 h.p.) engine employed for driving a newspaper-machine and thirteen other printing-machines, a litho-machine, two guillotines, and a variety of other appliances. At the stand of Messrs. Clement Smith & Co., is a 2 h.p. engine, driving a large litho-machine. At Messrs. Harrild's stand a 6 h.p. engine drives a large litho-machine and four large letterpress machines, besides two ticket-machines, two type-casting machines, and an envelope-machine. A 2 h.p. engine drives the *Graphic* machine, and a 3½ h.p. engine drives another printing-machine. In other parts

of the building may be seen a 3½ h.p. engine driving dynamo and electric lighting-machines, in the Eastern Corridor; a 3½ h.p. engine in Old London, used by Messrs. Elkington & Co. in electrotyping; a 2 h.p. vertical and 1½ h.p. in the Upper Annexe and the Western Corridor; 3½ h.p. at Messrs. Mappin's stand; two 3½ h.p. at the Aquarium pumping-station. The engines, therefore, are "all over the shop"; in every instance winning the admiration of those who watch their working, and can appreciate steadiness of motion and beautiful finish. Almost every type of the Crossley engine may be seen in some part, and the whole result is undoubtedly a real triumph for that great and enterprising Company. It is stated that more than 1,400 Otto gas-engines are driving printing-machines in this country alone, and the consumption of gas is claimed—the manufacturers say, guaranteed—to be 25 to 75 per cent. less than in any other gas-engine. Crossley's patent self-starter, said to be the safest, best, and simplest made, may now be added.

Andrew (J. E. H.) & Co., Stockport, and 80, Queen Victoria-street, London.

The Improved Bisschop Gas Engine; the "Stockport" Silent Gas Engine. These engines are shown in the Middle Court of the South Gallery, and are attracting considerable attention. The "Bisschop" for small powers, from 1 man to 1½, 2, and 4 man, which are the four sizes now made, have proved an undoubted success, no less than 1,900 of this type of engine being now at work, driving all kinds of machines, printing-machines among the rest. They are extremely economical, the approximate cost of gas being for the four sizes from ½d. to 1¼d. per hour. The "Stockport" Silent Gas Engine is intended for larger powers. It is an horizontal, with an impulse every revolution, and is made from 2 h.p. upwards.

These two engines have already largely displaced steam in printing offices of a moderate size, and in a multitude of instances where small offices could not have commanded power at all, they have proved a useful and practical motor. In the latter respect they have given a considerable impulse to printing in the country and the Colonies. There is a great future in store for these or any other practicable engines. The price of gas must eventually be very much reduced. In various parts of the Exhibition may be seen evidences of the use to which many of the products of coal distillation are already put. A few years ago, gas was the only useful material; all the rest—besides coke, which was almost a drug on the hands of the gas companies—was literally waste. Now, the most beautiful colours—many capable of being made into coloured printing-inks, are obtained from the refuse, and qualified chemists believe that when science is adequately installed, and all the products rendered available, gas will be the "refuse" and chemical agents the staple result. Then, gas may be sold even in London at as low as 6d. per thousand cubic feet; and such a state of things will completely revolutionise our present mode of obtaining motive power for nearly all kinds of machinery.

Bailey (W. H.) & Co., Albion Works, Salford, Manchester. Slow Combustion Hot-Air Engine. Bailey's Patent.

Although the principle of conversion of heat into work by means of hot-air engines has so far made but little progress, and is confined to machines of small power, this invention of Alderman Bailey, of Salford, ought to be more widely known. It is extremely simple and may be easily managed. The air is usually heated by means of a small coke or gas fire, but the regulations of the Exhibition precluding the adoption of the ordinary plan, a small gas flame is substituted. The furnace will burn up almost any kind of rubbish, and the engine developes remarkable power in proportion to its size. It is especially useful in country places where gas is dear or inaccessible. Many of the engines are now in use, and an increasing demand is springing up for them.

Blennerhasset (J. F.), 1a, Vernon-street, King's Cross-road. The Blennerhasset "Perfect" Hydraulic Engine, driving one of Messrs. Richmond & Co.'s "Hatton" Treadle Platen Printing-Machines.

The Blennerhasset is a small hydraulic engine specially adapted to driving small printing-machines, and claiming to be an ever-ready, effective, reliable, and economical substitute for manual labour. It is shown in a somewhat obscure place, where it is nearly sure to be overlooked by casual visitors—in the Music Annexe of the Central Gallery. The engine occupies remarkably little space, and requires, besides being kept clean, the least attention; the cost of maintenance being, it is stated, so small as to be almost inestimable. The special construction of the water passage and valves renders it noiseless; the price is very moderate; and, where it is desirable, the water, after it has been used, can be stored and applied to any subsequent purpose, being absolutely as pure on leaving the engine as when it entered it, or as if it had merely run through a tap.

Of Messrs. Richmond's "Hatton" Treadle Platen it is almost unnecessary to say anything here. It is an excellent press in every respect, and possesses the various improvements that considerable experience has suggested. It is built with the greatest accuracy throughout, and, all parts being made to templet, are, therefore, interchangeable. The shafts and spindles are all of steel. There is an ink duct applied to the distributing disc, and the rollers are so arranged that they all pass completely over the form. The frisket fingers can be brought on to the platen while it is standing at any angle. The machine runs easily and lightly, and is very cheap in price. The address of the manufacturers is 31 & 32, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

PRINTING-INK GRINDING-MILLS.

Messrs. Brinjes & Goodwin, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, are bringing before the attention of printers and ink-manufacturers a "Granite Roller Grinding Mill." There are three granite rollers of equal diameter fixed horizontally on a strong massive frame, and capable of grinding any of the materials used in the composition of black or coloured ink. The centre roller, besides having a rotary motion, is also given a lateral movement, which not only grinds the material better than in some other mills, but also keeps the three rollers in good order. There are springs between the rollers, obviating the risk of fracture when some foreign substance, such as a piece of metal or a nail, happens to get between them. In such a case the rollers open, and the intruding matter passes safely out through the bottom. Through being made of granite, the rollers are very easily cleaned, and their material is much more suitable for the purpose than metal, which often acts prejudicially upon colours. The machine is about 4 feet high, and will stand in a space of about 5 feet square.

This mill is also adapted for other purposes than grinding printing-ink. Messrs. Woolff & Sons, of the Falcon Pencil Works, York-road, Battersea, use it as a levigator for graphite, &c., in the manufacture of lead-pencils, and term it the most intelligently-constructed mill they have seen. The mill is shown in the Western Gallery, Stand No. 1,135. Immediately adjoining are two separate stands, in which may be seen

BAG-MAKING MACHINERY.

Considerable improvements have been made in the apparatus manufactured by Mr. F. D. Bumsted, of Cannock Chase Foundry, Hednesford, Staffordshire, since it was last shown to the printing trade at an exhibition. The Coates and Bissick Machines are so well known that their features need hardly be dwelt upon. The proprietors of the patents are now Messrs. J. J. Bissicks & F. D. Bumsted, who are issuing the "Bumsted Patent Machine." It is intended for the manufacture of square-bottomed paper-bags from webs of paper. The bags are pasted and completed in one process. The machines produce bags from the smallest sizes—the banker's five-pound cash-bags, made at a speed of forty per minute, to a bag that will hold 20-lb. of raw sugar. When power is not available a treadle and fly-wheel attachment is added, with which a girl can make from 600 to 800 bags per hour. Although this rate of output is so remarkable, the waste of such work is reduced to a minimum. A half-horse Otto gas-engine will drive ten of the machines. They are daily watched by a considerable crowd, who express much astonishment at their rapidity and automatic character throughout.

Mr. Bumsted is also making a new "Angle Cutting Machine" for use in the bag trade. It is a cheap apparatus for cutting papers of all kinds for making into bags. It is fitted with a gauge worked by screw and hand-wheel in front of the table, a bright turned fly-wheel, and adjusting screws for setting the knife vertically. The knife is made of the proper angle for making bags, either by machine or hand, but a straight knife may be fitted. The whole forms a cheap, durable, and useful cutting-machine.

Two small engines, specially adapted to the wants of printers, are also shown by this exhibitor, at Stand No. 176, South Gallery. They will run at any speed, fast or slow, rendering them useful for driving printing-machines, doing various classes of work. When started they do not require further attention. These engines are on Chandler's patent. For electrotypers several kinds are applicable, as they drive dynamos direct up to 1,200 revolutions per minute, and are remarkably silent. They are very durable, and, in the consumption of oil, very economical. Eight sizes, from 2 to 30-horse-power, are made. No lubricators are required, although the pistons and valves

and all the working parts of the engine are thoroughly lubricated, instead of the steam; the oil being retained inside the engine, and being prevented from passing away with the exhaust steam.

THE "TYPE-PRINTER."

THIS is the name given by the inventor, Mr. E. Wright, 103, Ivanhoe-road, to a very curious apparatus, exhibited at Stand No. 2,058, Eastern Gallery. It is intended for the production of a matrix for stereotyping without the form being set up in the usual way. A "matrix composer" was shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and many attempts have been made in the same direction since; but after a while nothing has been heard of them. The inventor thinks that he has brought the problem under such easy and promising conditions as were never before attained. The principle of the Type-Printer is the use of as many alphabets of type as will be required to set up one line. The line is then operated by key mechanism. In a writing-machine no attempt need be made to overcome the difficulty caused by the differing width of letters. In a stereo-matrix machine, on the contrary, this is one of the chief conditions of success, and it has hitherto been one of the principal causes of failure, for irregularly-gauged lines are quite unserviceable in printing. In this invention the types, say 100 in each bar, are mounted at the end of tubes with a flexible and extensible connexion formed of helical and ribbon spring. In the whole machine there would be a large number of these—at least 5,000 for a 16-em column. The whole of the bars having been brought into the desired combination, the operator passes a rod through the line of types at the printing line, draws them forward, and presses them together. A few more types are set in each line than the measure is likely to require, and the quads are made compressible; hence by varying the pressure at the sides, the spacing is close or wide as required. The line of type in its compressed form is then held firmly between jaws, and the matrix is pressed against it.

However crude this proposition may appear, there are several suggestive points about it, which seem to tend towards a practicable realisation of an old problem, under these new conditions. All previous inventors have proceeded on the principle of impressing the matrix letter by letter, as the keys are touched. The result has been the inevitable distortion of the matrix, owing to the close successive impressions. In this machine the impression of the matrix is line by line. There is thus less distortion, even when papier-mâché is used; but with letter smaller than bourgeois, the lines would, the inventor admits, have to be leaded, unless a very suitable matrix material were found. Unlike any other invention, in this plan errors can be corrected, as each line is read in the metal before it is impressed. On the other hand, authors' corrections or blunders, caused by bad copy, are unprovided for. The rate of speed, too, would not approach that of a composing-machine setting up type in one continuous line, to be justified by hand subsequently.

If there were a thoroughly practical method of producing by mechanical means a matrix for stereotyping applicable to average straightforward book or news work, there is no doubt that it would present certain advantages. The expense of a great portion of the type, the waste, and the cost of renewal would be saved. The work might be done at a greater speed than at present, and therefore at a reduced cost; the loss of time in distribution would be entirely saved. The effective cheapening of Printing would certainly give an impetus to certain branches of the trade, especially the production of cheap newspapers. As we have already remarked, the idea of this Type Printer is quite in an inchoate condition; the principle was only brought to its present form a few weeks ago. For the present its applications only are of practical use. It would make a useful addressing and endorsing machine. The alphabet bars being brought into position by hand, the printing line may be inked and worked from as many times as desired. Little skill is wanted in setting for such a purpose. As a key type-writer, the character of the impression does not depend on the uniformity and delicacy of the touch, thus providing for better work. Altogether Mr. Wright may be said to have produced a novel and ingenious apparatus, the possibilities of which it is not possible to estimate at present.

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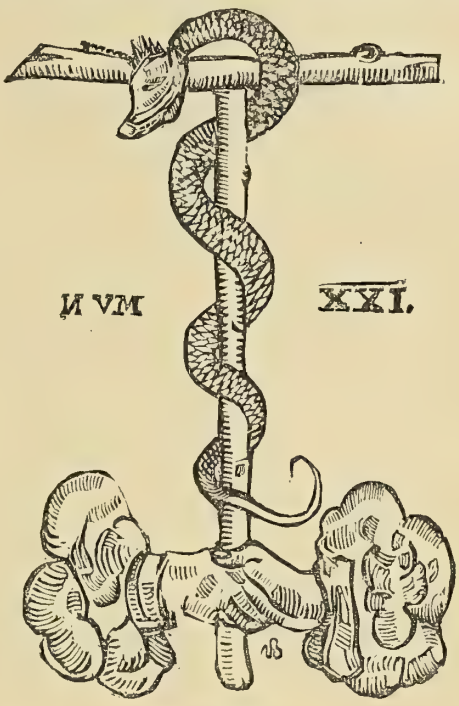

LONDON: 1542-1573.

WOLFE (REYNOLD).

Towards the latter part of the fifteenth century there were several printers of this name: as George Wolfe, of Baden, who printed at Paris from 1491 to 1499; Nicholas Wolfe, at Lyons, in 1498 and 1499; Nicholas Wolfe, a German, 1502; and Thomas Wolfe, at Basle, in 1527. It is probable that Reynold or Reginald Wolfe, who was King's Printer, was related to one or more of them, and was of foreign extraction. It is, however, certain that he was a learned man, a good antiquary, a great promoter of the Reformation, and that he enjoyed the favour of Henry VIII., Cromwell, Earl of Essex, Archbishop Cranmer, and others. He spent twenty-five years in collecting materials for a "Universal Cos-

mogony," which, though left unarranged at his death, formed the foundation of Holinshead's "Chronicles," as is stated in the dedication. It was Stow's intention, had he lived another year, to have printed Reynold Wolfe's "Chronicle,"

which was begun and finished by desire of Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Wolfe's printing-office stood in St. Paul's-churchyard, at the sign of the Brazen Serpent, which emblem he used as a device. Stow thought that he built his dwelling "from the ground, out of the old chapel which he purchased of the king at the dissolution of the monasteries; on the same ground he had several other tenements, and afterwards purchased several leases of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's." He followed his typographical occupation for some years with great reputation; he printed most of Archbishop Cranmer's writings, and was also employed by other eminent men. Ames says that he was the first person who enjoyed a patent for being printer to the king in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; by which instrument he was also authorised to be his majesty's bookseller and stationer, with an annuity of 26s. 8d. during life. All other booksellers and stationers were prohibited from printing or selling any of his books. During Queen Mary's reign Ames supposes that Wolfe was employed in preparing the materials which compose Holinshead's "Chronicle." In the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, he became Master of the Stationers' Company, to which he was a generous benefactor and one of the original members. In 1564, 1567, and 1572, he again served the same office. He is thought to have died in 1573, when he was buried in the church of St. Faith.

The portrait herewith is that drawn by Faithorne, and reprinted in Ames's "Typographical Antiquities." Wolfe used two devices, the larger one of which is here reproduced. It was probably adopted from some foreign printer, as the serpent was usually introduced in their devices. "This, perhaps," says Johnson in the "Typographia," "came from Conrad Neobanus (*vide* his 'Apostolorum et Sanctorum Concilia,' 1510, 4to). There appears to have been some tangible figure of this device, probably a carved sign, since in the will of Wolfe's widow the Brazen Serpent is a part of the goods bequeathed to her other son Robert. Wolfe's other device, of which there are two sizes, consisted of an elegant cartouche German shield, on which is represented a fruit tree and two boys, one of whom is taking down the fruit with a stick, whilst the other is taking it up off the ground. A large scroll of two folds passes between the upper branches of the tree containing the word "Charitas" in small Roman characters; whence this device is called by Ames and Herbert the "Tree of Charity."

Wolff (H.). Die Schwierigkeiten der Correctoren u. Drucker. In Herrig's "Archives Belgiques," xxiii. pp. 451.

Wolffger (Georg). Neu-auffgesetztes Format-Büchlein, oder Vorgestellte Nachrichtungs-Figuren wie man auff der löblichen Kunst Buch-Druckerey in allen gross- vnd kleinen Formaten die Columnen recht ordentlich ausschiessen vnd stellen soll: Mit nothwendigem Unterricht in Abtheilung der halben Bögen 3. Th. 4. Th. 6. Th. &c. Allen Kunst-Verwandten zu nutzlichen Gebrauch gesetzt und gedruckt worden Anno Christi M.DC.LXXIII. Graz. Oblong 8vo.

Thirty leaves, twenty-one of which are numbered. This, a most interesting and curious book of plans of impositions, giving also figures of a Press and all a Printer's working tools, by the use of brass-rule and types only, with great skill; the whole being composed in leisure-time and holidays. The author was a compositor in the "Widmanstetterischen Druckerey," and finished his schemes of imposition in 1670, when he set up the following title-page for them:—"Neu-auffgesetztes Format-Büchlein, darinnen abgesetzte Figuren, wie man die Columen ausschiessen soll, in allen gemeinen Formaten (*sic.*), mit sambt deren Abtheilungen. Allen der löblichen Buchdruckerey-Kunst Erfahrnen, besonders denen Setzer-Gesellen, vnd Lehrjungen gantz nutzlich vnd befürderlich zu gebrauchen, weilen es nicht alles im Gedächtnuss kan behalten werden. In der Landsfürstlichen Haupt-Stadt Grätz in den Druck gegeben, von Georgen Wolffger, B.G. 1670." He appears to have occupied two years in completing the curious designs for the additional pages, and then to have reprinted his title-page in 1673, as above.

Woltmann (Dr. Alfred). Geschichte der Deutschen Kunst im Elsass. Leipzig: 1876. 8vo. pp. xvi. 330. 74 illustrations.

A history of German art architecture, painting, &c., in Alsace. A considerable part of the work is devoted to the subject of early wood-engraving in Strasbourg, and there are many choice specimens reproduced in facsimile.

Wood (A. A.). Popular Lectures for the Magic Lantern: The History of Printing. London: [1870]. 8vo.

Wood (James). Specimens of Printing-Types for Book, Newspaper, and General Work. London: [1875]. 8vo.

Wood & Co. The New French Mode of Stereotyping. A broadside.

Wood & Sharwoods. The Specimen Book of Types cast at the Austin Letter Foundry. London: 1839 and 1844. 4to.

About the early part of the present century, one of the well-known foundries was that of Richard Austin, situated in Worship-street, Finsbury. He was followed by his son George Austin (as Austin & Son in 1824), a very clever punch-cutter. The foundry was afterwards bought by R. W. Wood, the elder, a typefounder. Subsequently he was joined by Sharwoods, Samuel and Thomas, the foundry being carried on at 120, Aldersgate-street, also the manufacture of printing material. Wood died September 28, 1845, aged 38. The foundry was then carried on by the two Sharwoods. After the death of the last surviving member of the Sharwoods, Thomas, the foundry was thrown into Chancery. It subsequently passed to two sons of R. M. Wood, named J. and R. M. Wood. They removed it from Aldersgate-street to 89, West Smithfield, and then to Farringdon-road, and here carried on business besides as printers' brokers, manufacturers of materials, also publishing the *Typographic Advertiser*.

R. M. Wood had two other sons, who became typefounders, in Islington. They bought, in 1849, the plant of Geo. Williamson, typefounder, Parkfield-street, and greatly added to it by electrotyping matrices. Austin Wood died February 21, 1883, aged 43. His brother Rowland now carries on the business.

The Islington firm claim that it was Austin Wood who modified the old style Roman to the present; the other branch of the family claim that it was George Austin.

Woodberry (George E.). A History of Wood-Engraving. New York: 1883. 4to. pp. xii. 221. 90 woodcut illustrations.

A popular treatise. The illustrations are specimens in fac-simile of wood-engravings from the earliest period, and from the original blocks of recent artists.

Out and About.

I.—MESSRS. PAYNE & SONS' PRINTING-MACHINES.

SITUATED in the beautiful valley of Wharfedale, the small town of Otley enjoys now an almost world-wide reputation as one of the chief centres of the English printing-machine industry. When lately in the neighbourhood, we took an opportunity of making a call at the Atlas Works, of Messrs. Payne & Sons, and were courteously conducted over the factory by Mr. F. Payne. The works, which have been recently considerably enlarged, cover about two acres of ground, and afford thus ample facility for the carrying on of the multiform manufacturing processes which are involved in the construction of printing machinery. The various departments are all fitted up with the most improved appliances, and the machinery employed ranges from a small simple lathe to lathes of exceptionally large dimensions, capable of turning 8 ft. diameter, and includes amongst others a planing-machine of extraordinary width, on which the whole framework of a quad-demy machine, duly bolted together, was being planed, while the machine is capable of similarly planing a quad double-crown frame. Our readers are, however, less concerned with the steam tools employed at the Atlas Works than with the printing machinery there produced, and it is to the latter, therefore, that we will now direct attention.

Among machines that we noticed in course of construction was a Double Royal "Special" Wharfedale, which embodied several highly-commendable features. The centre frame, instead of being cut away for rack-wheels, is made whole, so as to afford extra rigidity where it is most needed, *i.e.*, in that part of the machine where the actual impression is taken. Instead of two ribs, as in ordinary Wharfdales, this machine has four ribs. It has geared inking apparatus; the riders are geared with the table, and have a lateral motion, so as to afford extra distribution of ink. The machine is fitted with high flyers, which allow of the whole of the form, the inking rollers, and the distributors to be constantly under the observation of the machinist, without any portion having to be removed. The ink is passed from the duct-roller, not direct to the slab, but to a distributing-drum, and from this to the slab. All these are special points that cannot fail to commend this type of machine, which is, moreover, as a matter of course, fitted with double driving-gear, and is in every respect an excellent piece of mechanism.

We next noticed a two-colour letterpress machine under way for a leading London firm of printers. Still more noteworthy was a large Cylinder Four Royal Perfecting-Machine. It is so arranged that its feeding will be direct into grippers of the first impression cylinder. The sheet is thence carried in the ordinary way over register-drums into grippers on the second cylinder. By this arrangement one set of tapes only is required for each impression-cylinder, instead of three sets for each cylinder as hitherto. This is a decided advantage, which, having regard to the troublesome nature of tapes, cannot fail to be widely appreciated.

A Quad Double-Crown perfecting machine that we saw deserves mention by reason of its exceptional strength. In this tapes are altogether dispensed with, except for carrying the sheets down the flyers as in ordinary Wharfedales. By reason of its exceptional strength and "stiffness," less power is required for driving this machine than for some others of a similar nature.

Of fast jobbing-machines, we may mention the firm's new improved "Swift" cylinder, of demy-folio size. The whole of its inner frame is cast in one piece. Great rigidity is thus obtained, which allows of the machine being run at a high speed, so as to give about 2,500 impressions per hour. The "Universal" platen, which has long been in the market, keeps up its reputation as a simple, strong, and effective machine, and is to be in great favour with both London and provincial printers.

Messrs. Payne & Sons' "Diamond" self-clamp cutting-machine continues to be largely patronised, which remark also holds good of many other types of machines manufactured by them to which we cannot refer in detail. It may, perhaps, surprise some of our readers to learn that the Albion hand-

press is produced in large numbers at the Atlas Works, it being still in great demand in the British Colonies.

The patent improved Wharfedales constitute, however, the leading specialty of the firm, and for speed, strength, efficiency, and durability, these machines enjoy a well-established reputation. The recent extension of the firm's works, to which we have before alluded, has enabled them to put down plant specially adapted to the construction of large machines of the type above described, and this very extension of their factory is gratifying evidence of the increasing demand and favour with which Messrs. Payne's machinery is deservedly meeting in English as well as Colonial and foreign markets.

II.—RAWCLIFFE'S PATENT VARNISHING-MACHINE.

AMONG the latest additions made to printer's plant are Varnishing-machines; and they are, doubtless, destined to play an important part in the printing-office economy of the future. A machine of this description, known as Rawcliffe's Patent, has lately been brought under our notice at the offices of Messrs. BROWN & RAWCLIFFE, 33, Wapping, Liverpool. It is fitted with self-feeding liquid apparatus, and it is claimed as one of the special points of the machine, that it can be readily altered from varnishing to sizing, or *vice versâ;* all that is required being that the trough, roller, and cistern be lifted out and replaced by similar appliances adapted for the alternative process. No cleaning is necessary, as no part of the machine is likely to clog. The cistern is mounted on balancing-springs, by which means an equable level of varnish is secured in the trough, and the liquid can be replenished without the machine being stopped. Spirit, oil, or other varnishes can be equally well applied by the machine, which is said to be capable of producing work at the rate of from 600 to 1,000 sheets per hour. The cylinder is fitted with check action, so that it can be instantly stopped in any position.

A number of these machines have already been supplied to English and Continental firms, many of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified, alike with the productive capacity of the machine and the quality of its work.

III.—LETTER FILE OR BINDER.

A NEW letter-file has lately been patented which embodies certain features that should commend it to the attention of stationers. It is made in the form of a box with a flange lid. As soon as the latter is opened the front falls down, and gives thus ready access to the papers or letters stored in the box. The files are made partly of wood and partly of millboard, and the "binder" fixed inside runs the whole length of the case, so that large or small-sized papers may, with equal facility, be inserted, and held in their place. Any desired paper can be readily taken out or re-inserted without disarranging the others on the file. An eyelet-hole is placed at each end of the clip or binder, at the lower edge, and two small rings are fixed in the back of the file in corresponding position to the eyelet-holes; a round or flat elastic band is passed through the holes and rings, and then tied, the clip or binder being thus brought firmly on the papers in the file, by which means they are kept in position. A jointed ring is placed in the binder, by which it is very easily raised.

These files can be made to stand on a shelf, or they may be arranged to hang on a wall. The outside is covered with leather or cloth, and the whole article is ingeniously devised to file letters so that they may be kept free from dust, while, at the same time, readily come-at-able. Mr. A. BLACKWOOD, of 9, Manor-street, Ardwick, Manchester, is the patentee and manufacturer.

LILLIPUTIAN BOOKS.—The *Nation* says that when the microscopic edition of Dante ("Il Dantino") saw the light at Padua, in 1878, it was thought to be the smallest book in existence. But subsequently there was discovered at Florence, in 1881, an "Officiolum" (Venice, Giunta, 1649), only 31 mm. wide and 50 mm. high. But this had evidently been much cut down in re-binding, and is, therefore, considered to be larger than an "Officiolum" just discovered, also from the Giunta press, which has never been under the binder's knife, and in the original cover measures 33 by 48 mm.

English Jottings.

MR. C. J. DRUMMOND, Secretary of the London Society of Compositors, has been invited to become a member of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 5th inst. contains a very interesting account of an interview with M. Marinoni, the proprietor of the Paris *Petit Journal*, "the most largely circulated newspaper in the world," and who is equally well-known as a printer's engineer.

MESSRS. CASSELL & CO. (LIMITED), have purchased the entire stock, copyright, and plates, of the series of "Miniature Poets," hitherto published by Messrs. Kent & Co.; and the books in future will be issued under the title of "Cassell's Miniature Library of the Poets."

THE PHŒNIX PAPER-MILLS.—Messrs. Fox & Bousfield lately offered for sale by auction, by order of executors and trustees, the Phœnix Paper-mills, situated on the river Darenth, and covering altogether an area of about twelve acres. The whole of the premises were stated to be let to Messrs. T. H. Saunders & Co., at a rental of £966 per annum. The highest bid was £15,000, and this being below the reserve price, the property was withdrawn.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—In the eighty-sixth annual report of this society it is stated that there have been issued during the year 737 new publications, of which 182 were tracts. The society has up to the present time published in 172 languages. The total circulation from the home depôt, including books, tracts, periodicals, counted in numbers, cards, and miscellaneous issues, has reached 70,966,650. The issues from foreign depôts is stated at 15,000,000, making a total circulation of 85,966,650, and of 2,368,277,880 since the formation of the society.

IT may be remembered that when the "Old Curiosity Shop" was first issued in parts, Charles Dickens received many letters of remonstrance, especially from ladies, entreating him not to let "Little Nell" die. A somewhat similar story is told concerning the late Edmund About's "Germaine." The heroine is a consumptive and love-lorn damsel, and the story of her woes as they came out periodically appeared to be leading her to the grave. When this fatal ending appeared imminent the Empress Eugénie wrote to the author *Je vous en supplie ne la faites pas mourir*. This appeal saved the life of Germaine.

MEMORIAL TABLETS TO EDINBURGH LITERATI.—The Plans and Works Sub-Committee of Edinburgh Town Council are making up a list of places in the city that have become historical from their association with famous men, with the object of affixing to or near such buildings bronze tablets with suitable inscriptions. They have decided on affixing a tablet in Chambers-street as near as possible to the house in which Sir Walter Scott was born, and another to the house in Castle-street, where he subsequently resided. It is intended to mark the houses where Burns, Brougham, Hume, and others lived.

THE SCHAPIRA MANUSCRIPTS.—These MSS., which were offered some time ago to the British Museum at a fabulous price, and which were declared by Dr. Ginsburg to be of doubtful origin if not forgeries, have been sold under the hammer by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge. The highest price realised for any of the lots was £10s. 5s., for Deuteronomy in Hebrew, written on leather. The other parcels went for sums varying from 3s. to £2. 16s. Dr. Ginsburg, who was present, bought for 3s. the bundle of MSS. which he himself had experimented upon in order to ascertain whether they were genuine or not.

SUNDAY WORK IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES.—It is sometimes said that it is necessary to have Sunday work for papers issued on Monday. The case of the late David M. Stone, one of the most prosperous and respected citizens of New York, proves how religious principle overcomes difficulties. He was editor and manager from the beginning of the *Journal of Commerce*, the leading commercial paper in the United States. This great newspaper, from its establishment many years ago, has appeared every Monday morning as early as any other paper, and never has a moment of Sunday work been given to it. The office closes late on Saturday, and is not opened till the day of rest is ended. —*Sunday at Home.*

A BOOKSELLER MISER.—An inquiry before the Crown Commissioner was held at Chester on the 27th ult., relating to the property of Abraham Price, who died intestate, leaving property of the value of nearly £1,000. Abraham Price, better known in Chester as "Abraham Hodge, the miser," was for many years in the Chester police force. On his retirement he opened a second-hand bookstall in one of the recesses in the ancient rows of Chester, which was much frequented by Americans and visitors, and by the sale of his books and his miserly habits he accumulated the sum named. Books filled his house upstairs and down. Every investigation to discover relations having been fruitless, the jury found that he died intestate, and all his property will consequently go to the Crown.

Yorkshire Newspaper Society.—The annual meeting of the members of the above society was held at the Wharncliffe Hotel, Sheffield, on the 11th ult. The report and cash statement were read by Mr. W. Wallace Hargrove, and adopted. At the close of the business meeting the members drove, in two four-horse coaches, by the picturesque route of Froggatt Edge to Chatsworth. By the courtesy of the Duke of Devonshire, they spent a delightful hour in the gardens, green-houses, and the beautiful and world-famous conservatory. An excellent dinner was served for the party at the Bastow Hydropathic Establishment. Mr. W. S. Leng, of Sheffield, presided. The usual toasts were duly honoured, and the return journey was made in the early evening by the Bastow-road.

Library Association.—The annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom is to be held at Plymouth, on September 15–19, under the presidency of the mayor of Plymouth, Edward James, Esq., J.P. A local committee has been formed for the purpose of arranging a fitting reception for the members of the association. In addition to the reading of papers and the transaction of the ordinary business of the association, visits will be made to various libraries and local institutions, besides excursions to several places of interest in the neighbourhood, including libraries and mansions of several local noblemen. It is also proposed to hold an exhibition of books, bindings, and library appliances, for which contributions are invited. Mr. W. H. K. Wright, of the Free Public Library, Plymouth, is acting as hon. local secretary.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation.—At the recent meeting of the Council of this Corporation, in addition to the ordinary routine business, the following were admitted candidates upon the Pension Fund, viz.: Louisa Cussans, Richard Clift, Charlotte Jackson, and Henry William Payne. Applications were also received from Martha Tattersall and Thomas Lovejoy. An offer was made by an old subscriber to the Corporation to give £50 as a nucleus for a new pension on conditions which are still under consideration. Reports were received from visiting sub-committees as to the health and condition of the orphan children, and also of the inmates of the almshouses. The external painting of the almshouses at Wood-green was reported to have been completed, under a contract, by Mr. Woodbridge, of Wood-green.

An interesting Discovery.—In 1857 the late proprietor of the *Bristol Mirror* purchased, for a few shillings, at a public sale, a large water-colour drawing in an old-fashioned, massive gilt frame. It was brought to the office of the paper, and, having been hung up in the editorial sanctum, it subsequently passed into other hands. About five years since, the nail on which the picture was hung gave way, and it fell to the ground, the glass in the frame being smashed and the drawing itself receiving some injury. The person who replaced the glass, on returning the drawing to its owner, expressed an opinion that the work was a production of the celebrated painter, J. M. W. Turner. Means were lately taken to bring the drawing under the notice of Mr. Ruskin, who gave it as his opinion that the work, which represents Edinburgh Castle and the North Bridge, is by Turner. The size of the drawing is 3 feet by 2 feet.

The Success of London Evening Papers.—*Apropos* of this subject, the London correspondent of the *Northampton Mercury* says that the *Globe* has been paying now for five or six years. But its boastful appellation, "The oldest evening newspaper," can be read by some people only with sad reflections on the enormous sums of money that have been sunk in it since it started. The *St. James's Gazette* has, from a financial point of view, varied only in the amount of its yearly losses. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has only just turned the corner, and begins to pay interest on its capital. The *Evening Standard* does not flourish like the morning issue. Whilst writing of evening papers, adds the correspondent, I may mention that the circulation of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, containing the articles which have brought the paper into such notoriety, has been, on three successive days, 108,000, 112,000, and 115,000 respectively. It might have been twice these numbers but for the fact that the physical resources of the establishment were utterly played out.

Lawyers' Tautology.—The lawyers' abuse of the English language is deplorable. The New York Language Club is ventilating this subject, and a distinguished lawyer, Mr. David Dudley Field, one of the members, gave at a recent meeting many instances of the abuse in the way of tautology. In the ordinary New York deed of transfer, he said, there were 950 words, of which 860 were superfluous. In the ordinary mortgage form there were 1,500, of which 1,240 were superfluous. For deeds and mortgages, Mr. Field said, 10 cents per 100 words were paid. There were recorded in New York during one month 688 deeds and 788 mortgages. "If my code had been adopted," said Mr. Field, "the people would have saved $591 on the deeds, and $944 on the mortgages—a saving of over $1,500 per month to the people. The people of the State pay over $100,000 yearly for superfluous words." Things would thus seem to be pretty much the same in America as in this country, so far as the propensity of lawyers to spin out words is concerned.

The Importance of the Rag Trade.—Notwithstanding the many substitutes that have been introduced, rags still play an important part in the manufacture of paper, as well as in connexion with several other industries. Some data as to the importance of the rag trade of this country were afforded the other day at the annual *soirée* of the members of the Glasgow rag and waste trade. Mr. William Tait, who occupied the chair, in the course of an interesting address, said that although he had never seen any statement of the probable quantity of goods turned over by their trade, from his own observation he should say that it amounted to about two million tons annually in Great Britain and Ireland. In Glasgow the turnover was nearly 100,000 tons, and taking the value at an average of £10 per ton, that represented a sum of one million sterling. Their trade would therefore bear comparison for its extent with any trade in the city. The goods in which they dealt could be divided into about 500 different classifications, so that their trade was not only extensive, but was one involving such intricacies as required the greatest attention.

A Word Wanted to Designate Private Impressions.—In these days when so much original work first sees the light in the pages of scientific periodicals or in the *Transactions* of Societies, and when such payment as the author receives often consists solely of a few copies of his paper separately printed off for distribution among his friends or fellow-workers, the want is felt of an English word to designate such private impressions. Mr. Isaac Taylor, of Settrington, writes apropos of this subject to the *Academy* as follows:—Our Continental neighbours have adopted appropriate phrases, but we possess no English equivalent for the French *tirage à part* or the German *Separatabdruck*. The resources of our language ought not be unequal to the task of coining a suitable term. The words "proof," "slip," or "pull," might do if they were not already otherwise appropriated, and "private impression" is a phrase rather than a word. Unless some of your readers can suggest something better I would propose the coinage and adoption of the word "deprint," which would follow the model of "reprint" and "imprint" which we already possess.

A new Engraving Machine.—An invention likely to be of a great practical utility has been brought under notice by Lieutenant Buller Carter, R.N., of 27, Bow-lane, in the shape of an engraving machine, in which the delicate agency of electricity has been introduced into the mechanism with great success. It is chiefly intended for decorative engraving upon metal work, and is capable of producing highly-finished results with a celerity in which manual work is completely outdistanced. The word or design to be engraved is first furnished by a setting of ornamental types or a stereotype plate. Over this is passed in parallel lines an arm of the machine, to which is attached a fine protected platinum point. The motion of the arm is responded to by that of a table, which carries the metal to be inscribed or decorated beneath the point of the engraver. The type or stereotype plate, by raising the platinum point, puts into circuit a current of electricity, which, acting upon an electro-magnet, raises or depresses the graver, and produces an enlarged or reduced engraved copy of the types, upon the metal on the table, with perfect accuracy. Complicated patterns, which would involve lengthened hand labour, can be produced by the agency of the machine in a brief period, and at trifling cost.

A Prayer-book of Queen Elizabeth.—There has lately been on view at Mr. E. Joseph's gallery in Bond-street a curious and, it would seem, genuine relic of Queen Elizabeth. This is a small Prayer-book, 3 in. by 2 in., in which the Queen has written in a very neat hand, on 65 leaves of vellum, prayers in English, Greek, Latin, French, and Italian. The inside of the shagreen case, which is adorned with ruby clasps, contains a pair of miniatures of the Queen and the Duc d'Alençon, painted by Nicholas Hilliard, and the book is evidently a *gage d'amour* prepared by the Queen for her suitor, probably about 1581, when, as readers of Mr. Froude will remember, she announced to her Court that she had accepted him for husband. The prayers are autobiographical; the writer speaks of herself as "drawing my blood from Kinges," and thanks God for "passing me from a prison to a pallace" and "placing me a Souveraigne Prince over thie people of England." The history of the book can be traced from James II., who gave it to the Duke of Berwick, whence it passed to Horace Walpole, and afterwards to the Duchess of Portland. At the sale of her belongings, in 1786, it was bought for Queen Charlotte for 101 guineas. She left it to one of her ladies-in-waiting, from whom it was acquired by the late Duchess of Leeds; thence it passed into the late owner's hands. It is described in Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," in his account of the famous miniaturist Nicholas Hilliard.

The Reporting of Great Speeches.—Provincial papers now give lengthy reports of late speeches delivered in Parliament, and it is not an uncommon thing for a compositor hundreds of miles away from a speaker, to be following but a few sentences behind him, and to have the whole speech in type within a quarter of an hour or so after the speaker has resumed his seat. This feat in reporting is accomplished by a system of what are technically called "turns." In the

House of Commons, says a writer in *Good Words*, these turns are, on an average, of about fifteen minutes' duration, but in cases of emergency they are sometimes much shorter. For example, the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury, at Dumfries, on the evening of October 21 last, was taken for the London *Times* and the *Glasgow Herald* in combination, in turns of two minutes each, by a staff of five reporters under an experienced chief. A two minutes' turn with five of a staff leaves ten minutes to transcribe what has been taken down by the shorthand writer in two. Each man is designated by a letter of the alphabet. When A begins, B, who is to follow, consults his watch, stops A at the end of two minutes, goes on himself, signalling to C as he does so to keep time for him, and so on. With this limited staff the whole of Lord Salisbury's address, consisting of over four columns, was written and in the hands of the telegraph clerks within half an hour after the Marquis had finished speaking. The system of turns requires careful supervision to see that exact continuity is maintained. This has to be done by the reporter in charge. He keeps a watchful eye over his staff; he receives the notes as they are transcribed, and sees that the connexions are properly made. That he may be able to do so, he generally takes a sentence or two in shorthand himself, while one turn is ending and another beginning.

SOCIAL REUNIONS.

Blades, East, & Blades.—A social gathering of the *employés* of this firm took place on the evening of July 22, at the Horse and Groom, Curtain-road; the occasion being the presentation of a testimonial to their resigning manager, Mr. T. Battram. After an appropriate speech from the chairman, Mr. Fordham, the health and success of their respected friend was drunk with the usual honours. Other toasts followed, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and the evening proved a very enjoyable one.

Milton Smith & Co.—The principal *employés* of this firm of printers and lithographers, of Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate, held their annual dinner on the 1st inst., at the Royal Adelaide Hotel, Windsor, Mr. Milton Smith being in the chair, and Mr. J. Swainsbury in the vice-chair. After the usual toasts had been given and responded to, a miscellaneous programme of songs, recitations, &c., was gone through. Some time was then devoted to recreation, and the party returned to town, having spent a very enjoyable day. Messrs. E. W. Jesse and Oswald Baynes acted as stewards.

Wyman & Sons.—The annual dinner of the *employés* of Messrs. Wyman & Sons took place at the Black Horse, Horsham, on the 18th ult. The chair was occupied by Mr. Southwood, and the vice-chair by Mr. Latham. The toast of "The Firm" was proposed by Mr. Bate, whose remarks as to the good repute which the firm enjoyed, and the capabilities of their office, as also his observations anent the ruinous competition that obtains in the Printing Trade, were received with continued applause. The toast of "The Press," by the chairman, was responded to by Mr. Dessurne, of the *Builder*. Other toasts followed, and were interchanged with enlivening songs and recitations. Rambles about the town and the neighbouring beautiful country brought this very pleasant outing to a close.——On the following Saturday (the 24th ult.), the women employed on the establishment had a day's holiday, and made an excursion to the Rye House. Mr. Thomas presided, and Mr. Southwood acted as vice-chairman; Miss Presley, the forewoman, being also present. After an excellent dinner, the toast of "The Firm" was proposed by the chairman, and warmly received by all present. Some songs, capitally rendered, and various other amusements helped to pass the time very pleasantly.

C. & E. Layton.—On the 18th ult., the *employés* of this firm held their twenty-first annual dinner at the Royal Oak Hotel, Hastings. The party left Cannon-street by an early train, and, on their arrival at this favourite seaside resort, patronised the various amusements so plentifully offered. Returning to the hotel, they sat down to an excellent and well-served dinner. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. Davison, who, after proposing the loyal toasts, gave the toast of "The Firm." Mr. Edwin J. Layton, who responded, said that it gave him great pleasure to be present, and, in thanking them for the hearty manner in which the toast had been received, expressed a hope that the cordial relations that had hitherto existed between them would continue for many years to come. The vice-chairman, Mr. G. Ashwood, proposed the health of the chairman, who, in reply, said he could not find words to express the pleasure he felt in presiding on that occasion. After proposing the health of the vice-chairman, Mr. Davison proposed the health of the stewards, Messrs. W. Dawson and G. C. Brown, and spoke of the satisfactory manner in which the arrangements had been carried out. The party afterwards dispersed in various directions, some returning to town, others staying over Sunday and Monday.

"Middlesex Times."—On the occasion of the annual dinner of the staff of the *Middlesex County Times*, at the Ray Mead Hotel, Maidenhead, on the 10th inst., the opportunity was taken of presenting E. J. Acworth, Esq., proprietor of the above old-established journal, with a travelling and dressing-case, as a token of esteem. The case is of Russian leather, the travelling and toilet fittings being in ivory and silver, the whole costing about £40. A silver plate on the front of the case bears the following inscription:—"Presented to E. J. Acworth, Esq., by his *employés* and a few friends, 8th August, 1885." Mr. J. F. Cusworth (overseer of the news department) in making the presentation, said the staff asked Mr. Acworth's acceptance of the dressing-case, as a slight recognition of the kind, just, and upright manner in which he had dealt with them, and also as a mark of appreciation for the energy and enterprise evinced in the conduct of his journal. Mr. Acworth, in acknowledging the presentation, said he had only done what he considered to be his duty, and in so doing he could truly say that he had experienced great pleasure. They might be sure this event would linger long and pleasantly in his memory.

Legal Jottings.

Damages for Breach of Contract.—Sharp and Another *v.* Crapon, Brine, & Co.—This case was heard at the Manchester Assizes, on the 22nd ult., before Mr. Justice Manisty and a special jury. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Sharp, are lithographic printers in Manchester, and the defendants, Messrs. Crapon, Brine, & Co., are tea-dealers who have a large number of shops in different towns in England. These shops are carried on upon what is known as the "present" system. Amongst the presents given away are almanacks. In April, 1883, the plaintiffs had in their employ a traveller named Olive, from whom, the plaintiffs stated, the defendants ordered 40,000 almanacks for the years 1884 and 1885, to be printed in accordance with drawings and proofs prepared, known as the "Evelyn" almanack. In the course of the transactions consequent upon the completion of these pictures disputes arose, with the result that the defendants refused to accept delivery of portions of the goods, and the plaintiffs thereupon instituted the present proceedings, their claim amounting to £400. The real point in dispute appeared to be whether 40,000 copies was the entire number of almanacs ordered, or whether there was an additional order for 15,000. The plaintiffs alleged that, after the order for the 40,000 was given, the defendants forwarded an additional order for 15,000 copies, to be delivered by a date mentioned. The defendants contended that the letter referring to the 15,000 was not an additional order, but that the number therein ordered to be sent was part of the 40,000. While one of the plaintiffs, Mr. R. Sharp, was under examination, the jury stated that they were of opinion that the order for 15,000 almanacks was an additional order. The Judge said the only question was, whether the jury thought, under the circumstances, the contract had been broken. They had intimated an opinion that there was an additional order, and, if so, the damages would be assessed upon that footing. The plaintiffs had estimated their damages at £400, and there was no evidence to the contrary. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with damages to the full amount claimed.

Important Decision as to Interpretation of Advertisement Order.—The case of Neck *v.* Andrews came before the Queen's Bench Division on the 10th ult., on appeal. The plaintiffs, as the proprietors of the *Mercantile Shipping Register and Commercial Review*, sued Mr. Charles Andrews, carriage builder, of Midland-road, Derby, to recover £104, the price of advertisements inserted in that journal for a year. In the alternative, the plaintiff claimed a like amount for damages for breach of contract by the defendant, in not supplying goods to the amount of the advertisement. The defendant said that the advertisements were inserted under the terms of a written order, which provided that no cash should be paid for the advertisements, but that their cost should be deducted from business introduced to him by the plaintiffs. He alleged that the plaintiffs never introduced any business within the meaning of the contract, and denied that there was any agreement to supply goods to the amount of advertisements. The plaintiffs contended that they had "introduced business" within the meaning of the contract, and it appeared that certain correspondence had taken place with reference to a phaëton to be supplied to an export agency at Alexandria; and it was in respect of this alleged order, and another one, delivered after the year during which the advertisements were inserted had expired, that the plaintiffs claimed that they had introduced business, and that the defendant had committed a breach of contract by not supplying the carriages ordered. At the trial, a verdict of nonsuit was entered, and the plaintiffs now appealed for a new trial. Mr. Justice Grove was of opinion that a new trial should be refused. There was no evidence, he said, of the introduction of business within the meaning of the contract. There was nothing in the contract to oblige the defendant to accept anything which the plaintiffs called an order. Mr. Justice Denman observed that the defendant had a perfect right to say, even if there was an order, of which there was no evidence, whether he would accept it or not, as he might not care for export business. As to the transaction after the expiration of the year, which was simply an order by the

plaintiffs themselves for a carriage, that also did not come within the contract that they should "introduce business." A new trial was refused accordingly.

Alleged Infringement of Copyright by Quoting Extracts.—Kegan Paul *v.* Thompson.—This was a motion made on the 6th inst. in the Chancery Division, on behalf of Messrs. Charles Kegan Paul and A. Chenevix Trench, the well-known publishers, for an injunction until the hearing of the action or further order to restrain the defendants, Messrs. Yates Thompson and Richard Lambert, their servants and agents, from printing, publishing, or selling any copy of the *Pall Mall Gazette* containing any extract from "The Journals of Major-General C. G. Gordon, C.B., at Khartoum, printed from the Original Manuscript; Introduction and Notes by A. Egmont Hake," otherwise than for the purpose and in the course of fair comment and criticism. Mr. Elton, Q.C., and Mr. Farwell, for the plaintiffs, complained that long extracts from the "Journals" had been published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* without comment or criticism, and that such a course operated to the detriment of the sale of General Gordon's "Journals." Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Levett), urged that a fatal objection lay against this application, inasmuch as the defendants had sent a copy of the *Pall Mall Gazette* to the plaintiffs, who, in acknowledging the receipt of the number, expressed their pleasure at finding that extracts were being published in the paper. Mr. Justice Kay.—But the plaintiffs were at liberty on consideration to change their mind. Cannot some arrangement be made between the parties? Mr. Hastings.—We may want to make further extracts in another article on the Soudan business, which does not seem to be ended yet. Mr. Justice Kay.—I shall not prevent your making fair extracts. Mr. Hastings.—These were fair extracts, and Mr. Paul actually inserted part of our comment in his advertisements. Mr. Justice Kay.—I find whole columns of extracts without any comment at all. Mr. Hastings.—That is a question of degree. At all events, we have only seventy-five copies left, and do not intend to reprint it. Mr. Justice Kay.—This mode of dealing with a book is not fair criticism in a newspaper. However, I shall be satisfied if you are not going to make fresh extracts or reprint. Ultimately, the motion stood over on the defendants giving an undertaking in terms of the notice of motion.

Partnership Dispute as to the Management of a Newspaper.—Alexander's Trustees *v.* Thomson.—This action was brought on the 9th ult., in the Scottish Court of Session, before the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lords Young and Rutherfurd-Clark, at the instance of the widow, family, and others, trustees of the late Mr. Charles Alexander, printer and newspaper proprietor, Dundee, against Mr. William Thomson, clothier and shipowner there, and concludes for declarator that they are entitled to be regarded as partners, along with him, of the Dundee *Courier* and the *Weekly News*, and to have him interdicted from conducting these papers and carrying on the business without their consent. Pursuers hold that the contract of co-partnery between Mr. Alexander and the defender provided that two-thirds of the assets were to be regarded as defender's property, that Mr. Alexander was to have the management of the papers, and that, in the event of the death of either partner, the partnership should not be dissolved, but be carried on by the remaining partner, together with the representatives of the deceased partner. They say that Mr. Alexander's management improved the business and the character of the papers; that, after his death, defender instructed the *employés* that they were not to take orders from Charles Alexander, jun., but from himself only. Defender, in answer, said that pursuers declined to consider any proposals for the future conduct of the business, except upon the condition that Charles, the son of the late partner, should be received as partner and have the management. Defender objected to this, and said that he had only taken such part in the management as was necessary to prevent the business coming to a standstill. The Lord-Ordinary (Kinnear), before whom the case had been originally heard, decided that the representatives of Mr. Alexander were entitled to the place of the deceased in the co-partnery between him and the defender, but that they were not entitled to take the active management of the business. On a reclaiming note, their Lordships of the Second Division pronounced judgment, adhering to the Lord-Ordinary's interlocutor, with expenses.

Can a Newspaper Publisher be Compelled to Insert an Advertisement?—At the Glasgow Small Debt Court, last month, Alexander Robertson, better known as Dondonnachie, sued the *Glasgow Daily Mail* for £50 damages, restricted to £12, for refusing to insert an advertisement of an affidavit, accusing the president of the Court of Sessions of certain criminal acts as a judge. Sheriff Murray said newspapers could not be compelled to insert advertisements unless they chose. His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the action.

A Master-Printer charged with Libelling his Apprentice.—Lawrence *v.* Swiss.—This case was tried on the 28th ult., at the Devon Assizes. Mr. Bompas, Q.C., and the Hon. Bernard Coleridge (instructed by Mr. Curteis) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles, Q.C., and Mr. Pitt-Lewis (instructed by Mr. Rundle) for the defendant. Mr. Bompas said the plaintiff was apprenticed some years ago to Mr. Swiss, a printer of Devonport. He was nearly out of his apprenticeship when his master wrote a letter to the plaintiff's father charging him with repeated acts of dishonesty, and threatening to prosecute him for theft. The father, who knew his son to be a young man of good character, was horrified at these charges, and he came down to see the defendant. Unfortunately their letters miscarried, so that they did not keep their appointment. The plaintiff accordingly consulted his solicitor, and, as his object was merely to clear his son's character, he indicted Mr. Swiss for libel. The defendant immediately took out a summons against the plaintiff for theft. When the case came on before Mr. Justice Hawkins, his Lordship said it would be better to hear it in a Civil Court, and it was accordingly removed to this Assizes, and the criminal charge withdrawn. The defendant justified in his pleading the libel, and said that the young man was a thief. He was glad to say that the defendant, on further investigation, had convinced himself that he was mistaken in the charges he made. Plaintiff's father was only anxious that the high character his son had borne should be reinstated, and that the allegations should be withdrawn. His learned friend had undertaken to withdraw the charges made and to admit that the defendant was mistaken. Under these circumstances, he, on the part of the father, did not wish to press for damages. There would be a return of a portion of the premium from the indenture, and under these circumstances, the defendant would consent to a judgment and to pay the costs. A verdict was then given for plaintiff for 40s.

Infringement of Copyright in a Directory.—Kelly & Co. *v.* Eyre Brothers.—This was a motion heard on the 31st ult., in the Chancery Division, before Vice-Chancellor Bacon, on behalf of the plaintiffs, Messrs. Kelly & Co., the proprietors of "Kelly's Directory of Devonshire and Cornwall," to restrain the defendants, Messrs. Eyre Brothers, from issuing copies of "Eyre Brothers' Post-office Plymouth and Devonport District Directory" containing any matter copied from the plaintiffs' book. Mr. Hemming, Q.C., and Mr. Bissill appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Chadwyck Healey, for the defendants, asked that the motion might be treated as the trial of the action, and offered to submit to a perpetual injunction, an inquiry as to damages, and to pay into Court a sum to answer damages; also to undertake to issue no more copies of their work. Mr. Hemming insisted that if the motion was to be treated as the trial, he was entitled to an order to have all existing copies of the defendants' work delivered up to be destroyed; but the Vice-Chancellor made the following order:—The defendants submitting to a perpetual injunction, and giving an undertaking not to issue any more copies of their work, and also submitting to an inquiry as to damages, and to pay the costs of the action up to the present time, stay all further proceedings. The defendants were at liberty to pay a sum into Court without special leave.

Alleged Infringement of Patent.—Lawrence *v.* Perry & Co. (Limited).—This was an action brought in the Chancery Division by Mr. Phineas Lawrence, trading as Lawrence & Co., against Messrs. Perry & Co. (Limited), of Holborn-viaduct, in respect of an alleged infringement of letters-patent, dated April 9, 1879, for "improvements in lead and crayon-holders," and of which letters-patent the plaintiff was the assignee. The article manufactured by the plaintiff, and alleged to have been infringed, is a pencil-case, in which a naked lead or crayon is held and made to move in and out, as distinguished from the kind of pencil-case in which what is technically called "a movement" is so held and moved, the "movement" being the interior sliding part of an ordinary pencil-case. Upon the trial of the action, which lasted several days, Mr. Aston, Q.C., and Mr. Lawson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Warmington, Q.C., and Mr. Seward Brice for the defendants. A considered judgment was delivered on the 26th ult. by Mr. Justice North, who described in detail the various features of the pencil-cases of the plaintiff and the defendants respectively. His conclusion was that the defendants' pencil was entirely different from the plaintiff's in its manner of working, and he, therefore, gave judgment in favour of defendants, with costs.

Actions for Libel.—At the Kent Assizes on the 15th ult., before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury, the Rev. A. Klamborowski, vicar of Four Elms, Edenbridge, brought an action against Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., to recover damages for an alleged libel published in *Truth* in February last. The defendant pleaded that the article complained of was a fair comment upon a matter of interest to the public. Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Brenmer appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Coward for the defendant. The article complained of concluded with the expression "for real downright cruelty commend me to a priest in holy orders." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, £50.——At the Chester Assizes, on the 30th ult., an action was tried before Mr. Justice Stephen in which Lord Penrhyn claimed £1,000 damages against the proprietors of the *Celt*, a weekly paper, published in the Welsh language, at Bangor. The Rev. Pan Jones was the writer of the article, and the Rev. Keinion Thomas is the editor of the paper. The article in question referred to some action taken by Lord Penrhyn as "tyrannical and despotic boycottism and landlordism with a vengeance." A verdict for £10 was given for the plaintiff.

Prosecution of a Member by the Compositors' Society.—At the Mansion House, on the 27th ult., William Ure, a compositor, attended on a summons before the Lord Mayor, at the instance of the London Society of Compositors, on a charge of infringing the 31st Section of the Trade Unions Act, which provides that, if any officer or member of a trade union registered under that Act, shall, by false representations or imposition, obtain possession of any money, or unlawfully withhold it, or apply it to any purposes other than those expressed or directed, a Court of Summary Jurisdiction may order such person to repay the amount, and to pay a penalty not exceeding £20, together with costs; or, in default, may inflict a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months. Mr. Besley, who prosecuted, said that the defendant Ure joined the Society in 1879, and had paid in £9 18s. 2d. altogether. Under the pretence that he was out of work, and desired aid, he had from time to time received from the Society advances to the amount of £50. 4s. 3d. In February last, the defendant represented that he desired to emigrate to New York, and obtained a grant of £8 to enable him to go. The secretary of the Society took the precaution to buy the passage-ticket, but the defendant, on getting possession of it, sold it back to the company. The defendant, when before the Court, pleaded guilty, and said that he would repay the sum by a commission upon his earnings. The Lord Mayor ordered the defendant to repay the amount, £8, with a penalty of £2, or, in default of payment within a month, to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Theft by a Warehouseman.—At the Manchester Police Court, on the 30th ult., William Ferguson, lately a warehouseman in the employ of Messrs. James Neild and Sons, printers and lithographers, 59, Cumberland-street, Deansgate, was brought before Mr. Headlam, charged with stealing goods of the value of £40. Mr. James Neild, jun., a member of the firm, stated that the prisoner had been in their employ for about fifteen months. The Friday before Whit-week he noticed two large bundles underneath the prisoner's table. On examining them he found they contained a quantity of goods packed ready to be taken away. A day or two afterwards he found that the bundles had been taken away. He then went, in company with the officer, to the prisoner's address, and found that the goods had been conveyed there. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Colonial Jottings.

The *Daily News*, a new evening paper, is about to be started in Melbourne.

Mr. J. C. Beal, the Queensland Government Printer, who has been on leave of absence for twelve months, has resumed his duties.

An Honourable Example.—Mr. Geo. Wight, says the *Australasian Typographical Journal*, at one time proprietor of the *Queensland Guardian*, a paper published in Brisbane some twenty years ago, but which eventually was incorporated with the *Brisbane Courier*, has realised £10,000 by the sale of property. In August, 1866, he became insolvent, his *employés* being amongst his creditors in sums varying from £1 to £40. Out of the above sum, just realised, Mr. Wight now intends to pay the wages owing to his former workmen.

Wages in New South Wales.—A meeting ot the New South Wales Typographical Association was recently held for the purpose of ascertaining the master-printers' views upon the subject of the minimum rate of wages fixed by the Association, viz., £2. 15s. After some discussion, the amount fixed by the association was carried. Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan (late President of the Melbourne Typographical Society), moved an amendment as follows:—"That the rate of wages remain at £2. 10s. per week, subject to any revision which the society may make in case the cost of living should become more expensive." The amendment was lost.

Colonial Import Duties.—From recently compiled official statistics we gather that the following alterations have been made in the rates of import duties in connexion with the manufactures in which our readers are interested. In Western Australia the duty on type has been reduced from 12½ per cent. to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. In Ceylon, where hitherto no duty had been charged on the importation of paper and stationery, a duty of 6½ per cent. *ad val.* is now levied on stationery goods, while paper and envelopes may, however, be imported duty free. The customs tariff of Natal has also been altered; the duty on paper and stationery having been raised from 6 to 7 per cent. *ad val.*; and a duty of 20 per cent. *ad val.* is now charged on reprints of British copyrights. Printing materials for newspapers, and printing establishments "for trade use only" can be imported into British Guiana free of duty as before, and the rate levied on "other kinds" of such materials has been reduced from 10 per cent. to 7 per cent. *ad val.*

State of Trade in Australia.—Trade in Melbourne has lately been exceedingly dull, and business has not been at so low an ebb for some years past. A number of the leading offices have been compelled to give their hands one or two days' holiday a week, on account of dearth of work. The result of this state of things has been to draw forth advertisements for hands in country districts at low rates. Recently an employer from the country advertised for a man, able to report, compose, work press, &c., and offered the munificent sum of £2. 5s. per week. In Adelaide, too, trade generally was very dull. As far as dailies are concerned, short nights have been the rule. The jobbing office of Messrs. L. Henn & Co. has lately been in the market. Reports from Brisbane show trade to be fairly brisk, and the number of hands out of work are few. At Sydney, on the other hand, the trade remains *in statu quo*, the dull season having set in; there was, however, a general anticipation of an early improvement.

Dinner to an Employer.—The *employés* of Messrs. Batson & Atwater, art and general printers, Clarence-street, Sydnev, lately entertained Mr, F. A. Atwater (who is retiring from the firm) at a dinner at Compagnoni's Rooms, Pitt-street. The occasion was also taken advantage of for introducing Mr. Frank M'Neil and Mr Frank Coffee to the company as Mr. Atwater's successors, and who, in conjunction with Mr. Charles Batson, will carry on the business under the style of Batson & Co. Upwards of fifty persons sat down to dinner. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Batson. In proposing the toast of "Our Guest," the chairman referred to the kindly relations that had always existed between the firm and their *employés*. Mr. Atwater, after acknowledging the toast, proposed, "Success to the new firm of Batson & Co.," and trusted that the reputation earned by the firm in the past would be excelled in the future. Mr. M'Neil also responded, and said that no stone should be left unturned to make the firm a success, and that it was the wish to publish works in the colony that had induced him and Mr. Coffee to go into the printing business. He concluded by proposing the health of "The *Employés*," which was responded to by Mr. Backhouse. Mr. Coffee next proposed the health of "The Visitors," to which Mr. H. Franks (Wimble & Co.) responded. Mr. H. Skinner (*N.S.W. Gazetteer*) also replied.

American Jottings.

The *Daily News* of Chicago is said to have proved a phenomenal success. Its circulation is about 135,000 copies against 125,000 last year. It is stated to be the best conducted newspaper in Chicago.

The Congress Library.—The annual report of Mr. Spofford, the librarian of Congress, says that the library contains 544,687 volumes, and 185,000 pamphlets, an increase of 31,246 volumes over the previous year.

American Newspaper Press.—According to the "American Newspaper Directory," the total number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada is 14,147, showing an increase of 823 on the preceding year. In the United States alone the number is 12,973, or one paper to every 3,876 persons.

Movement against Pirate Publishers.—A movement is on foot for the co-operation of a number of publishing firms in New York, Boston, and elsewhere, under the name of the "Aldine Publishing Company," to publish books in such styles and at such prices as shall successfully compete with and drive out of the market the books of the so-called American "pirate" publishers.

Legislation as to Unhealthy Literature.—The legislature of Connecticut has passed an enactment imposing a maximum fine of thirty dollars, with imprisonment for a maximum term of three months, "upon every person who shall sell, lend, give, or offer, or have in his possession with intent to sell, lend, give, or offer, any book, magazine, pamphlet, or paper, devoted wholly or principally to the publication of criminal news, or pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust, or crime."

Death of a Lithographic Pioneer.—The Chicago *Lithographer and Printer*, announces the death at San Francisco, Cal., of Mr. Charles Pollard, of Boston, Mass. He was one of the oldest litho-printers in the United States. He went to San Francisco in 1849, and started the first lithographic shop there, but being burned out in the great fire of 1850, he gave up business and took to mining. In 1875 he went to Japan under an engagement with the Government to teach litho-printing in the Government establishment, but the Japanese learning very quickly, Mr. Pollard lost his appointment.

A Big Newspaper and a Big Issue.—The edition of the New York *Sunday World* for June 7 reached the enormous figure of 162,505 copies, all of which were sold and paid for, not one copy being returnable! Each copy was a twenty-four page paper, and all were equivalent to 487,515 ordinary eight-page papers, or 975,030 copies of a folio paper such as the New York *Sun*. For this edition 54,893 pounds of white paper were consumed, a continuous sheet reaching a distance of 334 miles. This issue contained ninety-three columns of paid advertisements, six pages being occupied by the "Wants."

The United States Postage Stamp Contract.—The Postmaster-General has awarded to the American Bank Note Company, of New York, the contract for furnishing postage-stamps for the next four years, at $101,516·82 per annum for the ordinary stamps (which will be printed entirely by steam), and $2,442·79 for postage-due and other issues of stamps, making a total of $103,959·61 per annum. The gross bid of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which was the next lowest bid, was $114,136·39, and the work was to have been executed by a combination of steam and hand work. The *American Stationer* says that samples of the steam work of the American Bank Note Company were found to be fully equal to the requirements of the department. The price paid for ordinary stamps under the new contract will be 6 99-100 cents per thousand, as against 9 19-100 cents under the present contract, and as nearly four billion stamps are required annually to meet the requirements of the service, the saving of 3 cents per thousand during the next four years will show a considerable reduction in this item of expenditure.

New Paper for American Bank Notes.—Our excellent contemporary the *Paper World*, of Holyoke, says that Secretary Manning's committee of Treasury officers to examine and report upon the use of distinctive paper and the improvement of the notes and securities, recommends as a substitute for the paper now used for bank notes, paper to weigh twelve pounds to the thousand sheets, instead of eleven pounds, the weight of the distinctive fibre paper. The new paper is to have a glazed or polished surface produced by compression. The use of the distinctive fibre is to be discontinued, and the distinctive feature is to be a single silk line running across each note, instead of the two silk lines now used. The abandonment of the distinctive silk fibre will not only permit the production of a finer surface, but greater weight and durability. For cheques and drafts the distinctive feature of the paper recommended is to be a water-mark carrying the letters U. S. T. D. A stock of distinctive fibre paper sufficient to last for several months is on hand, and the new paper recommended and adopted, will not be used until the present stock is exhausted. The committee agrees in recommending that hereafter all legal tenders and other securities shall be completed in the Treasurer's office and not at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as heretofore. The contract for making the paper has been awarded to Messrs. Crane & Co., of Dalton, Mass., who have been making the paper for bank-notes and other securities for several years, the price being 38½ cents a pound.

International Typographical Union. — The International Typographical Union had its 33rd annual session in New York recently, at which 88 unions in the United States and Canada were represented. The union has 174 local unions, with a membership of 18,000. The receipts for the year were $10,442, disbursements, $7,088. Circulars were distributed among the printers by the Committee on Standard of Type appointed by the Federation of German-American Printers. The circular points out the injustice of the em system of measurement for composition, and proposes that composition be measured by the thousand letters instead. The prices suggested are for pica, 23 cents per 1,000 letters; small pica and long primer, 21 cents; bourgeois and brevier, 22 cents; minion, 24 cents; nonpareil, 25 cents; agate, 27 cents; and for night work on newspapers 4 cents per 1,000 extra. It is not intended by the new method to raise the price of composition. The calculations are based on the price which New York compositors are paid, 40 cents per 1,000 ems, taking 36,000 ems as a week's work. Considerable argument was required to decide whether or not the Union should tolerate in their offices the use of matter which is cast on stereotyped plates and sold by the yard; the question was left for local unions to decide. It was enacted that during a strike approved by the International Union the strikers be allowed $7 each per week from the International Strike Fund. There were three strikes in New York during the year—one in *Examiner* office, against reduction, lost; in McWilliams Printing Company's office, for equal distribution of "fat," successful; in *Commercial Advertiser* office, against reduction, lost. The great event of the meeting was the invitation of Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger* to the members to visit that city as his guests. He placed a special train at their disposal, met them on their arrival, drove them round Fairmount Park and other parts of the city, and gave them a banquet in the evening, after a journey through the *Ledger* building, with its great job-printing establishment, its marvellously clean composing and press rooms, its lavishly decorated editorial rooms, and its general air of thrift and modern completeness. At the banquet, which was a sumptuous one, Mr. Childs presided.

A Wonderful Type-setting Machine.—Mr. Ottmar Mergenthaler, of Baltimore, has invented a machine which, it is claimed, affords a solution of the problem of fast type-setting. This invention is owned by the National Typographic Company of West Virginia. It is so devised as to enable the operator to arrange a line of female dies in any order that may be demanded by the copy, and to cast in them a printing bar, the equivalent of a line of type, with the characters in relief on the upper side. It is alleged that this can be done at a rate which will enable one operator on this machine to do the work of half a dozen type-setters by the ordinary process of hand composition. Whatever may be the real facts, says the *New York Sun*, it is quite certain that the promoters of the National Typographic Company have succeeded in giving to their shares a high market price. The number of shares issued by the company is 40,000 at $25 each, making a nominal capital of $1,000,000, and these shares recently sold in Washington at $40 apiece, although the company has a working capital of only a few hundred dollars, and not a share of its stock in its treasury! At $40 a share the property of the company represents a present market value of $1,600,000. The means by which the shares have been boomed from $3 and $5 up to $40 are not unusual. For example, last fall a banquet was given in Washington at which President Arthur and other notabilities were present; the machine was exhibited with great pomp and circumstance; its operation, through a period of ten minutes or a quarter of an hour was quite astonishing, and its marvellous success was at once alleged to be established. Coupled with this sort of appliances are the astounding figures which appear in "The First Annual Report of the National Typographic Company," issued in January last. In this report it is coolly stated that the cost of type-setting in the United States alone is $60,000,000 a year, and that the composing-machines owned by the National Typographic Company will do this same work at ten millions a year; from which it is made to appear that the yearly profits of the National Typographic Company of West Virginia will not be less than fifty millions. The report proposes to increase the capital of the company from one to ten millions of dollars, of which "several millions" are to be devoted to the erection of factories for the manufacture of Mergenthaler's machine in the United States and in Europe. The actual cost of type-setting in the United States is less than $30,000,000 a year, and it is an absurd claim, says our New York contemporary, that any machine ever invented, or to be invented, can save five-sixths of that cost.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

The German Official "Gazette" yielded during the year 1884-85 a net surplus of £4,921.

The newly-appointed American Consul at St. Gallen (Switzerland), Major Staub, has hitherto been president of the Knoxville Typefoundry and Printing Machine-building Company.

The Remuneration paid to Gœthe, for his literary works, by the Cotta publishing firm was £20,000, while a further sum of £23,000 has, since his death, been paid to his heirs.

A Graphic Museum has lately been opened at Leipsic. The collection comprises many choice works in lithography, typography, and other reproductive processes, including not a few incunabula.

Herr Josef Böck, of Vienna, will shortly publish a work of special interest to typographers, the "Gutenberg Book of our Time." We believe that the list of contributors includes many prominent *littérateurs* of the Fatherland.

The Newspaper Press of France.—According to the "Annuaire de la Presse Française," there were published last year, in the Departments of France (exclusive of Paris), 2,506 newspapers and periodicals, as compared with 2,446 in the preceding year. As regards politics, 878 were Republican, and 482 Monarchical, the corresponding figures for the year 1883 having been 836 and 456 respectively. In Paris alone there were started during the past year 473 new journals, of which number, however, only a very small proportion survive.

Zincography.—Some time ago, we mentioned in these columns that our esteemed *confrère*, Herr Fendinand Schlotke, of Hamburg, had perfected a Zincographic Perfecting Steam Press, by the aid of which highly satisfactory work was being produced. With a view of illustrating this latter point, Herr Schlotke decided to print the number of the *Lithographische Rundschau*, of the 8th ult., on his Zincographic Machine. The type was composed as usual, and then a transfer taken on gummed paper which was in turn applied to zinc plates, from which latter the number in question was printed. Two illustrations are added, one a reproduction of an engraving, and the other a pen-and-ink drawing upon stone. The former represents the house at Prague, in which Senefelder was born, and the latter his grave and tombstone, at Munich. The appearance of both the letter-press and the illustrations is excellent, and the very satisfactory character of the workmanship speaks well for the capabilities of Herr Schlotke's press.

About three years ago, the Belgian Government entered into a contract with Herren Giesecke & Devrient, of Leipsic, for the production of a geological atlas of Belgium. It was to consist of 368 sheets, and the total cost was to be about £80,000. The production of such an expensive work in a foreign country provoked much hostile criticism, and this found utterance some time ago in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies, where a motion was submitted by one of the members to discontinue all further payments to the Leipsic firm. This was carried, the step having been taken avowedly by reason of

Herren Giesecke not having adhered to the terms of the contract. This, however, is denied by the firm, and the counter assertion of the latter that they have in all points carried out their share of the contract is further endorsed by the members of the Belgian Commission of Scientists who were entrusted with supervising the geological survey. However, the work has for the present come to a dead stop, only ten maps having been completed.

New Journals & Press Changes.

The *Brick and Tile Gazette* is the title of a new monthly trade journal, published at the price of sixpence. The publishing-office is at 280, Strand.

The *Ipswich Review* is the title of a Conservative monthly, published at the price of twopence. The number for August that has come to hand is very creditably got up. Messrs. Pawsey & Hayes, of The Ancient House, Ipswich, are the printers.

Under the title of the *Journeymen Bakers' Magazine* a new monthly has been started. The paper is under the direction of Mr. W. Austin, printed by Mr. W. M. Symons, 10, South Lambeth-road, and is published at 57, Bond-street, Vauxhall.

A new weekly newspaper has been started under the title of *Gaiety*, the Journal of Pleasure. Its chief object is to record the several entertainments, public and private, that take place in London or the neighbourhood, and it contains numerous illustrations.

The first number of a new monthly magazine, called *Hibernia*, was announced for the 1st inst. It is intended to be of a non-sectarian character, and to allow fair discussion of all subjects interesting to Irish readers.

Messrs. Watts & Co., of 17, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, announce a new weekly under the title of the *Eye*, a Journal of Observations. It is to contain articles and observations on all the principal topics of the day. The price will be one penny.

The *Penny Alphabetical Time-Tables* are an excellent compilation, showing at a glance the distances, train-service, and fares between London and any part of the United Kingdom and Ireland. Being published monthly at the price of one penny, these *Time-Tables* are a marvel of cheapness. Messrs. Wyman & Sons, of Great Queen-street, are the printers and publishers.

No. I. of *London Nights* was issued on the 18th ult. It is printed by Mr. W. Cate, 32, Bouverie-street.

The *Umpire* has been enlarged from thirty-two to forty columns. It is published at Blackfriars-street, Manchester.

The *Hackney Mercury* has been enlarged to eight pages, and its price raised to one penny.

The proprietors of the *Sunday Times* have secured the sole right of publishing in the metropolitan press the journals of General Gordon at Khartoum.

The proprietors of the *Times* have taken a suite of rooms in Bartholomew House as a City office.

The *London Morning Mail* ceased to appear on the 10th ult., the reasons given for the discontinuance being the opposition of the newsvendors and the hostility of the penny newspapers.

The *Age* has not long survived Mr. Joseph Hatton's retirement from the editorship. It was founded a few months ago to treat lightly of theatrical, musical, and social matters.

Trade Changes.

Messrs. Edward Koch & Co. (late Koch & Schmidt), have removed from 73 & 74, Wood-street, to 15, Silver-street.

Mr. Alfred Morfitt has opened new business premises at the Midland Engineering Works, Hockley Mill, Nottingham.

The Reliance Bronzing Machine Company have opened business premises at 31, Arcade Chambers, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester.

Messrs. Gavin, B. W., letterpress and lithographic printers, have removed from Queen-street to larger premises at 11, Blackfriars-street, Manchester.

Mr. Ernest S. Savage, late manager to Messrs. D. Trehearn & Co., of Ryhl and Buxton, has purchased the bookselling and stationery, formerly carried on by Mr. J. Hardy, 3, Park-road.

Mr. D. Croal Thompson, late of the *Art Journal*, has been appointed manager of the Goupil Gallery, New Bond-street, the London establishment of Messrs. Goupil & Co's. successors, Messrs. Boussod, Valadon, & Co.

The business of Mr. Peter Stewart, wholesale fancy stationer, &c., carried on by him for several years at 66, Farringdon-street, has been purchased by Mr. Samuel Rider, by whom it will be continued at the same address, under the style of Peter Stewart & Co.

Mr. W. B. Simmons having retired from the firm of J. T. Wood & Co., wholesale fancy stationers, &c., late of 278, Strand, and now of 57, Farringdon-street, the business will be continued by the sole remaining partner, Mr. J. F. Simmons, under the same name as formerly.

The Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs. J. P. Edwards, S. Storey, and A. Carnegie, Catherine-street and Eagle-court, Little Catherine-street, Strand, and Sutton-street, South Lambeth, as proprietors and publishers of the *Echo*, has been dissolved as regards Messrs. S. Storey and A. Carnegie.

Messrs. Sands & McDougall, of 6, Snow-hill, London, inform us that the firm of Robert Sands & Son, which has hitherto been the name of their London House, has ceased to exist, and that their business in London, Melbourne, and Adelaide, has been formed into a limited liability company under the style of Sands & McDougall, Limited, and that they will act as the London Agents for Mr. John Sands, Sydney. There will not be any alteration in conducting the business, and all accounts due by, or to, the firm of Robert Sands & Sons, will be paid or received by the new company.

Letters Patent.

Applications for Letters Patent.

8,082.—Roberts F. Type-writers. July 3, 1885.
8,209.—Garnier H. Chemical printing system. July 7, 1885.
8,278.—Justice P. M. A communication from E. R. Milligan, of the United States. Plate printing presses and wiping appliances therefor. July 8, 1885.
8,363.—Moffatt T. Paper-making machinery. July 10, 1885.
8,419.—Stewart P. Stand for carrying rolls of paper, and for delivering and cutting the same into pieces. July 11, 1885.
8,427.—Burton W. C. Combination letter stamping, arranging and printing machine. July 13, 1885.
8,434.—Wood J. and Penman R. Pulp-strainer for straining pulp before it passes to the paper-making machine. July 13, 1885.
8,457.—Boult A. J. A communication from O. Mergenthaler of the United States. Means for justifying matrices, types and dies, when composed in lines. July 13, 1885.
8,646.—Heckert W. Ticket-printing presses. July 17, 1885.
8,711.—Underwood C. C. Type-writers. July 18, 1885.
8,955.—Newsum G. Varnishing and printing paper. July 24, 1885.
8,995.—Dreyer W. Electro-magnetic type-setting engine. July 25, 1885.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following:—

1884.

7,417.—Wright E. Type-writer. May 8, 1884.
9,612.—Brookes A. G. A communication from E. Kunkler and J. Brunner, of Switzerland, manufacture of photographic plates or surfaces for use in the production of etched or printing surfaces. July 1, 1884.
9,800.—Barker A. J. Type-matrix machines and type-writing machines. July 5, 1884.
9,810.—Howard E. Type-writing machines. July 5, 1884.
9,920.—Johnson J. H. A communication from R. Hoe & Co., of New York. Printing machines. July 8, 1884.
9,925.—Wallace W. Machines for gumming or varnishing paper, cardboard, or similar material. July 8, 1884.
10,106.—Wilding S. P. A communication from C. Capellani of Paris. Machinery for printing in colours. July 12, 1884.
10,245.—Wilson G. A. Printing machines, to prevent creasing of the paper before and during printing. July 17, 1884.
10,294.—Pullen W. R. Printing surfaces, and for means, modes, and processes in producing the same. July 18, 1884.
10,525.—Fraser A. Type-distributing apparatus. July 24, 1884.
10,586.—Baxter R. A. A communication from Lawrence and Baxter of New York. Drying-racks for printers-use. July 25, 1884.
10,720.—Elmore F. E. Rollers for printing, embossing or impressing paper, textile fabrics, and like materials. July 29, 1884.
11,024.—Nicholls H. M. Printing machines. August 7, 1884.

1885.

1,833.—Boult A. J. A communication from O. Mergenthaler, of the United States. Machines for producing stereotype matrices and the like. February 10, 1885.
3,025.—Coghill A. S. Press for printing, embossing, or stamping in colour on paper, card, and the like (with inking apparatus) applicable generally in colour stamping-presses. March 7, 1885.

Specifications Published during the Month.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

11,570.—Brookes A. G. Printing paper wrappers, cards, &c. ..... 4d.
13,002.—Clark A. M. Printing presses for numbering cheques, &c. 1s. 2d.
13,116.—Evans E. P. and Sanday T. Producing incised patterns on copper or other metallic plates for printing from..... 2d.
15,606.—Wright J. Self-inking, endorsing printing and enumerating machines. ..... 6d.

1885.

5,844.—Conquest W. Folding and delivering apparatus for web printing machines. ..... 6d.
5,845.—Conquest W. Cutting printed webs of paper into sheets, &c. 6d.
5,846.—Conquest W. Multiple web printing machines, &c. ..... 10d.
5,863.—Andrews J. D. F. Type-writer. ..... 4d.
6,359.—Le Moussu B. C. Producing plates for surface printing ... 2d.
6,452.—Cookson F. N. Type-writer. ..... 8d.

Printing and other Companies.

UNPRECEDENTEDLY large is the number of new Printing Companies that have been formed since our last monthly list was compiled. Having regard to the time of the year, it is a surprising fact that fourteen such new companies should have been floated, and, by way of emphasizing this point, we may mention that last year only one new company connected with the Craft was formed during the corresponding period. While two of the newly-formed companies start with a nominal capital of £100,000 each, the smallness of the capital with which several of the others seek to carry on business is a noteworthy feature. The aggregate capital of the fourteen companies is £379,200. Including the above, we have thus far recorded in these columns the formation, during the current year, of forty-seven new Printing Trade Companies, with a nominal capital of £1,135,700. As will be seen from the before-mentioned data, one-third of this large amount falls to the share of the companies formed during the past month.

National News Company (Limited).—This company proposes to print and publish Liberal newspapers and publications, and to carry on business as general printers, publishers, news and advertising agents. It was registered on the 3rd ult., with a capital of £100,000, in £5 shares. The subscribers are:—*Sir Charles James Jessel, Bart., 10, Hyde Park Gardens, 100 shares; *W. Summers, M.P., Ashton-under-Lyne, 100; *J. Crook Haslam, J.P., Bolton, 200; *B. F. C. Costelloe, barrister, 33, Chancery-lane, 100; J. Brailsford Bright, barrister, 31, Golden-square, 1; W. D. Horrocks, paper-agent, Addlestone, Surrey, 40; and M. G. Megan, merchant, 151, Fenchurch-street, 100. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than seven; qualification, shares or stock of the nominal value of £500; the first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk. The remuneration of the board is to be £700 per annum and 10 per cent. of the profits remaining after payment of 7 per cent. per annum dividend.

Anglo-American Patent Type-Writer Corporation (Limited).—Upon terms of an agreement of the 1st ult., this company proposes to purchase from Mr. John Tester of 43, Farringdon-road, the patent rights of the Anglo-American Invincible Patent Type-Writers. It was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £100,000, in £1 shares. The purchase consideration is £30,000, of which £20,000 is payable in fully paid shares. The subscribers, who are each entered for one share, are:—W. Maxwell Douet, secretary to a company, 1, Somerset-road, Teddington; C. G. R. Eames, secretary to a company, Fern Villa, Forest Hill; A. E. D. A. Eames, secretary to a company, 58, Lombard-street; W. H. Burrell, accountant, 11, Prima-road, Clapham; T. H. Craven, solicitor, 145, Evering-road, Stoke Newington; A. H. Bromham, clerk, 42, Abingdon-road, Kensington; and F. H. Fletcher, clerk, 9, Wellesley-road, Croydon.

Robson & Sons (Limited).—This is the conversion to a company of the business of printers, publishers, advertising contractors, &c., carried on by Messrs. Robson & Sons, at 20, Pancras-road. It was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £40,000, in £50 shares, with the following as first subscribers, each of them being entered for one share:—H. A. Hammond, Lloyd's; C. W. Hoe, packing-case-maker, 44, Leadenhall-street; *D. A. Onslow, J.P., 28, Carlton-hill; *W. H. Richards, merchant, 15, Seething-lane; *C. Robson, printer, 2, Bartholomew-road, Camden-town; *John Robson, printer, 5, South-villas, Camden-square; and C. Thomas, clerk, 4, Wordsworth-place, Norbiton. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than five; the first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk. Remuneration, £2. 2s. each for every meeting attended.

Evening News and Hampshire Telegraph Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 5th inst., with a capital of £40,000, in £100 shares, to establish, acquire, and circulate Radical newspapers. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—Samuel Storey, M.P., Hambleton House, Putney; J. G. Niven, newspaper proprietor, Fareham, Hants; J. Brymer, agent, 82, Salcott-road; O. B. Niven, R.N., 27, Penny-st., Portsmouth; P. Wood, agent, Boldon; M. L. Hawkes, journalist, 6, Pump-court, Temple; and H. S. Maclauchlan, journalist, 41, Bennerley-road.

Lewthwaite & Co. (Limited).—This company proposes to carry on business as printers and general stationers, and upon terms of an agreement of the 9th ult., will purchase from Mr. John Lewthwaite, of Halifax, the letters patent, No. 1,851, dated April 12th, 1883, granted for improvements in machinery for cutting, printing, and numbering tickets, cards, and paper. It was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £33,000, in £1 shares. The purchase consideration is 27,000 fully paid shares. The subscribers, who are each entered for one share, are:—W. E. Keymer, printer, 36, Friday-street; S. G. Foster, clerk, 97, Cannon-street-road; F. Pove/, clerk, 56, Seymour-street, Euston-square; J. Hussey, printer, 18, Johnson-street, St. Pancras; R. Ager, printer, 26, Garlick-hill; M. L. McCarthy, litho-printer, 4, Whitecross-place; and H. Beavis, machinist, 4, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell. The first directors are Lord Graves, Admiral J. H. Selwyn, Captain D. Bailey, Henry Syme, and John Lewthwaite. Prior to any declaration of dividend, the board will be entitled to £5 per cent. on the realised net annual profits. Mr. Walter Keymer has been appointed first general manager.

Lincoln's Inn Wholesale Publishers' Bookbinding Company (Limited).—This is the conversion to a company of the business of publishers' bookbinder, carried on by Mr. Walter Arthur Smith, at 4 and 5, Bishop's-court, Lincoln's Inn. It was registered on the 3rd ult., with a capital of £25,000, in £5 shares. The subscribers, who are each entered for one share, are:—T. W. Bridgford, land-agent, 38, Chancery-lane; W. A. Smith, 4 and 5, Bishop's-court, Chancery-lane; E. Beer, Commercial traveller, 66, Flaxman-road, Brixton; J. J. Chapman, solicitor, 13, Clifford's Inn; M. J. Cunningham, 145, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; J. Matthews, engineer, St. John's-passage, Clerkenwell; and J. M. Prichard, solicitor, 35, Great James'-street, Bedford-row.

Phœnix Printing Ink Company (Limited).—This is the conversion to a company of the business of Mr. C. F. Cushel, of 21, St. Mary Axe, and Glaucus-street, Devon's-road, Bow, manufacturer of printing and lithographic ink. It was registered on the 30th ult., with a capital of £15,000, in £10 shares. The subscribers are:—*J. E. Bruton, 24, Weighton-road, Anerley, 25 shares; G. Badham, solicitor, 3, Salter's-hall-court, 50; W. White, 23, Wynell-road, Forest-hill, 10; R. T. Wragg, 11, Great St. Helen's, 50; *William Wimble, architect, 9, Queen Victoria-street, 10; *C. Mitchell, 154, Holland-road, Kensington, 10; and Henry Jackson, contractor, 20, Budge-row, 50. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than seven; the first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk; remuneration, £100 per annum, with an additional £50 in respect of each 1 per cent. dividend paid in excess of 6 per cent. on the A or preferred shares.

Read, Brooks, & Co. (Limited).—This company was registered on the 30th ult., with a capital of £8,000, in £10 shares, to trade as general printers, publishers, newspaper proprietors, &c. An unregistered agreement of the 29th ult., between Mr. Brooks and Mr. W. B. Dow is adopted. The subscribers, who, with one exception, have taken one share each, are:—John Brooks, printer, 25 & 26, New-street, Aldersgate-street, 10 shares; E. Smyth, tea planter, Ceylon, 1, Guildhall-chambers; J. C. P. Ayres, merchant, 15, Grosvenor-road; A. Ames, merchant, Guildhall-chambers; Mrs. Camille Brookes, 10, Leathwaite-road, Clapham; E. Ames, 30, Blandford-road, Bedford-park; and H. Carter, clerk, 67, Vauxhall-bridge-road.

Mercantile Publishing Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 29th ult., with a capital of £5,000 in £5 shares, to purchase the copyrights of the "Merchant and Manufacturer," and the "A. B. C. Hotel Guide." The subscribers, each of whom has taken one share, are:—J. Laitwood, newspaper proprietor, 203, Malpas-road, Brodsley; J. W. Bradford, land agent, 38, Chancery-lane; J. M. Prichard, solicitor, 35, Great James-street, Bedford-row; C. R. S. Hooper, solicitor, 13, Clifford's Inn; A. C. Lester, auctioneer, 55, Chancery-lane; M. J. Cunningham, 145, Grosvenor-park, Camberwell; and P. J. Watson, 108, St. George-road.

E. S. Glover & Co. (Limited).—This company proposes to purchase the patents of Mr. E. S. Glover for improvements in albums and other books, and also all the beneficial interest of Mr. Glover in a contract made by him with Messrs. Perry & Co. (Limited), dated March 25th, 1885. The company was registered on the 5th inst., with a capital of £4,200 in £10 shares, with the following as first subscribers, each of them having taken one share:—J. G. Greig, accountant, 22, Austin Friars; C. Cassuron, clerk, Clarendon-road, Walthamstow; E. J. Hamlyn, clerk, 26, Highweek-road; R. J. Sissons, clerk, 31, Crumpton-street; C. D. Middleton, clerk, 2, South-villas, Campden-hill; E. King, manager of a company, 35, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; and P. D. Leake, 5, Trossachs-road, Dulwich.

Stourbridge Press Company (Limited).—This company proposes to publish a journal, or journals, advocating Conservative principles, to circulate in Stourbridge, and the Midland Counties. It was registered on the 25th ult., with a capital of £3,000, in £1 shares. The subscribers, each of whom has taken one share, are:—W. J. Turney, J.P., Stourbridge; A. Freer, J.P., Stourbridge; James Darby, nail-manufacturer, Stourbridge; W. Corbett, fire-brick-manufacturer, Stourbridge; Henry Smith, J.P., Kingswinford; C. P. Noel, J.P., Stourbridge; William Phipps, gardener, Stourbridge; W. G. Webb, J.P., Wordsley; W. Roberts, Stourbridge; W. H. Stuart, glass-manufacturer, Wordsley; and C. H. Collis, solicitor, Stourbridge. The number of directors is not to be less than five, nor more than fourteen; qualification, ten shares; the first are the subscribers, and Messrs. R. Millichip, B. Bratt, and T. W. Wooldridge; the company in general meeting will determine remuneration.

J. H. Houghton & Co. (Limited).—This company was registered on the 22nd ult., with a capital of £3,000, divided into £1 shares, to purchase and extend the publishing business of Mr. J. H. Houghton, of Louth, Lincoln. The subscribers, who are each entered for one share, are:—W. J. Sprotling, schoolmaster, 74, Wickham-road; L. W. Pott, schoolmaster, St. Martin's House, Stamford-hill; J. Tattersall, 110, Albion-road, Stoke Newington; W. H. Bownass, schoolmaster, Preston, Lancaster; E. T. Simmons, schoolmaster, Newark, Nottingham; A. Stamp, schoolmaster, Market Rasen, Lincoln; and E. Bourne, butcher, Louth, Lincoln.

Alliance Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).—This company proposes to trade as printers, publishers, booksellers, &c., and for such purposes will carry out an agreement of the 3rd ult., between Mr. Francis Longe and Mr. George Symes. It was registered on the 17th ult., with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, with the following as first subscribers, each of them being entered for one share:—Francis Long, printer and journalist, 16, Chapel-street, Islington; E. Sampson, editor, 5, Catherine-street, Strand; C. C. Shumwood, journalist, 244, Kennington-road; J. T. Denny, publisher and journalist, Hare-chambers, Fleet-street; W. Chapman, journalist, 39, Guildford-street; E. W. Whittle, printer, 71, Praed-street; and W. Gregory, 39, Kensington-place, Campden-hill. The number of directors is not to be less than two, nor more than seven; the subscribers are to appoint the first. The remuneration is fixed at 15 per cent. on the net profits, but if the number of directors exceed five, such percentage will be increased by 5 per cent. for each director in excess of that number. It is provided that in any year in which the profits do not

admit of the payment of 10 per cent., not more than one-half of the above remuneration shall be payable.

The Ilfracombe Printing and Publishing Company (Limited) was registered on the 3rd ult., with a capital of £1,000, in £5 shares, to carry on in all branches the business of general printers, publishers, and stationers. The subscribers, who are all of Ilfracombe, are :—R. H. Huxtable, auctioneer ; H. Braund, grocer ; C. Clemow, hotel-keeper ; J. Vickery, printer ; J. Braund ; D. Attwood ; and G. Dodd, butcher.

Perry & Co. (Limited).—The directors of this company have resolved to pay on the 1st of September, out of profits, an interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the first six months of this year, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, being at the same rate as for the corresponding period last year. The half-yearly dividend on the preference shares will be paid as usual at the fixed rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Gloucester Newspaper Company (Limited).—A resolution has been passed in favour of the voluntary winding-up of this company, Mr. W. Phelps, of Birmingham, has been appointed liquidator. The company was formed in February, 1884, with a nominal capital of £1,000, divided into as many shares ; the avowed object being to print and publish newspapers. That the company should have thus early come to grief is, perhaps, not to be wondered at when it is borne in mind that the list of promoters, as given in our issue for March, 1884, included hardly a single person connected with the craft, no less than five of the signatories to the Memorandum of Association being described as "grocers."

Union Publishing Company (Limited).—A resolution has been passed in favour of the voluntary winding-up of this company. Mr. E. F. Tombs, of 38, Lombard-street, has been appointed liquidator. The company was formed in November, 1883, with a nominal capital of £50,000, divided into 25,000 shares, about one-half of which were taken up at the time. The company was floated to take over and work the *Mining and Financial News*. A list of the names of the promoters will be found in our issue for December, 1883 (page 314).

Mendip Paper Mills Company.—This company is in course of voluntary liquidation, and on the 25th ult. Vice-Chancellor Bacon made an order continuing the voluntary winding-up under the supervision of the Court.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bottomley, H., H. J. Manning, & F. E. Pirkis, publishers and newspaper proprietors, Catherine-st., Strand.

Dawson, W., & Sons, printers and news-vendors, Cannon-st. and Upper Thames-street, stationers.

Frewer, W. J., & W. Evans, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, under the style of Frewer & Evans, printers, engravers and lithographers, and under the style of Williams, Cheapside, engravers.

Shum & Bonnett, wholesale stationers, printers, &c., Jewin-street.

Bills of Sale Recently Filed.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

Alexander, A., advertising agent, 88, Lorrimore-street, Walworth, to T. Fairhead. July 23 ..... £30

Barnes-Redmayne, W., printer, 225A, Barking-rd., to J. Smith. June 30. £30

Carter, H. W., newspaper proprietor, Kennington, Ashford, Kent, and 54, Outer Temple, London, to Charing Cross Bank. July 1 ..... £50

Cleasby, F. J., book-edge gilder, 31, Fann-st., Aldersgate-st., and 21, Brooksby-st., Liverpool-rd., to F. Victor. June 30 ..... £60

Crawshaw, E., stationer, 14, King-st., Blackburn, to S. Crawshaw. July 16 ..... £35

Duff, T. D., & wife, publisher, &c., 71, Water-lane, Brixton Rise, Brixton, to Consolidated Credit Corporation. July 29 ..... £35

Fletcher, W. T., printer, &c., 96, High-st., and 44, James-st., Gateshead, to M. Davis. July 30..... £35

Gardiner, T. E., bookbinder, 10, Greville-st., Brook-st., Holborn, to E. J. Arnold. July 3 ..... £100

Gray, G., stationer, &c., 3, Salisbury-ter., Dawes-rd., Fulham, to F. J. Roberts. July 23 ..... £55

Green, J. T., printer, 17, Ravensworth-ter., Gateshead, Durham, to M. L. Rosenberg. July 27 ..... £30

Hardy, H. G., printer and bookbinder, The Royal Arsenal Printing Works, 8, Sprays-st., Woolwich, to Charing Cross Bank. June 29 ..... £30

Haworth, J. C., printer, bookbinder, and stationer, 30, Church-st., Blackburn, to C. Haworth. June 29..... £600

Hyman, M. G., bookseller and stationer, 102, Shakespeare-st., Chorlton-on-Medlock, and 21, Old Millgate, Manchester, to J. Riley. July 24. £40

Joll, W., stationer and printer, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, to J. Willson and another. June 30..... for indemnity

Leach, H. A., & wife, printer and show-card writer, 13, Powerscroft-rd., Lower Clapton, and 64, Wood-st., City, to the Consolidated Credit Corporation. July 1 ..... £30

Leslie, A. D., engraver on wood, 16, Broomwood-rd., Wandsworth Common, and City, to National Guardian Assurance Company. July 15 ..... £100

Liddell, H., & Son, printers, Bodmin, Cornwall, to M. Guy. July 20. £80

Lloyd, W., bookseller, 72, George-st., Richmond, to R. McEwan. July 4. £150

Smith, G., bookseller, stationer, &c., 36, Brixton-rd., to T. Fairhead. July 10 ..... £40

Sutton, G., printer and stationer, 9, Church-st., Bilston, to H. W. Larkin. July 11 ..... £220

Swinnerton, W. T., printer, trading as W. T. Swinnerton & Co., Albert Works, 10, Dale End, Birmingham, and 28, Upper Sutton-st., Ashton-juxta-Birmingham, to J. W. Blackham. July 1...to secure composition to creditors.

Wallis, W. H., & wife, stationer and newsagent, 119, Walton-st., Chelsea, to the Consolidated Credit Corporation. July 10 ..... £30

Walters, F. J., stationer, &c., Viscount-st., Camberwell, to J. Atkinson. July 30..... £110

Williamson, P. W., printing-block manufacturer, 34, Melrose-gardens, West Kensington, to I. C. Johnson. July 1 ..... £110

Wiseman, J., printer and bookbinder, 23, Williamson-st., Luton, Beds, to B. Baiberg. July 17..... £40

Renewal of Registration of Bill of Sale.

Simner, F. M., stationer, Halton Brook, Runcorn, Cheshire, to T. H. Hitchen. Orig. B.S. filed, July 15, 1880 ; re-registered, July 2, 1885 ; amount, £50, abs. sale.

White, J. H., printer, 156 (formerly of 145), St. John-st., Clerkenwell, to F. G. Dixon. Orig. B.S. filed, August 11, 1880 ; re-registered, July 21, 1885 ; amount, £50.

Satisfaction.

Sutton, G., printer and stationer, 9, Church-st., Bilston, Staffs, to J. Lloyd. B.S. filed Feb. 22, 1881 ; satisfied, July 11, 1885 ; amount, £200.

Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

Band, M., parchment-merchant, 109, High-st., Brentford. July 14.

Bonnor, C. M., bookseller and stationer, 99, Lower Addiscombe-rd., late Sydney-ter., Croydon. June 17. Adjudicated, July 22.

Boyer, J. W., bookseller, 4, North-st., Pewsey, Wilts. July 10. Adjudicated, July 13.

Cartwright, E., printer and stationer, Horse-st., Dowlais, Glamorganshire. June 29. Adjudicated, June 30.

Claremont, E. McD. S., printer and bookseller, trading as Edward Clarke, Settle, Yorks.

Cordingley, C., printer and newspaper proprietor, Thornlea, The Grove, Hammersmith, and Caxton House, Walham Green. July 21. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, August 27, at 12.

Crosby, G., stationer, 54, Liverpool-rd., Stoke-upon-Trent. July 13.

Crowhurst, H., printer, 50, 51, & 52, Market-st., and 12, London-rd., both Brighton. July 21. Adjudicated, July 25.

Dancey, C. H., bookseller and stationer, 8, Barton-st., Gloucester. July 2. Adjudicated, July 7.

Dorman, J., bookseller and stationer, 72, High-st., Weston-super-Mare. June 29. Adjudicated, July 16.

Jenner, E., stationer, 29, Robertson-st., Hastings. July 7. Adjudicated, July 24.

Metcalfe, J. A., printer and stationer, trading as Hodgson & Co., Guisborough. June 18. Adjudicated, June 30.

Micci, J. J., advertising contractor, 61, Lavender-rd., Clapham Junction. June 16. Adjudicated, July 14.

Monaghan, W., printer, 56, Peter-st., and 54, Rudyard-st., both Manchester. June 29. Adjudicated, June 29.

Nobbs, C., printer and bookbinder, trading as C. Nobbs & Co., 2, Trinity-ter., Old Christchurch-rd., Bournemouth. July 27. Exam., C.C., Poole, August 26, at 3.

Oakes, J., stationer, &c., 148, Ennerdale-rd., Cleator Moor, Cumberland. July 9. Adjudicated, July 23.

Parker, G., printer and stationer, 7, Miles-lane, Arthur-st. West, and 8, Gauden-rd., Wandsworth-rd. June 9. Adjudicated, July 15.

Pierce, E., printer and newspaper proprietor, Kent Echo Office, Meeting-st., Ramsgate. July 3. Adjudicated, July 24.

Sharp, C. L., proprietor of Interleaf Publishing Company, 10, Buckingham-st., late 6, John-st., both Adelphi. June 4. Adjudicated, July 14.

Toynton, W., printer, 14, Charlotte-st., Landport. July 8. Adjudicated, July 8.

Williamson, P. W., engravers'-block manufacturer, 34, Melrose-gardens, West Kensington, and 63, Fleet-st. July 17. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, August 27, at 11.30.

Dividends.

Beet, T., bookseller, Union-st. and Mortimer-st., both Oxford-st. First and final dividend of 1s., any day except Saturday, between 11 and 3, at the official receiver's, 33, Carey-st., Lincoln's-inn.

Gomersall, A., printer, Hanover-st., Halifax. First and final dividend of 3s. 8d., August 8, at the official receiver's, Halifax.

Sellick, P., stationer, Ledbury-ter., South End, Croydon. Second and final dividend of 3s. 7½d., July 9, at the official receiver's, 109, Victoria-st., Westminster.

Stevens, D. M., newspaper proprietor, High-st. and The Mount, Guildford. Dividend of 2d., July 13, at the official receiver's, 29, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

TRUST DEED GRANTED.

HENDERSON, A., general printer, trading as A. & A. HENDERSON & A. HENDERSON & Co., 159, Leith-walk, Leith. Claims with J. Pearson Callum, 30, Hanover-st., Edinburgh.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

RE DAVID BOGUE.—The debtor, described as a bookseller and publisher, of King William-street, Strand, applied on the 5th inst., before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, sitting in Bankruptcy, to pass his examination upon a statement of affairs which returned liabilities amounting to £2,674, with assets £892. It appeared that he began business in 1876, with a capital of £3,500, and in June, 1882, he filed a petition for liquidation, under which a dividend of 3s. 4½d. in the pound was paid, and he obtained his discharge. He afterwards resumed business, and he attributed his present failure mainly to losses on various publications, to bad debts, and to losses and liabilities in respect of advances to authors on unfinished manuscripts. Mr. Aldridge appeared for the official receiver, and Mr. J. Eldon Banks for a creditor. The bankrupt stated, upon examination, that he had no capital when he resumed business after his failure in 1882. It was a commission business. His cash-book had not been posted up, and there was no profit and loss account. In March last he knew that he was insolvent, and he had incurred a very small amount of debt since then. Since 1882 he had been working with a smaller staff. His books contained a record of his transactions, but they were not made up. He did not know that he was insolvent in January. Latterly he had lived in furnished apartments, and his expenditure had been at the rate of £250 per year. Since 1882 he had traded on credit. His Honour allowed the debtor to pass his examination.

RE KRITCH & GARLAND.—The following is the official statement showing the position of estate at date of declaring first and final dividend. Total receipts from date of receiving order, £1,583. 3s. 8d. Expenditure :—total cost of realisation, £306. 18s. 10d., creditors, preferential, £231. 4s. 2d., unsecured dividend, of 4s. 9d. in the pound on £4,312 os. 2d., £1,024. 6s. 9d. ; balance carried forward, £20. 13s. 11d.

Obituary.

BLEECK.—Mr. Charles T. Bleeck, M.A., editor and part proprietor of the *Bath Chronicle*, died on the 24th ult. The deceased was originally designed for the Bar, and entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, but his health being delicate he gave up his intention, and adopted journalism as his profession. He became a partner in the *Bath Chronicle* in November, 1864. Mr. Bleeck, who was a bachelor, was in his fifty-seventh year.

BRISTER.—Mr. J. Brister, for many years manager of the machine department of the *Illustrated London News*, and who was mainly instrumental in the introduction of the Ingram Rotary Machine, died last month. The deceased had been travelling for the Messrs. Fleming for the last two years. He was very much respected by the printing trade.

CAREY.—Mr. Carey, for many years manager of the machine department of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Co., died last month.

CHAMBERS.—Mr. James Chambers, bookbinder, of Todmorden, died on the 17th ult. He was sixty-four years of age.

CHAPMAN.—Mr. Robert William Chapman, who for upwards of fourteen years filled the position of manager of the *Derby Mercury*, died suddenly on the 10th ult. at Southport. Having joined the staff of the *Mercury* more than thirty-six years ago, Mr. Chapman pushed his way from the apprentice's case to the manager's room. At a special meeting of the board of the Constitutional Newspaper Company (Limited), held on the 13th ult., the following resolution was passed :—"That the directors of the Derbyshire Constitutional Newspaper Company have heard with deep regret of the untimely death of Mr. R. W. Chapman, who has for so many years been usefully and honourably connected with the *Derby Mercury*, and they beg to offer the expression of their sincere sympathy and condolence to his family in the irreparable loss they have sustained." The funeral took place at Alvaston on the 14th.

HOUGHTON.—We have to announce the death of Lord Houghton, which took place on the 10th inst. at Vichy, whither he had gone to take the waters. His lordship, who was in his seventy-seventh year, represented Pontefract in the House of Commons from 1837 to 1863, when he was raised to the Peerage by Lord Palmerston. The deceased peer, who was always a warm patron of literature, was at the time of his death president of the Newspaper Press Fund, and of the London Library.

PRESSDEE.—Mr. Charles Pressdee died on the 26th ult., after a short illness, at his residence, Moseley-road, Birmingham, aged seventy-eight years. Some forty-one years ago, when newspaper enterprise in Birmingham was in its infancy, the deceased joined the staff of the *Birmingham Journal*, which subsequently merged into the *Daily Post*. During that long career his retentive memory made him a valuable auxiliary to both papers.

RODGERS.—Mr. John Rodgers, stationer, died on the 9th ult., at 3, Hayswell-road, Arbroath, aged forty-one years.

WARD.—Mr. William Wilson Ward, stationer, died on the 16th ult., at Yeadon, aged seventy years.

THE will (dated July 24, 1884), with a codicil (dated September 13 following), of Mr. CHARLES ANTHONY, printer, &c., late of Hereford, who died on February 5 last, has been proved by Charles Anthony and Edwyn Anthony, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £38,000. The testator bequeaths £4,500, upon trust, for his daughter, Mrs. Julia Wilding ; £1,000 upon the trusts of the settlement of his daughter Blanche, in addition to the sum already settled by him on her ; and annuities to two nieces. The residue of his real and personal estate, including the copyright of the *Hereford Times*, he leaves, as to three-fifths, to his son Charles, and as to two-fifths, to his son Edwyn.

THE will and codicil of Mr. THOMAS BROOKER, copper and steel-plate printer, late of 78, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, who died on May 9th last, have been proved by Mr. William Davidson and Mr. Ebenezer Handford, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £27,000. The testator makes bequests to his mother, sister, sister-in-law, and other relatives, executors, foreman, porters, and domestic servants ; and the residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Mary Haward, her husband, and children.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. A., Glasgow.—The question is one that will have to be decided by local custom.

J. M.—The subject of printing will not be ignored in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Having been omitted under the letter "P" in the last-issued volumes, it will be dealt with under the head of "Typography." The article will be written by Mr. John Southward, in conjunction with Mr. Henry Bradshaw, of Cambridge, both of whom are eminently qualified to do justice to the subject.

NOTICES.

The terms for Annual Subscription to the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER are as follow :—

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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

Topics of the Month.

WITH the advent of early autumn, business in the Printing Trade is generally quiet, and the present time is no exception to the rule. Many London houses have experienced some difficulty in keeping their ordinary staff fully employed; while reports from the Provinces are almost unanimous in describing the present condition of trade as dull. The number of unemployed is consequently considerable, although perhaps not much in excess of what it usually is at this season. Still graver factors, however, to the master printer than the dearth of work, are the ruinously low prices at which printing is now executed by some firms, and the suicidal competition that is making itself more keenly felt every year. This subject is ably discussed in a letter from an esteemed correspondent that appears in the present issue. In it "A London Printing Manager," who, by the bye, is a man of ripe experience, touches upon several points that are of special importance at the present time, and that well deserve, as he says, "the attention of the large printing firms of London." The system of unfair tendering to which our correspondent alludes is proving a very canker-worm to the prosperity of the Craft, and it behoves the Trade to consider and take action, with a view to stamp out, or at least minimise, the evil.

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Mr. Daniel Greenaway, printer and stationer, of 30, Camomile-street, has been elected a member of the Court of Common Council for the Ward of Bishopsgate.

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Mr. James Judd, of South Knoll, Upper Norwood, on the 7th inst. took the oaths and his seat as one of the magistrates of Surrey.

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Mr. William Alexander Abram, journalist, of 42, Adelaide-terrace, Blackburn, has been placed upon the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Blackburn.

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Tenders are invited for the supply of Stationery, Books, and Printing, for three years, from December 1, for the London General Omnibus Company. Tenders are to be delivered to Mr. R. T. Kingham, secretary, by the 17th inst.——The Board of Management of the North Surrey School District invite tenders for the supply of Printing for one year. Forms of tender of Mr. H. J. Chaldecott, the Clerk, at Dorking, to whom they must be returned by the 18th inst.——The Guardians of the Whitechapel Union invite tenders for the execution of their Printing for one year from October 4. Forms of tender can be obtained of Mr. W. Vallance, at the Union office, in Baker's-row, E., to whom they must be returned by the 22nd inst.——The West Ham Local Board invite tenders for the supply of Printing, Books, and Stationery, for one year. Forms of tender of Mr. F. E. Hilleary, Clerk, at the Town Hall, Stratford, to whom they must be returned by the 22nd inst.——The Guardians of the Holborn Union invite tenders for the supply of Printing and Stationery for one year. Forms of tender of Mr. J. W. Hill, at the Workhouse, Gray's-inn-road, to whom they must be returned by the 22nd inst.——The Guardians of the West Ham Union invite tenders for the supply of Printing and Stationery for six months. Forms of tender of Mr. F. E. Hilleary, at the Workhouse, Leytonstone, to whom they must be returned by the 23rd inst.

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On the 5th inst., the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation gave an "At Home" to the inmates of the almshouses at Wood Green. At a business meeting previously held, Mr. W. H. Collingridge, the genial local visitor, announced that an anonymous friend had offered to contribute £100 to the funds of the Corporation if nineteen other gentlemen would subscribe £1,900, or £200 if double the amount were collected. At the same time it was also agreed to appoint without election the two children now on the list for the Orphan Fund. After the business on the agenda paper had been disposed of, the inmates of the almshouses, together with the executive and friends, were entertained to tea. Among the members of the Council and friends present were: Mr. J. E. Young (chairman), Mr. J. Beck (deputy-chairman), Mr. Bayley, Mr. Blades, Mr. Burt, Mr. W. Crespin, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. J. Emslie, Mr. G. Glynn, Mr. J. P. Killingback, Mr. J. Pardoe, Mr. Southwood, Mr. Tomsitt, Mr. W. White (medical officer), Mr. J. S. Hodson (secretary), Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. J. Esson, and Mrs. and Miss Young. In the course of the evening, Mr. Young, on behalf of the Council, presented framed illuminated votes of thanks to Mr. Pardoe and Mr. Killingback, the founders of the Pardoe-Killingback pension. In doing so he referred to the amount of labour after business-hours that had been voluntarily undertaken by these gentlemen in collecting £500 amongst their friends. Mr. Pardoe and Mr. Killingback, in thanking the Council for their kind gift, expressed their gratitude to those friends who had assisted them in their effort, and endorsed Mr. Young's hope that others, following their example, would exert themselves to found similar pensions. The remainder of the evening was devoted to songs and recitations, and the proceedings were enlivened by the performance of a selection of music by Messrs. Henderson, Rait, & Spalding's Brass Band, the members of which had kindly proffered their services. The treat provided for them by the Council was highly appreciated by the aged folk.

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It will interest those of our readers who are connected with the manufacture of Playing-cards to learn that the number of packs produced in this country during the financial year ended March 31 last was 1,194,052. This figure shows a diminution as compared with the production for the two preceding years, which was respectively 1,204,560 packs in 1883–84, and 1,216,960 packs in 1882–83. The revenue derived from the stamp duty on cards during the past financial year was £14,925, as compared with £15,057 in the preceding twelvemonth.

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Playing-Cards of foreign manufacture are evidently not in great favour in this country. The total imports during the past year amounted to only 16,183 dozen packs, valued at £4,281, while the imports for 1883 were 28,915 dozen packs, valued at £7,502. Moreover, of the playing-cards imported last year, only 4,181 dozen packs were entered for home con-

sumption, while 10,635 dozen packs were re-exported. The rate of duty levied in this country on foreign playing-cards is 3s. 9d. per dozen packs. While on this subject we may mention that in Portugal the manufacture of playing-cards will henceforth be the monopoly of the State, as is already the case in one or two other countries on the Continent. The present stamp duty of 40 reis the pack will be maintained. The duty on foreign playing-cards is to be raised from 100 to 500 reis (from about 5d. to 2s. 3d.) the kilogramme, which weight is equal to 2·205 lb. English.

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THE last number of the statistics of the German Empire gives particulars as to the manufacture and sale of playing-cards in Germany last year. The number of manufactories was, as in 1883, 61, and they turned out 3,552,010 packs of 36 cards or under, and 1,286,239 packs of more than 36 cards. Out of this total, 3,291,914 packs of the former and 203,514 of the latter description were stamped for inland sale, and 236,865 packs of the former and 1,074,923 of the latter exported. Including the playing-cards imported, the total number of small packs used was 3,308,100, and of large packs 212,417. It is pointed out that the use of packs containing more than 36 cards has been diminishing for some years,—from 278,000 packs in 1879 to 212,417 last year.

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ONE is not surprised to learn that the awards of the jury in connexion with the Inventions Exhibition have not given satisfaction all round. On another page we give the list of such awards so far as they relate to the Printing and cognate trades. It will be seen that, although the firms there mentioned fully deserve the distinction that has fallen to their share, yet there are missing the names of other exhibitors whose specialties were certainly entitled to some recognition. As the official list of awards was issued "subject to revision," it is within the range of possibility that justice may yet be done to some of the firms whose inventions have been thus far overlooked.

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WHATEVER efforts may have been made to resuscitate the Company carrying on business under the title of Letts, Son, & Co. (Limited), would seem to have failed, for the business, together with plant and fixtures, as well as the copyrights of Letts's Diaries, *Letts's Household Magazine*, and the Christmas Annual *Yule Tide*, are being offered for sale by tender in one or more lots. The business, which had been established many years previously, was converted into a limited liability company in October, 1870; the nominal capital being fixed at £50,000, divided into £100 shares. Tenders for the whole or part of the property must be sent in by October 6, to Mr. A. Rawlinson, at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand.

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APROPOS of the reprehensible custom which has sprung up during recent years of publishers insisting upon having their own names inserted in the imprints of books as that of the printers, the *Times*, a few days ago, in drawing attention to the new issue of Kelly's "Directory of Stationers," &c., says:—"In the list of London printers we fail to see the names of several publishers who are in the habit of putting fictitious imprints on their books, thus doing a serious injury to the printing trade, and laying the foundation of controversies and doubts in the future. How, for example, would it puzzle the editor of *Notes and Queries* or the *Antiquarian Magazine* to find it stated on an essay by Pope or a poem by Milton that it was 'printed' as well as 'published' by Tonson or Simmons?" The practice in question is to be condemned from every point of view. Apart from its untruthfulness, it is calculated to stamp out all individuality, and to rob the printer of whatever credit may be due to him for the production of good work. Nor can there be any doubt that the practice is illegal; for the law on the subject is sufficiently specific, and enjoins that a person printing any paper or book to be published or dispersed without printing *his* name or abode or place of business upon the front of it, or on the first or last leaf, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding £5. This very question of the legality of inserting another person's imprint in a book was lately tried in a German Court of Justice, which decided against it, and imposed a fine on the printer who had lent himself to the practice.

MR. WILLIAM NELSON, the senior partner of the publishing firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons, has offered to defray the cost of restoring externally the little Norman church within the walls of Edinburgh Castle, known as Queen Margaret's Chapel, to as near as possible its original condition. This interesting fabric, at one time degraded into a powder-magazine, is one of the oldest ecclesiastical structures in Scotland, having been built by Queen (or Saint) Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, towards the end of the 11th century.

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STATEMENTS having lately gained publicity to the effect that the women and girls employed in binding the Revised Version of the Bible were considerably under paid, Messrs. Simpson, Renshaw, & Co., of Paternoster-row, who have been the binders of very large quantities of the Revised Bible, have written absolutely denying the statement in reference to the females in their employ. The firm has for many years paid the fullest wages in the trade to their *employés*, who generally remain with them many years.

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MESSRS. FIELD & TUER, of the Leadenhall Press, have lately introduced a copying fluid which they have named "Hundred-copy Copying Ink." By the aid of an ordinary copying-press, over 100 good copies can be taken of any writing for which this ink has been employed. Our own test tends to bear out Messrs. Field & Tuer's claim, and their new ink, which affords thus a ready means of multiplying copies of any given writing, cannot fail to be appreciated by commercial men.

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PLAYING at shopkeeping is only one of the many extravagances in which the London School Board indulges. A few years ago a motion was submitted to the Board to abolish the Stores altogether, and at the time one or more firms sent in tenders offering to supply school-books and stationery at a reduction of thirty-five per cent. off selling prices. The above motion was lost by five votes, and the Board has since continued its playing at shopkeeping at a heavy cost to the taxpayer. A correspondent connected with the Trade points out that, during the year ended last March, the total amount of goods, consisting of books, stationery, and apparatus purchased by the Store Committee, and distributed to the 350 schools, was £51,300, and that the expenditure for doing this work was £6,000. This sum is far in excess of the amount that would be charged for doing the same work by many school-supply houses. Indeed, according to the estimate formulated by the above correspondent, the expenditure need only have been £1,400, and a tender made out on the same lines as this estimate was submitted to the Board at the time when the whole question of the Stores came up for discussion. Thus, this one fad of the London School Board costs the ratepayers annually £4,600. This is one of many points that should be borne in mind at the triennial election of members next November.

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REFERENCE is made to the new Contracts for Government Printing in the annual report of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, read at the opening meeting of that body at Southport on the 7th inst. The Committee state that—

At the request of the London Society of Compositors, your secretary has, during the session, both by questions to the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and by correspondence with that gentleman, and with the Controller of the Stationery Office, called attention from time to time to the unsatisfactory manner in which the contracts for Government printing have been disposed of. Hitherto, the schedules of prices for these contracts have been framed by non-practical men in such a manner as to make it impossible for them to be understood, in addition to which they have been based upon a system known only to the Stationery Office, thus rendering it nearly impossible for any firm employing union men to compete. This has resulted in a very large proportion of the State printing having been for many years done by unfair labour; so much so, indeed, that it has almost amounted to the establishment of a State printing-office in the hands of a private individual. With a view to remedy this anomalous state of things, we suggested that the new schedules of prices for Government printing should be based upon the London scale of prices, in order that every employer in the trade might compete, if he thought fit; and when it is borne in mind that the cost of printing is about £100,000 a year, it will be seen that the matter was one worthy of our serious con-

sideration. Although our efforts were not crowned with that success we could have wished, considerable improvement has nevertheless been made in the new schedules just issued, the prices, as a matter of fact, being based upon the London scale, which, for the first time, is thus officially recognised and mentioned in the schedules issued by the Stationery Office. Some very important extras have, however, been ignored, to which your secretary had intended calling the attention of the House, but for the fact that no opportunity was afforded him; nevertheless, we shall not lose sight of the matter, but, on the contrary, shall take such further steps with regard thereto as may be necessary or advisable in the interest of the printing trade.

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Some notable improvements have been made in the new programme of the Technological Examinations, conducted under the auspices of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The subject of Printing has been rightly divided into two distinct classes, viz. (A), Typography; and (B), Lithography and other Printing processes. The syllabus of the subjects chosen for the next examination is given on another page of the present issue. It will be seen that the questions suggested have been chosen with discretion, and are well calculated to stimulate study. Independently, however, of the theoretical examinations, which are fixed for May 26, 1886, it is intended to hold practical examinations on the afternoon of Saturday, May 29. These will consist mainly of composition of various kinds in English or foreign languages, from MS. supplied to the candidates. With the object of facilitating the practical part of the examinations, the following firms have kindly placed their printing-offices at the disposal of the Institute:—Messrs. Cassell & Co. (Limited), Messrs. Waterlow & Sons (Limited); Messrs. G. Cornwall & Sons, Aberdeen; Messrs. Igglesden & Son, Ashford; Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., and Messrs. McCaw, Stevenson & Oar, both of Belfast; Mr. Alderman White, Birmingham; Messrs. Blackie & Sons, Glasgow; Messrs. Merritt & Hatcher, Greenwich; Messrs. Billing & Sons, Guildford; Messrs. Akrill, Ruddock, & Keyworth, Lincoln; Messrs. Marples & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Fletcher & Son, Norwich; Messrs. Simpson & Sons, and Mr. W. D. Learmount, both of South Shields. The examiners in the subject of Typography are Mr. J. F. Wilson and Mr. C. F. Hodgson.

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The new Shakespeare Society is about to issue a series of photo-lithographed fac-similes of all the most important Shakespeare quartos, to be executed by Mr. Charles Praetorius and Mr. W. Grigg. The Duke of Devonshire, Mr. A. H. Huth, the trustees of the British Museum, Trinity College, Cambridge, the Curators of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Senate of the University, Edinburgh, have allowed their treasures to be reproduced. The series will be published by Mr. Bernard Quaritch. Among the quartos now ready are the two "Hamlets," 1603 and 1604; "The Rape of Lucrece," 1594; the two "Midsummer Night's Dreams," 1600, "The Merry Wives," "Richard III.," &c. Already thirty-four quartos have been photographed, nineteen lithographed, and fifteen published, while others are in hand.

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The Bank of Scotland is preparing for issue an entirely new kind of bank-note. It is to be in colours instead of the black and white of the Bank of England notes. The promise to pay in the body of the note is surrounded on two sides by a broad ornamental band, and on the other two sides by a border, in which the value of the note is printed an immense number of times. On one border the seal and counter seal of King William II. of Scotland are printed in brown on a yellow ground, and between them are the Royal Arms on a blue ground. On the upper border are the arms of the bank in brown on a yellow ground, with the date (1695) of the establishment of the bank. The novelty of the note, says the *Paper Makers' Journal*, is, of course, in its colours, which will make photographic reproduction impossible, and, it is believed, will prevent forgery of the notes. The paper on which the new note is printed is made by the makers of the paper for the Bank of England notes.

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The Æolus Waterspray and General Ventilating Company have received instructions to apply their complete system of inlet and outlet ventilation to the new composing-room and stereo-foundry of the *Morning Post*. This is is the third London daily paper which has entrusted the ventilation of its printing premises to the company, the other two being the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Daily News*.

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One outcome of the journalistic activity that has lately characterised the Conservative party is the starting of an illustrated paper for the whole of Scotland, with branch offices in every town of note. It will be under the control of Mr. Charles Macaskie, editor of the *Aberdeen Journal*, and connected with the firm of Macaskie Bros., of the *Leeds Daily News* and the *Leeds Saturday Journal*. Mr. Harry Blythe has been commissioned to write the principal story. The first number of the new paper is announced for the 17th inst.

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Among the subjects that invariably come up for discussion during the big gooseberry season is what is known as the "circular nuisance," and the *Times* has lately once more opened its columns for the ventilation of the matter. The correspondent who opened the discussion so graphically described some aspects of the subject that we are induced to reproduce a short extract from his letter. He says:—

> The enterprise of some advertisers is so remarkable that it deserves a tribute. We are in the habit of supposing that the London Directory is the base betrayer of our names and addresses, but it is not the only betrayer. The first column of the *Times* is a happy hunting-ground through which many shots are fired. Have even the smallest baby, and you will find yourself pelted with photographs of the announcement, cakes of soap, advertisements of baby-clothes, nursery-furniture, teething-powders, feeding-bottles, everything that a baby can want from its cradle to its grave. It is no use putting a vague address; with a directory and the name as a clue you will soon be spotted. So useless did I find the endeavour to escape the advertisers, and so impossible was it to face their assaults, that at last, with great reluctance, I was obliged to give up having babies at all. When you get married, if you chance to put your new address in the paper the fiends have a fine time. For months they try you with everything a newly-married couple can and cannot want. They suggest extravagances to the most frugal of wives, indulgences to the most prudent of husbands, and as if this were not enough, after a time a stray circular or two will give you a hint that it is nearly time to welcome a little stranger.

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This amusing letter was followed by several others from different correspondents, one of whom at least, Mr. E. J. Watherston, of Pall Mall, took up the cudgels in favour of the practice of advertising by circulars, his argument being that their production involves the consumption of type, paper, ink, and gum, and gives employment to multitudes of work-people, and he added that the cost of production of an illustrated catalogue varies from £100 to £1,000. He points out further that the national revenue is benefited by the circulation through the Post-office of circulars, &c. While there is much truth in Mr. Watherston's argument, it cannot be denied that, broadly speaking, circularising is by no means the best or most effective method of advertising; since, as a rule, a very large percentage of them find their way almost invariably into the waste-paper basket.

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In connexion with Mr. Watherston's remark just referred to as to the amount of employment which the production of catalogues gives to printers, it is worth recalling that the issue of such catalogues on anything like a large scale is of but comparatively recent origin. Prior to the year 1855, English catalogues had to be enrolled at Somerset House as newspapers, and their publishers were obliged to sign bonds and to find securities, by which they were bound over under penalties not to publish improper matter. Only a pamphlet weighing less than two ounces could be sent under the newspaper stamp at all; and although the penny stamp would cover the postage of a pamphlet to Scotland or Ireland, yet it was not allowed to be used within four miles of the General Post-office, so that catalogues intended for circulation in the metropolis had to be dropped into some post-office beyond the four-mile radius. The alterations of the postal laws just thirty years ago greatly facilitated the distribution of such works, and gave thus a stimulus to their production, from which the Printing Trade has ever since derived considerable advantage.

While the Stationery Office has disbursed, during the past financial year, a sum of £556,583, it has, on the other hand, transacted business which has yielded to the national exchequer no less than £72,664. To this total the sale of publications has contributed £34,810, and the sale of waste paper £11,511. Independently of the Stationery Office, there are other sources of revenue derived from paper and print. The three official *Gazettes* yielded a total of £24,871, about five-sixths of which amount fell to the share of the *London Gazette*. The sale of maps, &c., has brought in a further sum of £15,433, and from the sale of school-books in Ireland there was realised £32,513.

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The Queen has been graciously pleased to award a pension upon the Civil List of £100 a year to the four sisters of the late John Leech. It is now more than twenty years since the artist's death, and it may not, perhaps, be generally known that for the abiding memorial that exists of his genius we are indebted to his sisters. These ladies have placed selections of his original work in the principal Museums—namely, South Kensington, Manchester, Nottingham Castle, and also at the Charterhouse, where he was educated. In each of these Art Galleries is placed a selection of original outlines, mounted and arranged in the best possible manner, so that the public have the opportunity of examining the drawings, and of judging of their superiority over the wood engravings.

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Samuel Richardson, the printer-novelist, who favoured the world with many other interesting autobiographical particulars, always forebore carefully to mention the precise place in Derbyshire where he first saw the light, and where he passed his childhood, so that nothing definite is known on the subject. Some one is, however, evidently very anxious to settle the point, for in a recent issue of the *Derby and Derbyshire Gazette* there appears an advertisement offering £5 reward to the clerk of any parish in that county who can discover in "the register of his church an entry, in or about the year 1689, of the birth of Samuel Richardson, with such facts as to convince the advertiser that the entry refers to the celebrated novelist of that name." Further, "the discoverer of the birth of *any* Samuel Richardson in Derbyshire during the years 1688, 1689, 1690, shall receive £1 reward." This advertisement should prove the means of obtaining the desired information.

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The Society of Graphic Arts in Vienna are preparing to establish an Annual International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts in that city. In connexion with it they intend to publish in the columns of their journal, the *Graphische Künste*, an account of all publications which have appeared during the year relative to the subject, and descriptions of processes and undertakings that may be communicated to them. Books for notice and other communications should be addressed to the Gesellschaft für Vervielfältigende Kunst, VI. Magdalenenstrasse, 26, Vienna.

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Now that trustworthy data are available, we may supplement the information monthly given in these columns as the imports and exports of manufactures connected with the Printing and cognate industries. During the past year there were imported into this country 20,352 cwt. of Books and Maps, representing a value of £206,124. To this total France contributes £66,411; the United States, £48,785; Holland, £42,430; Belgium, £17,347; Germany, £16,822; and Australia, £3,409. Of Prints, Engravings, and Photographs were imported last year no less than 28,105,397 copies, of an aggregate value of £251,340. The proportion of this sum that falls to different countries is as follows:—Holland, £127,555; France, £55,699; Germany, £31,572; Belgium, £31,426; and the United States, £3,487. A portion of the Books and Prints entered under Holland and Belgium came probably originally from other parts of the Continent.

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About an average amount of business has been done during the past month, so far as the export trade in Printed Books is concerned, the shipments having aggregated to 9,960 cwt., valued at £94,749, as compared with 9,655 cwt., valued at £96,670, in August, 1884. A more marked diminution is observable in the outward trade done during the eight months, the totals for the current year being 73,302 cwt., valued at £715,769, against 77,214 cwt., valued at £727,136, a twelvemonth ago. But if the current year's trade compares unfavourably with that of 1884, it shows, on the other hand, an advance on the exports for 1883.

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Taken as a whole, our foreign trade in Stationery has been highly satisfactory during the past month. Although a falling off has been observable in the orders that have come to hand from the United States, British North America, and several minor countries, this has been more than counterbalanced by the expansion of the trade done with Australia. The total shipments of Stationery during August represent a value of £68,403, as compared with £66,573 in the corresponding month of last year. The shipments for the eight months show, on the other hand, a slight decline, the respeetive values having been £523,322 in 1885, and £529,937 in 1884.

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Official data do not lend colour to the often-reiterated assertion that the foreign demand for British-made Paper is declining. On the contrary, the statistics which we publish month by month in these columns show that our outward trade in Paper continues to develop at an almost unprecedented rate. The past month, for instance, shows an export of 55,631 cwt., valued at £110,726, against 50,867 cwt., valued at £105,954, in August, 1884. Still more gratifying results are shown by a comparison of the trade done during the first eight months of the two years in question; the respective totals being 540,149 cwt., valued at £1,085,985 in 1885, and 476,820 cwt., valued at £1,006,462 in 1884. This shows an increase in exports of 63,329 cwt., valued at £79,523, in favour of the present year, while as compared with the first eight months of 1883, the increase is about 110,000 cwt., valued at £143,000. Things are evidently not quite so bad in the Paper Trade as they are painted by some writers.

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When we turn to the import figures we find equal cause for satisfaction, the downward tendency to which we have referred in previous issues being still observable. Thus, during August, there were imported into this country 101,796 cwt. of foreign-made paper, valued at £97,129, as compared with 106,536 cwt., valued at £101,385 in the corresponding month of last year. A proportionate decrease is observable in the figures for the first eight months of the year, which show an import of 866,354 cwt., valued at £830,970, against 901,582 cwt., valued at £873,837 in the like period of 1884. In all the above totals we have made allowance for the re-exports of the foreign-made product, so that the figures given may be said to denote the actual consumption of Continental paper within the United Kingdom.

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Judging by the number of commercial failures, the business of the country does not seem to be as yet in a sound financial condition. During the five weeks ended the 5th inst. there have been gazetted 525 failures, as compared with 440 in the corresponding period of last year. The first-named total includes seven firms connected with the trades in which our readers are interested, as reported in our "Gazette" intelligence. The total number of failures down to the above date has been 4,266 this year and 3,758 last year, thus showing an increase during the current twelvemonth of 508.

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Bills of Sale, too, have been filed in increased number during August, the actual total having been 1,199 this year, and 1,030 last year. To the first-mentioned figure the Printing Trades have contributed nineteen, the names of the respective persons being given in another column. The Bills of Sale registered during the first eight months of the year down to the 5th inst., have totalled up to 8,635, against 8,200 in the corresponding period of 1884; thus showing an increase for the current year of 435. In our own columns we have thus far recorded the names of 132 firms who have availed themselves of this method of giving security.

THE HISTORY OF THE PICTORIAL PRESS.

ALTHOUGH we have several histories of the Press, more or less authentic, complete, and appreciative, no trustworthy account of that most attractive section of it, the Pictorial Press, has yet been compiled. This is a decided hiatus in literature, for our illustrated journals have a distinct individuality, and their origin, progress, and present position are full of interest. These papers appeal to even a wider class of readers than the ordinary journals. The latter are legible only to those who can read; the picture papers can be understood by all who can see. It requires much of the faculty of imagination to realise scenes described only in words; but the artist's pencil and the engraver's reproduction of its lines bring us, as it were, within sight of events happening in the most distant regions. The one, however, is the complement of the other; the pencil and the pen are natural allies, for the eye that sees is a fellow member of the ear that hears.

Mr. Mason Jackson, as the editor of the oldest journal of pictures, is obviously the most likely man to take in hand and to execute efficiently the task of writing the history of the Pictorial Press. This he has very ably accomplished in the work* of which we are about to give a short epitome. It is a handsome volume, profusely illustrated, and, while written in a popular tone, displays the results of great research and wide experience.

The author starts with the general statement that the inherent love of pictorial representation in all races of men, and in every age, has been manifested by the frequent attempts to depict natural objects, often under the most unfavourable circumstances. Pictures speak a universal language which requires no teaching to comprehend. Hence when the printing-press came into use, this love of pictures had a wide field for development. Accordingly, some of the first books printed in England were illustrated with woodcuts, and many of the tracts or "news-books" which preceded regular newspapers were adorned with rude engravings. The idea of an illustrated journal is, in this immature form, as old as the newspaper itself. Long before the *Illustrated News* was begun, several of the existing journals, on the occurrence of any unusual or interesting event, introduced into their pages rough woodcut illustrations. The idea can be clearly traced from the earliest days of the seventeenth century. At this time the art of wood-engraving had fallen very low, and the pictures are mostly of a very rude description; but they show the existence of a germ which eventually grew into full and flourishing life.

Before, and for a long time after, the general use of newspapers, illustrated broadsides were published relating to particular events or satirising the vices and follies of the period. It was in the reign of James I. that papers began to be published; but they only appeared occasionally, and were chiefly devoted to foreign intelligence. The earliest instance met with by Mr. Jackson of an attempt to illustrate the news of the day was in 1607. Remarkable murders were favourite subjects with the early news-writers, and the partiality has continued down to our own time. The old news-writers delighted also in the subjects of floods, of signs, and portents in the air, and failed not to improve the occasion when they met with a text so much to their liking. As may be expected, these publications are absurdly exaggerated in style. Also attractive were the vicissitudes of the sea, and the accidents of maritime life.

Ben Jonson called the newspaper "a weekly cheat to draw money," and ridiculed the growing taste for news. He had some reason for satirising the journalism of the period. To satisfy the craving for news all kinds of impositions were circulated. Nothing, Mr. Jackson remarks, was too wonderful for the credulity of the age, and people eagerly accepted what was placed before them, fully believing that whatever was in print must be true. On the outbreak of the great Civil War, an immense number of tracts and pamphlets were published relative to social and political questions, many of which were illustrated. Caricatures, which are generally supposed to have made their appearance in England at a much later date, are of frequent occurrence. There are many caricatures of religion, and the shafts of satire were frequently aimed at the Pope and the bishops. The abuses of the Established Church were severely lashed. As the excitement increased, political animosity rose to a red heat. Cavaliers and Roundheads belaboured each other in many a merciless pamphlet, to which they often gave additional bitterness by woodcut caricatures. While the King and the House of Commons were contending for the upper hand, there was published "A Perfect Diurnal of the Passages in Parliament," illustrated with a woodcut of the Lower House, with the Speaker in the chair. Both armies are said to have carried printing-presses, for the printing of proclamations, general orders, and such like. It is an ascertained fact that Cromwell's soldiers set up a press in Scotland, and printed a newspaper; but it is not so certain that the armies issued printed "news" from whatever town they chanced to occupy. Nearly all the tracts of this kind bear London imprints. It was in the City of London, and during the second year of the Civil War, that the first illustrated newspaper came into existence. This was the *Mercurius Civicus*. Most of its illustrations are portraits, and sometimes the same woodcut is used to represent more than one person. On the title-page was usually a summary of the contents of the number—sometimes in rhyme, as—

> Rupert and Newcastle wholly routed;
> Rupert and Newcastle's jarres undoubted;
> Newcastle fled to sea, Rupert to the King;
> Give God the Glory, heavenly praises sing.

This line is no doubt put in to jingle with its predecessor, as a rhyme to king could not be got out of—

> A day of thankes the Parliament hath set,
> Lord Grey with some of Hasting's troops hath met.
> From Oswestree Middleton the siege did raise,
> And Barnstaples defence doth Essex praise;
> The Queen Pendennis Castle liketh best.
> The King uncertain where to take his rest.

Many of the journals of this period showed their hankering after illustrations by occasionally indulging in an initial letter if they could do nothing more. The animosities of party often caused them to forget their original purpose of spreading true intelligence, and they were quite as ready to apply the lash to each other as to chastise public wrongdoers or to correct false reports. At this time first appeared the familiar newspaper heading of the man on horseback blowing a horn. It was on the front page of the *Flying Post*, May 10, 1644.

When the Civil War was over, the newspapers it had called into existence disappeared. The printing-press, Mr. Jackson says, was not idle during the reign of Cromwell; but its productions were narrowly watched, and the newspapers were under the influence of the party in power. Examples of illustrated journalism during this period are

* "The Pictorial Press: its Origin and Progress." By Mason Jackson. London: Hurst & Blackett. 1885. 8vo, pp. xii., 363; 150 illustrations.

rare. During the reign of Charles II. a law was passed prohibiting the publication of newspapers without being licensed. Sir John Birkenhead was appointed licenser of the press, and he was succeeded by Sir Roger L'Estrange. There was scarcely anything that could be called a newspaper except the *London Gazette*, and it contained only such news as the Government thought proper to make public, and was never illustrated. The *Mercurius Civicus* was revived, but it was not illustrated. Macaulay describes the unlicensed press that shortly after sprang up as being worked in holes and corners, and producing large quantities of pamphlets which were a direct infraction of the law, subjecting the press to a censorship. The printers worked at their calling with precautions resembling those of coiners and forgers. Large broadsides continued to be the favourite form of illustrated journalism for some time after this.

In a few years after the Restoration, newspapers began to increase rapidly. The censorship of the press ceased in 1695, and was immediately followed by the appearance of great numbers of periodical papers. At first they were small, and wretchedly printed; wood-engraving was now in the lowest condition. About the beginning of the eighteenth century caricatures began to increase in England. Many papers began to adopt illustrated headings. Presently the celebrated *Grub Street Journal* came upon the scene; it was embellished with pictures. The *Daily Post* of 1740 is interesting as an early example of a daily paper attempting to illustrate current events. The *Penny London Post; or, the Morning Advertiser*, was published three times a week, and attempted to do the same thing. In *Lloyd's Evening Post* of April 17, 1765, there is a page representing the trial of a peer in Westminster Hall, made up entirely with rule, type, and type ornaments. It should be noted, however, that the *Gentleman's Magazine* and its contemporaries in the eighteenth century possessed many of the characteristics of the newspaper, and were illustrated.

It was during the latter years of this century that Thomas Bewick revived the almost extinct art of wood-engraving, and about the same time he brought out the first of his illustrated natural-history books, a weekly newspaper was started in London which afterwards became the pioneer of modern illustrated journalism. This was the *Observer*, the first number of which came out on Sunday, December 4, 1791. It is the oldest weekly newspaper, and, remarks the author, one of the rare instances of a Sunday paper becoming established. It was the first newspaper that availed itself of the restored art of wood-engraving. The *Times* also was occasionally illustrated. The *Observer*, indeed, essayed the difficult task of illustrating the news of the day by the more costly means of engraving on copper. In 1820 *Bell's Life* was started; it also occasionally contained pictures. Several other papers followed their example, but in a more or less occasional fashion.

We now come to the first regular pictorial journal, the *Illustrated London News*, and here Mr. Mason Jackson's information is of special value. Many incorrect accounts of the origin of that publication have appeared, and it is only reasonable that its editor should have had the authentic materials for its history placed at his disposal. The projector, Mr. Herbert Ingram, was a newsvendor at Nottingham, who noticed that when papers like the *Observer* contained pictures there was a much larger demand for them than when they were not so illustrated. He thought that a paper combining art and news might be a success. Accordingly on May 14, 1842, he brought out the first number of the *Illustrated London News*,—a paper of sixteen pages and thirty-two woodcuts, price 6d. It was printed by R. Palmer, at the office of Clayton & Palmer, 10, Crane-court, Fleet-street, and published by J. Clayton, 320, Strand. The well-known engraving at the head is a view of the Thames as it was then. At first humorous pictures in the *Punch* style were inserted. About 26,000 of the first number were disposed of, but there was a great falling off in the sale of the second number. Gradually the paper rapidly advanced in public favour, and soon reached a sale of 60,000. As the profits increased the founder kept on increasing the scope and number of its attractive features. "He made it a rule to spare no expense in every department of the journal; whatever money could command for its success he resolved to have. In the end he achieved a great success." In Christmas, 1855, a novel feature was introduced. For some time a Christmas number had been published, and it was now for the first time printed in colours. The coloured pictures since printed at the chromatic press of Leighton Bros. are justly said to take rank among the best work of the kind. The "Little Red Riding Hood" of 1863 was reprinted again and again until the blocks were completely worn out; they were then re-engraved and again reprinted. For the original picture of Cinderella of 1882, by Mr. Millais, 3,000 guineas were paid.

An interesting account of some of the editors and contributors is given. The first editor was Mr. Bailey; Dr. Charles Mackay was a departmental and afterwards general editor from 1848 to 1859. The late John Timbs was on the editorial staff for some years. Of Mr. Ingram, the founder, a valuable and sympathetic notice is given, as well as of the various ingenious, but always respectable and commendable, expedients he adopted for promoting the prosperity of his journal. Then we have a fair and unbiassed account of the competitors of the *Illustrated London News*, the *Pictorial Times*, *Illustrated News of the World*, *Penny Illustrated Paper*, and the *Graphic*. The book concludes with a description of the manner in which an illustrated newspaper is produced. Incidentally it is stated that the *Penny Illustrated Paper* is printed by the Ingram Rotary at the speed of 6,500 per hour. It prints both sides of the sheet simultaneously, cuts each number to its proper size, folds it, and turns it out complete. It occupies no more space than an ordinary perfecting-machine, and only requires four men to attend to it, while thirty men and five two-feeders would be required to do the same amount of work by the old system. Amongst the special artists who have so much contributed to the success of this great journal, none are more worthy of the well-deserved notice which appears in Mr. Jackson's work than Mr. William Simpson,—an occasional contributor to our own pages. It may be remembered that in 1875 (Printing Times and Lithographer, vol. i., page 69) we reported a lecture by this veteran artist on the same subject, at which the late George Cruikshank and Mr. Ingram, M.P., son of the founder, and present proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, were present, and made interesting speeches. This report is, in fact, a useful contribution to the subject so ably and so exhaustively treated by Mr. Mason Jackson, in a book which will always be regarded as an authoritative history of not the least interesting or important branch of the Newspaper Press.

Booksellers' Provident Institution.—The directors of this institution have just issued their forty-eighth annual report. An interesting sketch of its history and work is given in the report. We regret to learn that the institution has suffered from the recent depression in trade,—the claims on its funds increasing, while the income to meet them has decreased. The object of the institution being to provide assistance for members and their families in time of need, it appeals to all who have an interest in books, whether as sellers, buyers, or readers.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER XIII.—The Special Correspondent.

SOME papers make a feature of special correspondence, of articles on various subjects supplied by experts, or by graphic writers. The reporter supplies the facts; the "special" dresses them up in a picturesque style; and the article appears from "our special correspondent" in long-primer type. It was by means of special work that the proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle* endeavoured to galvanise the "Nestor of the London Press into life." "Some time towards the close of the year 1849," writes Dr. Mackay, "a grand enterprise was suggested to the managers by Mr. Henry Mayhew, no less than an exhaustive inquiry into the condition of the poor, and of the labourers and handicraftsmen of the British Isles, and of the whole of the nations of Europe. The scheme was vast and costly; but, nothing daunted by the difficulties that lay in the way of its successful execution, the new proprietors of the *Chronicle* resolved to undertake it. No enterprise of such magnitude had ever before been attempted by a newspaper, although it has subsequently been dwarfed by the *Daily Telegraph* and the *New York Herald* in sending the gallant Mr. Stanley at the head of a little army of explorers to discover Livingstone, the sources of the Nile, and lay bare the hidden secrets of the heart of Africa.

The *New York Herald*, one of the most enterprising papers in the world, was cleverly outwitted on one occasion by a rival paper. The expenses of the Franklin search expedition were paid by the *Herald* and Lady Franklin; and by this arrangement the paper hoped to secure exclusively the narrative of the vessel's trials and discoveries. However, a rival paper had secured the services of one of the crew, a "sea lawyer," who undertook to keep a diary during the voyage and to send off portions of it whenever an opportunity offered. The *Herald* reporter, who accompanied the search party, secure as he thought in his monopoly of news, delayed the completion of his report until nearly home, and found on landing that a full report had already appeared.

The special work we have in mind, however, is the description of the effects of a colliery explosion, of a wedding, a funeral, a coronation, or a criminal trial. Sometimes the services of a war correspondent are utilised in this kind of work. "When I jumped on board the *Nyanza* from my tug to capture the mate of the *Cospatrick*, and get his story first, I was told," says Mr. Archibald Forbes, "that 'wily turns and desperate bounds' of this kind were not journalism. When I volunteered to go down with the exploring party into the Pelsall colliery, I was told that it was not journalism. It is a matter of temperament I believe; but I like to see what is going on." Under the title of "Interviewing the Cannibals," Mr. Forbes has himself told the story of the survivors of the *Cospatrick*, an emigrant ship bound for New Zealand, which was burnt at sea, and all hands of which perished but three, who owed their lives to a recourse to cannibalism. One of these was the second mate, Macdonald, and the others were ordinary seamen. The fact that they were being sent home by the mail steamer, the *Nyanza*, was telegraphed to England, and two previous stories of shipwreck which Mr. Forbes had written for the *Daily News* had put the other papers on their mettle to compete for the earliest details of the story of the disaster to the *Nyanza*. Although long, we cannot refrain from giving a portion of Mr. Forbes' story, as it illustrates the readiness of the resources of that famous "special," and of the necessity of similar tactics to secure exclusive information. Mr. Forbes says:—

One day the manager of my paper sent for me. "I am in trouble," said he. "P——, the man I have down at Plymouth watching for the arrival of the *Nyanza*, telegraphs that he has no hope to anticipate competitors. There are some thirty journalists waiting there, and after all sorts of scheming, the conclusion has been finally unanimously arrived at that the only way is for all to board the *Nyanza* together in the mail-tug, and get Macdonald to tell his story in their midst, for the common good.

"Now I would regard it as an important service if you would take the matter up, and see if you cannot help us to retain the prestige you earned for us on the two previous occasions." I went down to Plymouth, and put up at an obscure inn in a suburb, keeping as much out of sight as possible. I sent privily for my colleague, P——, and directed him to continue a subscriber with the communistic scheme, and to posture as the sole representative of our paper in the field, not breathing a hint that I was attempting a diversion. Then I went to a shipbroker, whom I knew, bent on chartering a tug. It turned out that there was but one tug—the *Volunteer*—available for my purpose. I sent for its skipper—a rough but genuine diamond—whom I engaged to be at my service as long as I wanted him. Without telling him the nature of the duty, I ordered him to be in readiness, with steam up, at an unfrequented jetty on the further side of the harbour. This arranged, I settled that my shipbroking friend would let me know as soon as telegraphic intelligence arrived that the *Nyanza* had passed the Lizard Light, about twenty-five miles out from Plymouth. This news came about three o'clock, whereupon I at once went to the railway station and engaged a whole first-class compartment in the train that was to leave for London at midnight.

It was the last day of the year 1874. There was snow on the ground, and the face of Plymouth Sound was roughened by a bitter winter wind. As dusk was growing into darkness, I walked round to where the *Volunteer* was lying, and found that the honest skipper was as good as his word, and that all was in readiness for an immediate start. As we steamed out towards that mighty breakwater which is one of the wonders of the old country, I confided to the skipper that my intention was to board the *Nyanza* as she came in, in advance of the mail-tug that would put out to her as soon as her anchor was down. Soon we had cleared the breakwater and were out in the open water of the Sound. "It will never do here," quoth the skipper. "No man, seaman or landsman, could board a ship under way with this tossing jumble of a sea on; we must go back inside the breakwater and lie in wait there;" so we put about, and getting under the lee of the breakwater, put all the lights out save those enforced by law, and waited for events. Presently through the darkness we saw a light moving towards us across the water from the direction of the harbour. As the light came close I heard the hail,—"*Volunteer*, ahoy!" "Keep quiet!" I whispered to the skipper. His whispered reply was, "I know her; she's the *Waterloo*, a Devonport tug. Somebody has suspected your scheme and gone and chartered her." Presently came another hail—"Forbes! Forbes!" I recognised the voice—that of a gentleman attached to another London newspaper; and I let him shout without a word of reply. But my presence and my plot, then, had got wind, I realised; so there remained only the question who should have the luck first to board the *Nyanza*.

The *Waterloo* sheered away from us in disgust, and crossed the gap in the breakwater, so as to get on the lee-side of the *Nyanza* when that big ship should come inside. The *Volunteer*, with me on board, remained where she was; my skipper, like Trochu, during the siege of Paris, had his plan. About eight o'clock, the great hull of the *Nyanza*, sparkling with lights, came forging through the gap in the breakwater. Immediately three tugs were converging on that hull—my *Volunteer* on her weather-side, the *Waterloo* on her lee-side, and the mail-tug, with the mass of journalists on her, from the shore. Soon my skipper had ranged up alongside the big hull. Our tug danced and leaped on the broken water, like a cork on a mill race. "You'll have to make a jump and take your chance," said the skipper, as we stood on the bridge. "When I sing out, make a run across the bridge and spring with all your might, and the Lord be good to you!" "Now!" shouted the skipper, as our tug rose on the top of a wave and all but grated on the black hull. I took my run and made my spring. With one hand I caught the bottom of the mizzen chains, just where they make fast to the ship's side, and my legs dangled down into the water. I was helpless, and my only thought was how long could I hold on.

A hand caught me by the collar and dragged me up. "Who are you, and what do you want?" said the owner of that saving hand, as soon as I stood on the deck.

"Where can I find Macdonald, the mate of the *Cospatrick*? Quick!" was my breathless reply. "Below—forward—but——" I didn't wait for the "but," but sprang forward. After a hurried

search I found Macdonald in the steward's pantry. Giving the steward a sovereign not to reveal our whereabouts, I immediately tackled Macdonald. He was a pallid, sullen-looking Scotchman, and not one word would he utter till he had made his bargain.

"I'll give you fifty pounds down," cried I, "if you will tell me your whole story, and tell it to me alone." "Done!" he replied. "Then," said I, "here's the money, and now fire away!"

He was a good narrator, having an eye for points. To my pleased surprise, I had an hour of him all to myself. At length our term of seclusion was up. A rival journalist, he of the *Waterloo*, had found out our whereabouts, and he put his head inside the door, with Paul Pry's pet phrase on his lips,—'I hope I don't intrude!' 'Horribly!' was my rather savage response; and then I told him I had bought Macdonald,—stock, lock, and barrel,—and he'd better see after the two seamen. Of these, I may remark here, nobody could make anything; they were too utterly imbecile.

Then the captain of the *Nyanza* struck in. "Are you aware, sir, that you have laid yourself open to a penalty of £300 for boarding this steamer in advance of the health officers?" I fear I was rather insolent in my triumph. "I haven't got the money about me, sir; send the bill in to the *Daily News!*" The whole crowd of us embarked for shore on board the mail-tug. There, a dead set was made on Macdonald to be communicative. But if he had driven a hard compact, he was stanch to it—imperturbably stanch. "The public," quoth a local editor, "have a right to learn the details of your story." "A' weel," doucely replied Macdonald, "a' weel, they can read it i' the mornin's *Daily News;* it'll be a' there." And that was all, spite of portentous denunciation, that could be made of Macdonald. My scheme was to hurry to the Plymouth telegraph-office, and wire thence to London all I had gathered. But I had not exhausted Macdonald's story, and it was to meet such a contingency that I had chartered the compartment in the railway train. I found my colleague, who had come out with the rest in the mail-tug. I introduced him to Macdonald and bade him take that person off to the train, get him into our compartment, pump him dry between Plymouth and Exeter, and, leaving the train at the latter station, hurry to the telegraph-office there and wire to London the completion of the narrative. But at this point my plot broke down. My colleague did, indeed, get Macdonald into our compartment, but although he fought hard, he could not prevent its being stormed through the windows by rival journalists. So these had the benefit of the fag end of the man's story between Plymouth and Exeter. My skipper, I afterwards learned, had behaved gloriously. After he had got rid of me, he quickly steamed round to the lee-side of the *Nyanza*, and by dodging and manœuvring he had hindered, for quite half an hour—indeed, until the big ship had finally anchored—the two other tugs from getting sufficiently close alongside for any of their passengers to board the mail steamer.

Scarcely less daring was the conduct of Thomas Littleton Holt on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England to the Prussian Crown Prince. According to the author of the "Reminiscences of an Old Bohemian," Holt attended as reporter for a London daily paper. He looked so grand and imposing that he actually managed to proceed to the steamer in one of the Royal carriages, the English attendants evidently taking him for a German baron at the very least, whilst the German attendants must have taken him for a noble English lord,—and, in very truth, he would have done honour in every way to the Upper House. Seeing Prince Albert overcome by his emotion on parting from his so dearly-beloved daughter, Holt walked up to him in an uncontrollable burst of sympathy, warmly grasped the Prince Consort's hands, saying most earnestly, "These tears do honour to your Royal Highness's heart. I am a father—I can feel for your Royal Highness." There is reason to believe that the Prince never knew who he was that had so warmly sympathised with him. By an equally original and ingenious trick, a reporter managed to give the best account of the Lord Mayor's Show three or four years ago. He dressed himself in Indian costume, and took part in the show, seated on the back of one of the elephants, thereby obtaining a complete view of the show, and the scene along the route.

Sometimes, however, the effort to secure exceptional news ends disastrously to the man who undertakes it, and several painful cases of this nature are upon record; but this article would scarcely be complete without, at least, a reference to that daring special, Mr. E. O'Donovan. Among special correspondents no one has had a stranger experience, or told a more exciting tale, than the hero of Merv, whose career prematurely closed in the Soudan. But something needs to be said about the most "special," the "war correspondent," which we reserve for our next chapter.

ZINC LABELS.

TO the printer in remote districts, who is often called upon to produce work of a kind which does not fall to the share of his brethren of the craft in larger centres of industry, the following methods of producing permanent writing upon zinc plates may be of some interest. We shall further show how the methods might be utilised by the lithographer if he were called upon to produce a number of zinc labels. These are often employed by gardeners, and it is not difficult to conceive other uses to which they might be applied.

The operation of writing on zinc should be performed with a quill pen, because the ink employed is nearly as active upon steel as upon zinc, and therefore it would not be advisable to use a metallic pen, since the chemical action should be reserved for the zinc.

The chemicals to be employed are salts of certain metals, which by parting with their acid element to the zinc become deposited upon it as a dark powder, more or less adherent according to the strength of the solution and other circumstances.

1. Take 5 grains of platinic chloride and dissolve in one ounce of water. Write upon the zinc, which must have a clean surface,—a condition which also applies to other variations of the process. The chlorine which holds the platinum in solution, then leaves it to form chloride of zinc, and at the same time the metal is thrown down upon the zinc, and forms the visible and permanent writing. The plate, after being well rinsed in water to remove the soluble chloride of zinc, and dried, is then rubbed with an oily rag, or it may be varnished. Platinum being an expensive metal is sometimes replaced by copper, as follows:—

2. If a solution of blue vitriol (copper sulphate) be applied to clean zinc, lead, tin, or iron, a deposit of copper takes place which usually rubs off easily. The chloride of copper is a better salt to use, and may be formed in various ways. If one part of copper sulphate and one part of calcium chloride be dissolved in 36 times their weight of water, sulphate of lime will be formed, and when that has subsided there will remain a clear greenish-blue solution of chloride of copper, which may be used as an ink with which to write upon zinc, with results similar to those experienced with the chloride of platinum.

3. Verdigris (copper acetate) may be dissolved by frequent stirring or shaking in one part of sal ammoniac (ammonia chloride) and 10 parts of water. This forms another ink.

4. Copper citrate may also be used as an ink, and can be easily made by digesting some copper wire, sheet copper, or an old copper coin (not a bronze one) in the juice of a lemon for a day or two.

5. A pen dipped in nitric, sulphuric, or muriatic acid may be used to write upon zinc, but the result is more of the nature of a corrosion of the surface than a change of colour.

Thus far the subject of writing by hand upon zinc has been treated, but it is easy for the lithographer to manufacture labels by first printing them and then subjecting them to

either of the inks before mentioned, the printing-ink becoming the means of keeping the zinc from contact with the chemical ink. It would simplify matters if the lettering or other subject were printed in a white or light yellow-coloured ink, since there would then be no need for removing it to make the subject legible, as would be necessary if black printing-ink were used. The fatty ink however, could easily be removed by turpentine or other solvent, as the printed sheet would not require drying before being submitted to the chemical ink.

In the ordinary course of proceeding, the result of printing from stone upon zinc, and then submitting it to the chemical bath, will be to produce white lettering upon a dark ground, but it would be quite easy to obtain the reverse effect. This would be done simply by first transposing the work on the stone by any of the known methods in use for that purpose; the chemical ink would then act upon the clean zinc forming the letters, and would show them up dark on a light ground.

Such labels as those here referred to would, of course, be printed upon thin zinc, which could easily be cut up by means of an ordinary card-cutting machine, or a pair of shears.

Bibliography of Printing.

LONDON: 1570-1594.

WOODCOCK (Thomas).

THOMAS WOODCOCK was a London stationer and bookseller, who lived in St. Paul's-churchyard, at the sign of the Black Bess. He married Isabel, the second daughter of John Cawood, a celebrated printer in his day. The design is a very good example of the punning rebus—a cock on a wood heap, with the motto, "Cantabo Jehovæ quia benefecit." The above date is that given in Berjeau's "Printers' Marks," from which the engraving is copied. Other authorities state that Woodcock was in business from 1575 to 1591.

[WOODCROFT]. Abridgments of Specifications relating to Printing, including therein the production of copies on all kinds of materials (excepting felted and textile fabrics), by means of Types, Stereotype, Blocks, Plates, Stone, Dies, Stencil-plates, Paper-writings, Electro-chemicals and Light. Printed by order of the Commissioners of Patents. London: 1859. 8vo. pp. ii. 632.

There is a short introductory notice on the origin and history of typography, drawn almost entirely from Johnson's "Typographia"; but the value of the work is the short but clear description of all the patented improvements in Type-founding and Letterpress Printing. At the end of each article is added the useful information as to whether the specification has been separately printed, and if so, at what price copies may be had.

WOODEN PRINTING PRESS of the Original Construction. London: November, 1863. Broadside.

The following quotation explains itself;—The Press referred to is in the Museum of Patents at South Kensington:—"As a matter of some literary interest, it may be mentioned that this Press was removed from the office of Messrs. Cox & Wyman in Great Queen-street (now almost the oldest printing-house in London), where it occupied the site of that at which the celebrated Dr. Franklin worked in 1725-6, when he followed the calling of a journeyman printer. It resembles the 'Franklin Press,' of which, though not quite so ancient, it was a contemporary, and it is possible that it was worked occasionally by the celebrated American philosopher.

The 'Franklin Press' passed from the printing-office in Great Queen-street into the hands of Messrs. Harrild & Son, of London, and it is now a cherished object in the Museum of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

Application having been made by the Patent Office Museum to its possessor, Mr. Charles Wyman, this press was at once kindly presented by that gentleman to Her Majesty's Commissioners."

WOODFALL.

WORKING-MAN'S WAY IN THE WORLD (The). Being the Autobiography of a Journeyman Printer. London: [1854]. 8vo.

——— *See* SMITH (Charles Manby).

WORKS relating to Bibliography, History of Printing, Bookbinding, &c. Catalogue of Public Libraries on Sale. Oxford: 1880. 8vo. pp. 62.

WORTE, noch einige, über Büchernachdruck. Pappenheim: 1823. 8vo.

WRIGHT (James). Country Conversations, chiefly of the Modern Comedies, of Drinking, of Translated Verse, of Printing and Printers, of Poets and Poetry. London: 1694. 12mo.

JAMES WRIGHT, an antiquary, was born about 1644; died about 1715.

WUNDER (Moritz). Ueber Preisberechnung von Druckarbeiten. Leipzig. 1885. 8vo. pp. 56.

A treatise on the calculations of the prices charged for printing books, jobs, &c., giving tables, schedules, and other information.

WÜRDTWEIN (Etienne Alexander). Bibliotheca Moguntina libris saeculo primo typographico Moguntiae impressis instructa, hinc inde addita inventae typographiae historia. Augustae Vindel.: 1789. 4to. pp. 251, with 9 plates.

Some curious plates of facsimile.

ETIENNE ALEXANDER WÜRDTWEIN, a scholar of Worms, published a work of great interest on the origin of printing. It was entitled "Bibliotheca Moguntina" (Augsbourg, 1787, 4to.). The author treats with considerable minuteness of the genealogy of Gutenberg, of Fust, and of Peter Schoeffer, and engraves their arms and crests. He has copied, with the utmost veri-similitude, the colophons of all the early Mayence editions to which he could obtain access. Especially admirable is his facsimile of portions of the Psalter of 1457, which reproduces in exact size all the peculiarities of the original, as well as the system of abbreviation and punctuation adopted. Hessels ("Gutenberg") makes repeated references to this work, and shows its untrustworthiness in several places.

WURM (Prof.). Festrede zur Jubelfeier der Buchdruckerkunst in Hamburg am 24. Juni, 1840. 8vo. (Auch abgedruckt im Börsenblatt f.d. deutschen Buchhandel 1840. No. 81-82.)

WURSTEISEN (Christ.). Kurzer Begriff der Geschichte von Basel, aus dem Latein übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen vermehret von Jac. Christ. Beck. Basel: 1757. 8vo. (Pp. 209, 210, 217-219: Ueber den Anfang der Buchdruckerkunst in Basel und die dortigen berühmten Buchdrucker.)

WURTH-PAQUET (Fr.). Typographie Luxembourgeoise. (Dans le Bulletin de la Société pour la Recherche et la Conservation des Monuments historiques dans le Grand Duché de Luxembourg, 1850.)

WURZBACH (Dr. Alfred von). Martin Schongauer. Eine kritische Untersuchung seines Lebens und seiner Werke, nebst einem chronologischen Verzeichnisse seiner Kupferstiche. Wien: 1880. 8vo. pp. iv. 124, and leaf of contents.

WÜSTEMANN (E. F.). Oratio in quartis inventæ artis Gutenbergianæ solemnibus sæcularibus quæ eadem secunda fuerunt, officinæ Typographicæ in urbe Gotha conditæ sacra secularia. Gothæ: 1840. 8vo. pp. 22.

WUSTMANN (Dr. G.). Die Anfänge des Leipziger Bücherwesens. für iv. Saecularfeier der Einführung der Buchdruckerei in Leipzig, 1479. Leipzig: 1879. 8vo. pp. 23.

Reprinted from the "Archiv. für Geschichte des Buchhandels."

——— Illustrirter Weihnachts-Catalog für den deutschen Buchhandel. Leipzig: 8vo.

To this catalogue, which is still published every year, a literary review is added, written by Dr. Wustmann, secretary of the Town Library at Leipzig during the years 1870 to 1877. He has treated his subject with great ability and competence, not only from a literary, but also from a typographical point of view.

——— Luther's Bibeldrucker. In the "Grenzboten." Leipzig: 1878. No. 34.

WUTTKE (Dr. Heinrich). Geschichte der Schrift und des Schrifttums, von den rohen Anfängen des Schreibens in der Tatuirung, bis zur Legung elektromagnetischer Dräthe. Erster Band: Die verschiedenen Schriftsysteme. Leipzig: 1872. 8vo. pp. xxiv. 782. With an Atlas of xxxiii. plates, and 25 pp. of explanations.

Only one volume of this scientific and highly valuable work has appeared; the author died in 1876, before the second volume was ready for print. He shows that the art of Printing,—that is, the art of impressing by means of certain forms and colours, figures, pictures, letters, words, lines, whole pages, &c., on other objects,—existed long before the fifteenth century. In Nineveh, centuries before our era, the strokes of cuneated letters were impressed without any difficulty in soft clay by means of a graver; the Babylonians cut the same characters in relief on wooden blocks, in order to impress them by these means in wet clay.

——— Die deutschen Zeitschriften und die Entstehung der öffentlichen Meinung. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Zeitungswesens. Dritte Auflage. Leipzig: 1875. 8vo. pp. 448.

This book, giving a history of the Press in Germany, is a most remarkable one. As it reveals the many weak points of the daily papers and their editors in a most pitiless manner, its author had to suffer many enmities, and his book was torn to pieces by the offended critics; still it went rapidly from edition to edition, and the author was just preparing its fourth, when death overtook him.

——— Le Journalisme allemand et la formation de l'opinion publique en Allemagne. Trad. sur la 3me édit. avec l'autoris. de l'auteur par R. Pommerol. Paris: 1876. 18mo. pp. xxvi. 296.

Wyman (Charles William Henry). In Memoriam Charles Wyman. London: 1878. 8vo. pp. 4.

An obituary memoir of Mr. Charles Wyman (father of the writer), head of the firm of Wyman & Sons. Mr. Wyman had, in early youth, chosen the nautical profession; but, circumstances leading him to become a printer, he was apprenticed to Mr. William Shackell, proprietor of the *John Bull* newspaper. The printing-office was in Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, and its owner resided, with some of his apprentices, in Gough-square, close by. Mr. Shackell was a master of the old-fashioned school, and insisted upon his apprentices being taught their trade with a thoroughness somewhat rare at the present day. A very stringent interpretation of his rights as an employer led to a rebellion on the part of Charles Wyman, who finished the remainder of his time as an outdoor apprentice; but the quarrel was subsequently healed, and both parties, for many years, held each other in mutual esteem. Having mastered the duties of the reading-closet, Mr. Wyman became overseer at the office of Mr. W. M'Dowall, 4, Pemberton-row, a classical scholar and a very able printer. He relinquished this position in July, 1840, to take control of the office of Messrs. Cox & Sons, the famous Oriental printers.

Gifted with much force of character and indomitable energy, Mr. Wyman soon imparted a new impulse to the old concern, from which, after a while, Mr. John Lewis Cox, its chief, retired, in favour of his sons John and Henry, who subsequently entered into partnership with Mr. Wyman. The style of the firm was then altered to Cox (Bros.) & Wyman. After the death of Mr. Henry Cox, and the retirement of Mr. John Cox in the year 1858 in favour of his mother (who only lived a few months after her partnership with Mr. Wyman), the style of the firm became Cox & Wyman, and this again was altered to Wyman & Sons after Mr. Wyman acquired sole possession of the business. When he took control at Great Queen-street the establishment could only boast of a solitary double-demy Napier machine, and even that was turned by hand, but gradually and steadily its resources were developed. He succeeded to the important appointment of Printer to the Honourable East India Company, an office which he held until its abolition by the transfer of the Company's rights to the Crown.

In 1866 Mr. Wyman retired in favour of his eldest son, Charles William Henry (one of the compilers of this Bibliography), and his youngest surviving son, Edward F., who had long been associated with their father in Great Queen-street. Mr. Wyman was an occasional contributor to the Press, and a speaker of more than average ability. Thoroughly versed in the intricacies of the printing business, his judgment was frequently sought in trade difficulties. When a young man he was president of the Readers' Association, and later on a member of the committee of the Master-Printers' Association. He died at his residence, Broadlands, South Norwood, on February 27, 1878, aged seventy-four years, and was buried in the family grave at Highgate Cemetery.

——— List of Technical Terms relating to Printing Machinery. Compiled by the editor of the *Printing Times and Lithographer*. London: 1882. 8vo. pp. 80.

The first list of the technical words and expressions used in the machine-room. The terminology of this comparatively new and important branch of the Printing business is interesting, many of the words being adapted colloquialisms, and others abbreviations or corruptions of mechanical and scientific words.

Charles William Henry Wyman was born in 1832, and was duly apprenticed to the Printing business in the above-mentioned office of Messrs. Cox. From the completion of his apprenticeship he took an active part in the superintendence of this large concern, and, on becoming one of the partners, undertook the control of the practical details of the business, his younger brother, Edward F. Wyman, having charge of the commercial and financial department. Mr. C. W. H. Wyman largely interested himself in the "politics" of the trade, and was successively vice-chairman and chairman of the London Master Printers' Association; he also took an active part in the affairs of the Printers' Pension Corporation. (*See supra*, and *Printing Times and Lithographer*, *s.v.* Periodical Publications.)

Wyman's Technical Series.—*See* Beadnell (Spelling and Punctuation); Richmond (Grammar of Lithography); Southward (Authorship and Publication); Wilson (Printing Machines, Stereotyping and Electrotyping). Among other works published by the firm are Colour and Colour Printing as applied to Lithography, by W. D. Richmond (author of the "Grammar of Lithography"); the *Printing Trades' Diary* (*see* Periodical Publications), and *Everybody's Year-Book*—the issue of which for 1877 contained "Four Centuries of Printing in England," and many chronological facts, in the Calendar, relating to typography and the accessory arts. The issue for 1868 contained "A History of Great Queen-street," with an account of the Franklin Press (*see* Franklin, *ante*). Other references to the firm and its publications will be found *s.v. Printing Times and Lithographer* (Periodical Publications). *See also* Chapel Rules, *ante*.

PRIZE AWARDS AT THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION.

THE official list of prize awards in connexion with the Inventions Exhibition has been published. It includes the names of the following firms connected with the Printing and cognate trades. The jurors are: Mr. C. M. Kennedy, C.B., chairman; Mr. Hugh Muller, Ph.D., F.R.S., vice-chairman; Mr. J. L. Clifford Smith, reporter; and Messrs. W. Blades, Richard Clay, E. A. Cowper, J. S. Hodson, R. C. Nichols, and H. Spicer. The capital letters in parentheses appended to the names denote as follows:—(G) Gold Medal; (S) Silver Medal; (B) Bronze Medal; and (D) Diploma of Honour.

The awards in the division devoted to Music will not be published until next month.

Ayling, J. J.—Examples of photo-mechanical printing (B).
Bacon, G. W.—Improvements in new cheap atlases (B).
Beeman & Roberts.—Remington standard type-writer (S).
Brehmer, Augustus—Thread book-sewing machine (S).
Bumstead, F. D.—Paper bag making machine (B).
Columbia Type Writer Co.—Type-writer (S).
Cooke, G. K., Manufacturing Co.—Rubber stereotypes (B).
Daldy, F. R.—Smyth's book-thread sewing machines (B).
Dallas, D. C.—Examples of photo-mechanical printing (S).
Dennison Manufacturing Co. (U.S.A.)—Application of machinery to stationers' specialities (S).
Durable Printers' Roller Co.—Improvements in composition for printers' rollers (S).
Fairholme & Co.—Cyclostyle or multiple writer (B).
Felt, W. O.—Day's shading medium (G).
Force, W. A. (U.S.A.)—Dating stamps (B).
Fraser, Alex.r—Type composing and distributing machines (S).
Furnival & Co.—Gill's hot or cold rolling machine (G).
Gillott, Joseph, & Sons—Specimens exhibiting processes in the manufacture of steel pens (S).
Godfrey, Alfred—Improved platen printing machines (B).
Graphic, Proprietors of the—Improved printing machinery (G).
Greenwood & Batley—High speed horizontal engine (G).
,, ,, Machines for working metals and cutting twist drills (G).
,, ,, Continuous web platen printing press (S).
Greve, Wilhelm (Germany)—Reproductions of artistic work (S).
Hancock, C.—Examples of photo-mechanical printing (S).
Hall Type Writer Company (U.S.A.)—Type-writer (S).
Harrild & Sons—Letterpress and lithographic printing machines (G).
Hook, W. H.—Simplex envelope folding machine (B).
Horne, W. C.—Martini's patent duplex folding paper machine (S).
Ingram, W. J.—Exhibit of printing machinery (G).
International Automatic Engraving Corporation, Committee of—General printing and engraving exhibit (D).
Ives, F. E. (U.S.A.)—Improvements in the production of prepared paper and photo-typographical blocks (S).
Japan Government Printing Office—Specimens of papers, bindings, and embossed wall papers (D).
Hirano Tomiji—Printing types and printing (B).
Kuroda Chôrio—Copying "tenguyo," and coloured papers (B).
Miura Momotarô—Tracing paper, "gampi" paper, letter and waste papers (B).
Ladd, J. H. & Co.—Boomer press (S).
Lawrence & Baxter (U.S.A.)—Paper-cutting machine and Royle's routing machine (S).
Lawrence Brothers—Berlin & Jones's leader envelope machine (S).
Leonardt, D., & Co.—Semi-circular pointed pens (B).
Litho Plate Company—Patent litho plates (G).
Livermore, C. W. (U.S.A.)—Stylographic pens (S).
Macniven & Cameron—Collection of pens (B).
Meisenbach Co. (Limited)—Photo-mechanical printing (S).
Millard, William—Flexible composition stereotypes and machines for printing from them (S).
Model Printing Press Co.—Improved model printing press (B).
Newsum, Wood, & Dyson—Improvements in litho-printing machinery (S).
Paget, A. & Co.—Multiple writing apparatus (S).
Paper Cutting and Reeling Co.—Colley's improvements in cutting and reeling paper (B).
Platinotype Company—Excellence of results in photographic printing produced by W. Willis's invention (G).
Polychromatic Simultaneous Printing Company—Polychromatic printing (B).

Rubber Stamp Co.—Stereotyping in rubber by a dry process (B).
Salmon, James—Self-clamp guillotine cutting-machine (S).
Sprague & Co.—Photo-mechanical printing (S).
Taylor, W. W.—Reversing apparatus for paper (B).
Umpherson & Co. (Limited)—Patent rag engine for paper pulp (G).
Waterlow & Sons (Limited)—Printing processes, &c. (G).
Woodbury, W. B.—The part taken by him in inventions in connexion with permanent photographic printing (G).
Young, T. Graham—Chemical process in the preparation of wood pulp (B).
Zuccato & Wolff—Trypograph, or multiple writer (S).

THE HISTORY OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

FOREMOST among "provincial" papers ranks the *Manchester Guardian*, whose handsome premises in Cross-street form one of the sights of Manchester. Before giving an account of the new building, a brief sketch of the founder of this remarkable newspaper cannot fail to be read with interest.

Mr. Taylor was born at Ilminster, Somerset, on the 11th September, 1791. His father was for a short time a minister of the English Presbyterian Church; but owing to a dispute he left it, joined the Society of Friends, came to Manchester, and opened a classical school under the auspices of the Society. Mr. Taylor's school education terminated at the age of 14; "but owing to the excellence of his father's discipline and the fine powers of the pupil, Mr. J. E. Taylor had, when he quitted school, laid a good foundation in mental culture and in scholarlike acquirements; and although he could not claim any extensive acquaintance with classical literature, he had made such proficiency as proved to be highly useful in the important office which he afterwards fulfilled." He was intended for the medical profession, but circumstances induced his father to apprentice him to a manufacturer, and before his apprenticeship expired he was made a partner. His tastes were, however, decidedly literary and philanthropic. He interested himself in the education movement, and became secretary of the Lancasterian School in 1810. He took a leading part in public questions, and especially in the Reform movement. He sympathised keenly with the sufferings of the working classes, and became a marked man in consequence. An attempt was made to exclude him from local office. On the 1st of July, 1818, a meeting of the Commissioners of Police for Salford was held for the purpose of appointing assessors; and a list of the names of persons intended to be proposed, amongst which was that of Mr. Taylor, was lying on the table. When the list was read a Mr. John Greenwood is reported to have remarked, "I think I heard some gentleman object to Mr. Taylor," not finding any one respond to the invited objection, he again said, "Some gentleman has objected to Mr. Taylor." No one had objected. Mr. Gill asked, "Who is this Mr. Taylor?" Mr. Greenwood replied, "He is one of those reformers who go about the country making speeches." Mr. Joseph Brotherton observed that Mr. Taylor would not make a worse assessor for being a politician, for if he was a reformer he was a moderate one. "Moderate, indeed!" replied Mr. Greenwood. "He was the author of a hand-bill that caused the Manchester Exchange to be set on fire in 1812." Mr. Taylor was naturally much irritated at the infamous charge levelled against him; and, as he could not secure its retraction he wrote a strong letter to his traducer, whom he denounced as a "liar, a slanderer, and a scoundrel."

The result was an action-at-law. The grand jury, at the Salford quarter sessions, on the 29th of October, found an indictment against Mr. Taylor "for that he being a person of malignant disposition, and intending and devising as much as in him lay, to injure and vilify the good name, fame, credit, and reputation of John Greenwood, &c." The trial, however, took place at Lancaster, on the 29th of March, 1819, and ended in a verdict of "not guilty." On their way to Manchester, one of his friends said to Mr. Taylor, "It is now plain you have the elements of public work in you, why don't you set up a newspaper?" Mr. Archibald Prentice's opinion of the young reformer was high in the extreme. "The ability displayed by Mr. Taylor on this trial, the boldness with which he denounced the fictions of law in cases of libel, and, more than all, his success when pitted against the most successful barrister on the circuit," remarked Mr. Prentice, seem to have determined him to leave mercantile pursuits, for which he had not many qualifications. He spoke of "eating" his terms at one of the Inns of Court, but at the age of twenty-seven, without previous legal study, he felt that he had been rather too late to adopt a profession which would require five years of probation. In two years more his reform friends established him in the *Manchester Guardian*, and he drew, "from a concurrence of most fortunate circumstances, one of the most splendid prizes, regarded in a pecuniary point of view, ever drawn in the lottery of newspaper speculation, gaining by boldness while the enthusiasm of youth remained, and retaining by cautiousness when more mature years taught prudence and circumspection."

Mr. Taylor was present at the Peterloo massacre, on the 16th of August, 1819, when the military, at the command of a clergyman, dashed with drawn swords among 60,000 men, women, and children, who had assembled to hear Henry Hunt, the reformer. Mr. Tyas, the *Times* reporter, was arrested; and as it was feared that no true account of the massacre would reach London, Mr. Taylor undertook to forward a report to one paper, and Mr. Prentice to another. "Our narratives," said Mr. Prentice, "appeared in print on the following day, and, bearing greater internal evidence of truth, they received credence in preference to the accounts sent to Government and the Government press, and raised a strong feeling of indignation, which was deepened in intensity and spread to all parts of the kingdom when the reporter of the *Times*, rescued from durance, corroborated all our statements, and added details of still deeper atrocity than those which we had described."

The want of an efficient newspaper began to be felt by the social and political reformers of the town, and steps were immediately taken to supply that want. The sum of £1,200 was subscribed by twelve gentlemen for the purpose, and Mr. Taylor was requested to take the undertaking upon himself, on the understanding that the money should be repaid if the paper succeeded, and that it should not be regarded as a debt if it were lost in making the experiment. The prospectus was drawn up with great care, and it was announced that every exertion would be made to present to its readers "full and accurate reports of important public meetings, both in this and the neighbouring towns." The first number of the paper, which was published weekly, appeared on May 5, 1824, and its price was sevenpence.

Mr. Taylor is said to have been the first newspaper proprietor in Manchester who was capable of acting as editor. His reporter was Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, who had been an assistant in a printing-office, and had gained some experience as a reporter. The contrast between the new paper and the old papers was most marked. "Regular 'leaders,' and substantially good, if not very full, local reports appeared weekly, and there was a business-like look about the newspaper which none of the others possessed. Never had a new journal better chance of success. The Tory journalists looked with contempt upon their bold competitor, and prognosticating his speedy extinction made no attempt to improve upon their old jog-trot method of filling up their columns. 'Leaders' with them were a foolish innovation, and reports an unnecessary expense. Their way was the old way, and would continue the best way. New papers had been tried before, and had not succeeded. The new-fangled thing would not last; there was no use in making any effort in competition with it; it would go down of itself. A capital thing for the circulation of the *Guardian* was this contempt." At first, however, the paper did not succeed so well as had been anticipated. At the end of three months a comparison was made between the progress of *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*, the old organ of the reformers and the new paper. "To have beaten by only five advertisements a week, a paper printed in old and battered type, and unable to defray the expenses of an editorial and reporting staff, showed, on the one hand, that there was a reluctance to desert an old and faithful servant of the public, under whatever disadvantages he continued his labours; but, on the other hand, the fact that the two Liberal papers could not muster more than sixty-two advertisements between them, while the Tory papers had three times the number, argued that the advocacy of wide reforms did not find

much favour with the 'advertising public.'" Under these circumstances, Mr. Taylor's political convictions became less pronounced in his paper, which gradually acquired a reputation as the guardian of the commercial interests of the town and neighbourhood, rather than as the organ of the reformers.

Its exposure of an attorney for issuing local bank-notes led to an action-at-law. The damages were laid at £5,000; the verdict of the jury was for £10. The costs, amounting to several hundred pounds, fell on the *Guardian;* but the greater part of the money was paid by subscription. The effect of the trial upon the circulation of the paper was at once felt; but even at the end of three years and a half its circulation did not exceed 2,200 weekly. When, however, we remember that its price was 7d. its success may be regarded as great. "When I first came to Manchester, at the beginning of 1829," writes Mr. J. T. Slugg, in his "Reminiscences of Manchester Fifty Years Ago," "the leading newspaper was the *Manchester Guardian*, which was printed and published by Taylor & Garnett. I well remember Mr. Taylor as a corpulent man with large features and a large head." A few years later the paper distinguished itself by its exposure of a gang of swindlers. "We must not part from the English provincial press," said Mr. Andrews in his "History of British Journalism," "without recording how, in 1834, it scented a swindle and rooted it out; how it defied law, when the law was invoked to protect the wrong-doer, and, placing itself under the protection of justice, fought the giant Fraud, and won the victory; for the country press has a 'Bogle *versus* Lawson' story of its own. A mysterious stranger, accompanied by two buyers of known repute and respectability, had been visiting most of the large manufactories and warehouses of Manchester, and also, it was said, of Leeds, and making extensive purchases of goods. The *Manchester Guardian*, 'acting on information it had received,' as the police would say, took stock of this gentleman, and on the 27th of December, in an article which startled Manchester and made some of its largest merchants feel uneasy, denounced him as connected with a gang of swindlers in London. His two buyers, the paper went on to say, were, as they had always been considered, highly respectable men, but they had only recently been engaged on answering an advertisement, and were ignorant of the practices of their principal." This bold assertion soon brought the *billets* of the law to the door of the *Guardian*. An action was threatened—the proprietors of the paper were ready to justify; the action was brought, and the proprietors at a large expense brought witnesses into court who proved the truth of almost every one of its statements, and the jury returned a verdict for defendants. On the 6th of April, 1836, a new trial of the case Clarke *v.* Taylor and Another was moved for, on the miserable ground that the whole of the libel had not been justified, inasmuch as it was not proved that the plaintiff had been making purchases at Leeds as well as at Manchester, but the judge considered that a sufficient portion of the statement had been confirmed to prove its general truth, and dismissed the application.

A still more important exposure was made in 1862, when the editor commented with severity upon the transactions of a Manchester firm. In consequence, an action against the proprietors was brought, and the verdict went against the *Guardian*. But so little did the feeling in the city correspond with this legal decision that a subscription was immediately raised to defray the expenses to which the proprietors had been put. With characteristic independence, however, the firm declined to receive compensation, but accepted the address, which was signed by the most influential representatives of commerce in Manchester. It is dated October 9, 1862, and testified to the "strong feeling of approval with which they regard your bold exposure of practices which they hold to be incompatible with the maintenance of the strict but simple code of commercial honour."

Mr. Taylor died in 1844, and was succeeded in the editorship by his son, Mr. Russell Scott Taylor, who was probably the youngest man who ever held that office; for he was only eighteen years of age. He received his education partly in private schools, partly in the "Manchester College,"—Unitarian,—and at the London University, where he took the degree of B.A. But something more than the education acquired at college is needed for efficiently discharging the duties of an editor of a great commercial paper; and Mr. Scott Taylor appears to have been gifted with exceptional mental powers. "In him," it is said, "the judgment and the reasoning powers were as fully developed at 21 years of age, as in most men at 30 or 35; and with this early maturity of judgment he combined a prudence and forethought rarely acquired without long acquaintance with the world." Unfortunately, his strength of body was not equal to that of his mind. He was attacked by typhoid fever and died in his 23rd year, in September, 1848.

It is worthy of note that although Mr. Taylor was editor of the most influential newspaper in the provinces, he found time to engage in Sunday School work. "No teacher in the Lower Mosley Street Sunday School was more highly esteemed."

His successor in the chair was Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, who, in consequence of devotion to the interests of the paper, had long been a partner. He retired in 1861, and was succeeded by Mr. J. E. Taylor, one of the proprietors of the paper. The present editor is Mr. C. P. Scott, who has greatly increased the popularity and influence of the paper.

The building stands on a plot of land containing over one thousand superficial yards, opposite the Manchester Royal Exchange, in Cross-street, and is bounded on the two sides by Warren-street and Moult-street, and at the back by Strutt-street, the level of Strutt-street being six feet above that of Cross-street. It is four stories in height above the street level, besides which the slope of the land and the height of the ground-floor offices allow the introduction of a mezzanine or intermediate story in the front.

Having thus given a brief history of the rise of the paper, we will now pass on to the description of the new premises which have lately been completed.

The chief entrance is in the centre of the Cross-street frontage, and leads, by a corridor and flight of steps, to a transverse corridor on a higher level, to which are side-entrances from Warren-street and Moult-street. At the junction of these corridors is the main staircase, the walls of which, as well as those of the corridors, are faced with buff terra-cotta, a dado of Siennea, Irish red, and dove marbles being continued round the entrance-corridors and up the staircase. The floors of the corridors and landings are laid with Ceramic mosaic, and the steps are of Bessbrook grey granite, with moulded nosings and polished risers. The staircase has wrought-iron balustrades with moulded-oak handrails, and the three entrances from the streets have ornamental wrought-iron gates. At the Moult-street entrance, there is a side-staircase from the intermediate basement to the top floor; at the back, a workmen's staircase leads down to the machine-room, in the basement, and up to the compositors' rooms, on the top floor, and to the roof; while in the centre of the building, lighted by an open area, is a private staircase connecting the chief offices with the machine-room, editors' rooms, and compositors' rooms. These three staircases are lined with white glazed bricks, as is also the open area.

Below the street level are two basement stories, lined with white glazed bricks. The front portion of the lower basement is occupied by the boilers and the apparatus for electric lighting, &c.; and the back portion by the engines and printing machinery. Over three sides of the printing-room an intermediate basement forms a kind of gallery, which is used for storing and damping the paper, the remainder of the space being left open to admit light from Warren-street to the printing-room, which is further lighted from the other streets, and from the central area. The front intermediate basement is arranged for letting off, and is entered from Warren-street and Moult-street. A large hoist near the Moult-street entrance communicates with the various floors, and with the street; there is also a small drop-hoist for the forms from the stereotype-room on the top floor, to the printing-room in the basement.

On the ground floor, fronting Cross-street, are four shops on the street level. The whole of the remainder of this floor, on the higher level, is taken up by the offices of the *Manchester Guardian*, and *Evening News*, and is approached from the main entrance, and the transverse corridor.

The advertisement office of the *Guardian* is directly opposite the main entrance, and is lighted from the central area by means of a top light. Behind the advertisement office is the general office, and on the Warren-street side are the private and cashier's offices.

The advertisement and general offices of the *Evening News* are on the Moult-street side; while at the back, and entered

from Strutt-street, are the parcel office and publishing room, with lavatories, &c. on a mezzanine floor above.

On the front mezzanine floor is the general printing department; the remainder of this floor, the front of the first and second floors, and a considerable portion of the back of the second floor, being arranged as offices, &c.

On the Warren-street side of the first floor, and at the back, are the editors' and reporters' rooms, library, telegraph, &c., connected with the *Guardian;* and on the second floor facing Moult-street, are the editors' rooms, &c., of the *Evening News*, and *Weekly Post.*

On the third, or top floor, are the compositors' rooms for both papers, and the stereotype room. All the rooms have open fireplaces, and the principal offices and corridors are warmed with radiators, heated by steam.

The floors throughout the building are fire-proof, being constructed with wrought-iron beams, encased with terra-cotta, or cement, and filled in with either brick arches, or cement concrete: the columns also are encased with cement.

The design of the exterior is Italian in character, the walls being faced with the best Ruabon stock bricks, and having moulded terra-cotta dressings to the door and window openings, strings, cornices, &c.; the base courses are of Bessbrook grey granite, partly bright polished, and partly sand polished.

The architects are Messrs. Barker & Ellis, of Manchester, and the contractors Messrs. Robert Neill & Sons, also of Manchester.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN PRINTING.

AS mentioned in our "Topics of the Month," the next Technological Examinations in connexion with the City and Guilds of London Institute will be held next May. The programme of subjects for examination in connexion with Printing is to the point, and appears to be well adapted to realise the object which the promoters have in view. We reproduce the syllabus as likely to be of interest to our readers.

Typography.

The examination in the Ordinary Grade will consist of a paper of questions in the subjects of Sections 1 and 2, and of a practical examination to be held in a printing-office.

The written examination will include questions founded on such subjects as the following:—

1. Typography.—*Composing:* The various sizes of type in use, and their mutual relation; tools and appliances used by the compositor; casting off manuscript copy; casting up the number of types in a sheet; estimating the relative labour value of the same sized page in different types; arrangement of pages of matter on an imposing surface; method of measuring margin, arranging the furniture, and locking up; punctuation; arrangement of title-pages and other displayed matter; peculiar accents and signs in use, and their meaning; composing and distributing by machinery; mechanical quoins and other means of fastening type in chase.

Press and Machine Work: The various kinds of hand presses in use; the regulation of pressure; the tympan, frisket, and blanket; making register; treadle machines; various kinds of rollers, their composition, mode of manufacture, and treatment in hot or cold weather; composition and properties of typographic inks, black and coloured; effect of some metals on coloured ink; various kinds of power-driven machines, platen, single cylinder, and perfecting; classes of work best suited for each; making ready of woodcuts; defects incidental to machine work, such as "slurring" and "pitching off"; their cause and remedy; schemes of imposition for laying down stereotype plates; qualities of paper best suited for illustrated and other work; sizes of paper; mode of treatment before and after printing; leaf metals, bronzes, and dusting colours.

Warehouse: Sizes of paper; relative weight: special qualities for different purposes; sizes of cards; hot and cold pressing; hot and cold rolling; position of signatures.

2. Stereotyping and Electrotyping.—Reproduction of type forms by the paper and plaster processes; preparation of the flong and taking the mould; composition of stereo metal; casting the plate; turning, planing, and finishing; plaster moulds, and method of casting from them; reproduction in copper by the electro process; principle of the galvanic battery; action of the Smee battery, and method of construction; the dynamo machine, theory of its action; composition of solution for depositing-trough; moulding; metal for backing up; possible accidental defects and their remedy; method of producing perfectly level plates; steel, brass, and nickel facing; various methods of making the so-called "process blocks" for surface printing.

The Candidates in the Ordinary Grade will be required to show a good technical knowledge of the subjects included in Section 1, and a general knowledge of the subjects included in Section 2.

The Candidates for Honours will be required to show a thorough knowledge of the subjects included in both of the preceding sections, but no practical examination will be required.

Lithography and other Printing Processes.

The examination for the Ordinary Grade will include questions founded on such subjects as the following:—

1. Chemical and physical properties of the materials capable of being employed as printing surfaces; lithographic stone, compositions, metal plates; preparation and grinding of the stones; polishing and graining; treatment of zinc plates, and a consideration of those qualities of zinc which are unsuitable for use as printing plates.

2. Lithographic writing inks and crayons; writing and drawing on the stone; various kinds of tint and stipple; gumming, inking, etching, and other manipulations incidental to getting the stone into printing order; printing inks, the pigments employed, and their permanency under the action of light and time; varnishes, their manufacture, varying consistencies, and uses; rollers for lithography; the operation of bringing a leather roller into a fit condition for work; circumstances which render a hard or soft roller specially suitable; the mixing and distribution of the inks, and the inking of the stone for printing.

3. Use of hand-presses and of power-driven machines; various qualities of paper suited for receiving the impression; gradual degradation of the image during printing, either from an extension of the ink lines or from their obliteration; signs of coming mischief in either case; remedies; effects of temperature on the consistency of the ink, and influence of pressure and speed during the operation of inking.

4. Transfers, either written or printed; ordinary autographic work; transfers on grained paper; inks for transfer work; preservation of transfers; transferring fresh matter to a stone already in use.

5. Colour work; means of insuring register; overlaying colours; bronzes and dusting colours; lithography on glass, metal, wood, enamelled card, silk, and other materials; engraving on the stone, etching stone or zinc into relief.

The examination for Honours will consist of advanced questions in the preceding subjects, and will include the following additional subjects:—

Plate Printing.—Preparation and surfacing of steel and copper plates; the various methods of engraving and the tools employed; inks, burnt oils, and varnishes; grinding of the colour; inking of the plate and the printing operation; presses and machines; probable future of plate-printing by machines; pulling of transfers for use by the lithographer; papers suited for plate-printing; alterations; various processes of etching, laying of grounds; reproduction of plates by the electrotype process; nickel and steel facing.

Other Printing Processes.—Autographic printing methods; permanency of autographic printing by the various processes; methods of printing founded on the partial amalgamation of metal plates; photo-mechanical printing methods; collotype, Woodburytype, photo-lithography, and other allied methods of printing; phototypic blocks, by various processes; the Pretsch process, as applied to the production of deep plates or type blocks, from negatives after nature.

Victor Hugo is reported to have once said, "At night, when I do not sleep, and any idea comes into my brain, I formulate it at once, and I write it—sometimes without a light—in a little note-book that I keep always within reach. The little note-books contain what I call my chips. I have already a certain number of them quite filled. They will be found when I am gone."

English Jottings.

The forthcoming number of the *Quarterly Review* will contain a general index to the last twenty volumes.

A volume detailing the whole of the campaign in the Soudan is being prepared by Mr. H. H. Pearse, Special Correspondent of the *Daily News*.

The Kilmarnock Burns' Museum Committee have purchased for £235 the original MS. of "Tam o'Shanter" and the "Lament of Mary Queen of Scots."

With the last number of *Caslon's Circular* is issued a four-page supplement, showing specimens of jobbing founts that are specially adapted for election addresses, &c.

The September number of *Harper's Magazine* contains an illustrated history of the origin and growth of the famous publishing house of John Murray, of Albemarle-street.

"A Ruined Sanctuary" is the title of a shilling novel just published by Messrs. Wyman & Sons. It is from the pen of Louisa Bigg, the author of several well-known stories.

In addition to the series of Pettitt's "Diaries," the transfer of which we announced last month, Messrs. Griffith, Farren, Okeden, & Welsh have purchased the entire set of Blackwood's "Diaries."

Bookbinders' Co-operative Society (Limited).—The first general meeting of this society was held in the rooms of the National Temperance League, 337, Strand, on Friday last, the 11th inst.

The printing plant of Messrs. W. T. Shephard & Co., of Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, is to be sold by auction to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow by Mr. G. Newman, of 51, London-wall.

The Rev. Dr. Doudney, vicar of St. Luke's, Bedminster, Bristol, has presented a copy of his work, just published, entitled, "For Ever with Jesus," to each of the inmates of the Printers' Almshouses, Wood-green.

The Albert Paper-mill at Wibsey, near Bradford, having been let for other business purposes, the whole of the plant was sold by auction on the 9th inst. by Mr. Wooller Jennings, of 43, Old Market, Bradford.

We have received the "Spring and Summer" number of Messrs. Austin, Wood, & Co.'s *Anglo-American Typographia*. In its pages are figured various novelties in types, ornaments, &c., that have been lately introduced by the firm.

In consequence of Mr. Herbert Scott, of the Steam-printing Works, St. Sepulchre-gate, Doncaster, giving up business, the whole of the plant and stock-in-trade was sold off by auction on the 7th and 8th inst. by Messrs. Hepper & Sons, of East Parade, Leeds.

"Dorchester Chronicle."—The *employés* of this newspaper office had their annual outing last month to Swanage, a halt being made on the way at Corfe Castle, where the old historic remains were inspected. Dinner was served at the Ship Hotel, Swanage.

"The Story of Rip van Winkle" is the title of a prettily got-up picture-book newly issued by Messrs. S. Hildesheimer & Co. The story, which is told in verse by Mr. J. Maycock, and the quaint illustrations by Mr. A. Chasemore, cannot but fail to delight little folk.

English the Language of the Future.—According to Mr. Max Müller, there will be in the world at the end of the next two centuries 53,370,000 people speaking the Italian language, 72,571,000 the French, 157,480,000 the German, 505,286,000 the Spanish, and 1,837,286,153 the English.

Ink from Waste Dye Liquors.—Mr. T. Frusher, of Halifax, has secured a patent for the manufacture of ink from waste dye liquors. He claims for it that it will not turn grey with age, nor in any way corrode the pen. Its cost, too, is stated to be considerably lower than that of ordinary ink.

Owing to indisposition, the Right Honourable W. E. Forster, M.P., will not be able to preside at the lecture on "Shorthand" to be given by Mr. Isaac Pitman, at Exeter Hall, on Monday, October 5. Under the circumstances, John Bell, Esq., has kindly consented to take the chair on this occasion.

An address to the inmates of the Printers' Almshouses forms one of the features of *Old Jonathan* for September. In it the editor, Dr. Doudney, recalls some of his earlier experiences, when, some sixty years ago, he was himself connected with the printing profession. The address, which is written in the editor's genial style, is of great interest.

In accepting a copy of the new and revised edition in one volume of Mr. Andrew Tuer's monograph on Bartolozzi, the Engraver, which, like the first edition, is dedicated by permission to the Queen, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to forward to its author copies of "Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands," and "More Leaves." We intend to draw attention to Mr. Tuer's work in an early issue.

The *Gospel Magazine*, for September, contains an interesting account of a Sunday afternoon service held at the Printers' Almshouses, Wood-green. It is in the form of a letter addressed to Dr. Doudney, the editor of the *Magazine*, by a gentleman who signs himself "Local Visitor," and who is well known throughout the Craft for the kindness and devotion with which he discharges his self-imposed duties towards the inmates of the Almshouses.

Both the illustrations and the letterpress of the September number of Messrs. Cassell's *Magazine of Art* are up to their customary high standard.——The September number completes a volume of that most charming of popular periodicals, the *English Illustrated Magazine*.—— In the last number of the *Antiquary*, Mr. Ordish continues his papers on "Early English Inventions." It contains also an interesting article on "Native Painters under James I.," from the pen of Mr. J. Beaver.

"Sussex Advertiser."—The annual wayzgoose of the *employés* took place on the 18th ult., the rendezvous chosen this year being Hurstpierpoint. At the dinner, Mr. H. W. Wolff presided, and Mr. J. Knights occupied the vice-chair. The loyal toasts having been given, the vice-chairman gave "The Health of Mr. Wolff, and Success to the Firm," to which toast the chairman suitably responded. The outing proved a very pleasant one.

The September number of the *Reporters' Magazine*, which commences Vol. VI. of that periodical, contains a curiosity in the shape of a photographed *fac-simile* of a page of Mr. T. A. Reed's note-book, from his *verbatim* notes of the Rev. Phillips Brooks's sermon at Westminster Abbey, spoken at the average rate of 213 words per minute; also a photographed *fac-simile* of a page of Mr. T. A. Reed's long-hand writing, at the rate of 65 words a minute.

Printing of the Statutes.—Mr. Waldegrave Leslie having lately complained in the *Times* as to the delay which takes place in the publication of Acts of Parliament, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode have pointed out in reply that the issue of the Statutes passed during the last session of Parliament does not depend upon the processes of printing, nor on other circumstances within the firm's control. They add, however, that all the public Acts of the session were published and on sale by the 21st ult.

The Late Mr. Trübner's Library.—The University of Heidelberg is about to aequire possession of the library of the well-known bookseller, the late Mr. Trübner, who was a native of the city. He had purposed presenting the collection to the university on the occasion of its approaching jubilee, but death prevented the fulfilment of his wishes. His widow, however, has resolved to carry out her husband's intentions, and the library is now on its way to Heidelberg. It includes about 120 manuscripts and several thousand printed volumes.

Yorkshire Typographical Association.—The annual gathering of the Yorkshire branches of the Typographical Association was held at Huddersfield on the 5th inst. About seventy members sat down to dinner at the Zetland Hotel. Mr. T. Booth, president of the Huddersfield Association, occupied the chair. Mr. Dronfield, of Sheffield, in proposing the toast of "The Association," said it was now in a flourishing and satisfactory condition so far as numbers of branches and members were concerned, and more especially as regarded their finances. Mr. Slatter, of Manchester, in responding, said that the association was not established solely for the benefit of the workmen, but for the good of the trade generally. Other toasts followed.

"The Pictorial Arts of Japan."—In December Messrs. Sampson Low will publish the first part of Mr. William Anderson's elaborate and sumptuous treatise on "The Pictorial Arts of Japan." Mr. Anderson, who has studied his subject on the spot, has tried to produce a complete history—the first of its kind—of Japanese painting and engraving. He divides his essay into four sections. In the first he treats of the general history of his subject, from pre-historic times to its latest developments at the hands of Hokusai and the Katsugawas; while the second is devoted to technical processes, the third to all the "forms and applications" of Japanese pictorial art, and the fourth to "General Characteristics." The *Athenæum* says that with a vast number of minor illustrations, the work will contain some eighty plates in chromo-lithography, photogravure, wood-engraving, and etching, these last being the work of native artists.

Technical Education for Printers.—We are gratified to learn that the Council of the Manchester Technical School, acting in conjunction with the local Master-Printers' Association, have established classes for apprentice and journeymen printers, in which the principles of letterpress and lithographic printing will be taught. Mr. J. H. Reynolds, the indefatigable secretary of the school, is sparing no effort to make the classes a success. A second similar movement is on foot in Derby, where it is also intended to form a class for Technical Education in Printing, in connexion with the City and Guilds of London Institute, under the auspices of a committee of master printers of the town. The class will meet weekly in the Mission-room, adjoining Messrs. Bemrose & Sons' Works, Midland-place, at 7.30 p.m. Technical instruction will be given in letterpress printing, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithography, and other methods of printing, in accordance with the syllabus issued by the Institute.

The course of instruction will occupy at least twenty weeks. Mr. M. Prince has been appointed to conduct the classes. As Messrs. Bemrose & Sons have kindly undertaken to provide the room, &c., gratuitously, the class will be free.

Derby Branch of the Typographical Association. — The anniversary dinner of this branch took place on the 5th inst., at the King's Head Inn, Duffield. Mr. T. Steele, president, occupied the chair, and Mr. Moore filled the vice-chair, there being also present Messrs. T. Turner (treasurer), Woodford (secretary), Cox, Bland, Gaskin, Mee, Evans, Harrison, Lead, Peet, Smith, Morrison, Pidgeon, Powell, T. H. Wigley, Poyser, &c. On the removal of the cloth, the chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, after which Mr. Bland proposed "The Typographical Association and the Derby Branch." In the course of his remarks he referred to the benefits to be derived from the the association, and particularly to the superannuation fund, and added that the Derby branch was economically managed and well served by its officers. Coupled with the toast was the name of the chairman, on whose behalf Mr. H. L. Woodford, the secretary, responded. Mr. Harrison proposed "The Town and Trade of Derby," and the remainder of the evening was spent in a very enjoyable manner, Messrs. Garrett, Turner, Nadin, Cox, Shepherd, Eccleston, Mee, Lawton, Evans, Smith, and Underhill contributing songs and recitations.

Legal Jottings.

Interesting Question as to the Exhibition of Posters.—Romano *v.* Hodges.—This was a motion heard in the Chancery Division, on the 26th ult., on behalf of Mr. Alphonso Romano, the plaintiff in this action, to restrain the defendant, Mr. W. M. Hodges, from advertising by placards and posters on the front of No. 400, Strand, and to direct removal of the posters and restrain user of the house for the same purpose until trial or further order. Mr. Gazdar, for the plaintiff, said that negotiations were entered into between Mr. Romano and Mr. Hodges in May, 1885, with a view to the plaintiff letting the upper part of No. 400, Strand, to the defendant. The defendant, in a letter to the plaintiff, represented that he intended to use the premises for his business as a draughtsman. On July 23, 1885, the parties executed an agreement by which the defendant took as tenant "All that the upper part of the house, No. 400, Strand, for a year certain"; he also covenanted not to permit or suffer to be carried on any trade or other business of "a noisy, noisome, or offensive character," without the special licence of the lessor in writing, nor suffer any public auction. He contended that the pasting of placards and posters on the front of the house was a breach of the covenant, that the letter amounted to a false representation, also that the agreement only granted the inside of the house to the tenant, and not the outside; the plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to an injunction. Mr. P. F. Wheeler, for the defendant, said that there was no restriction in the agreement as to the use of the premises, except as to carrying on an offensive trade or business. There was no restriction as to placards and posters. Mr. Justice A. L. Smith said that he was of opinion that the application should not be granted. Negotiations went on for two months as to the tenancy of this house, and the defendant, in May, 1885, in a letter represented that he intended to use the premises for his business as a draughtsman, and to sublet part if possible. On July 23, 1885, the defendant entered into an agreement with the plaintiff to take the house, and covenanted not to allow a trade or business of a noisy, noisome, or offensive character to be carried on, nor suffer any public auction. These were the only restrictions. The defendant never undertook not to plaster posters outside. If the plaintiff wished to restrain him, he should have put it in writing. His Lordship had here an express agreement made two months after the letter referred to, and found no restriction in it as to posting up placards. The motion, therefore, must be dismissed with costs.

Fifteen per Cent. Discount.—Cackett *v.* Patterson.—This case was heard in the Lord Mayor's Court. Plaintiffs, Messrs. Cackett & Wilson, lithographic printers, of 2, White Hart-court, Bishopsgate-street, sought to recover from the defendant, who is a surveyor, £10. 2s. 6d., for printing done. Of this sum, £7. 17s. 2d. had been paid into court. Mr. Feddel appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Powell for the defendant. According to plaintiffs' statement, defendant called upon them with reference to some printing. He told them he could put some work in their way if they could do it at the price he quoted; that he had been having his printing done by another firm, who allowed 15 per cent. discount. Plaintiffs agreed to the same terms, providing payment was made within three months, and on the first order a settlement was duly made and the discount allowed. Other transactions were similarly arranged, but on the last account, which amounted to £15. 2s. 6d., only £5 had been paid. Plaintiffs had made several applications for the balance, but could not get the matter settled. Several points of law were raised as to the custom of the trade in reference to discount, but the judge ruled that these were irrelevant, as there was a special contract. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, for £2. 5s. 4d. beyond the amount paid into court.

Charges of Embezzlement.—At the Guildhall, on the 27th ult., Edward John Mant, described as a clerk, of 7, Charldon-road, Fulham, was charged on remand with having embezzled various sums of money, amounting to about £10, which he had received for his employer. Only one case, involving a matter of £1. 10s., was gone into. The prisoner, it appeared, was some time ago employed by Messrs. Smith & Co., advertising contractors, and was prosecuted for robbery, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. On his release, Messrs. Smith again employed him, with the result that he has since repeated his dishonest practices. The charge having been proved, Mr. Alderman Isaacs sentenced the prisoner to the full term of three months' imprisonment with hard labour.——At the Mansion House, on the 25th ult., Ferdinand Dick Butler, a commercial traveller, underwent a further examination before Alderman Sir Andrew Lusk, charged with embezzlement and forging an endorsement to a cheque. Mr. Mattinson was counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Hocombe, solicitor, appeared for the defence. The prisoner had been a traveller in the employment of Messrs. Johnson & Co., wholesale stationers, of Gough-square, Fleet-street, and it was part of his duty to collect moneys from customers, and to account each week for all sums received by him. In July last the prisoner was going his rounds on the south coast, and on his return he accounted for certain sums of money he had collected. It was alleged, however, that the prisoner had failed to render an account of three sums, of £5. 8s., £10. 12s., and £1. 5s. respectively, which he had received from customers at Worthing, Eastbourne, and St. Leonards. The prisoner reserved his defence, and Sir Andrew Lusk committed him for trial.

Colonial Jottings.

A new weekly paper, *Table Talk*, has been started at Melbourne, It is printed by Messrs. Cook, Duerre, & Co., of Russell-street.

A large seven-story building for the Brisbane Newspaper Company, Limited, is now in course of erection in Queen-street, Brisbane.

A new weekly paper, the *Reformer*, has made its appearance. It is published by Messrs. Wright, M'Walters, & Co., of Sydney-road, Brunswick (Victoria).

Mr. John F. Crory, lately connected with the *Express* weekly newspaper in Sydney, has been appointed manager of the *Newcastle Morning Herald* (New South Wales).

The Rev. G. Woolnough, M.A., at one time President of the New South Wales and Queensland Wesleyan Conference, has been appointed editor of the *Brisbane Telegraph*.

The Sydney correspondent of the *Australasian Typographical Journal* writes:—We have had several importations recently from sister colonies—and not a few from England. These latter gentry humbugged the emigration authorities at home, and came out on the "farm labourer" ticket. They seem quite proud of the sweet little fraud, but experience proves they have brought their labour to a desperate market.

The Paper-Trade in Canada.—The Montreal correspondent of the *Paper World* writes:—Within ten years, grades of paper have greatly improved and prices have been reduced, until now we cannot see any possibility of improving existing grades for the price; and any further reductions must result in extinguishing some grades and possibly some mills. However, there is a good side to all this cutting and reducing. It is preventing new mills coming into the field; it is creating new demands for paper, and present mills are thus enabled to keep running all the year round.

State of Trade in Australia.—The printing-trade appears to be quiet in all the Australian colonies. Now that the Parliament of Victoria is sitting, there is, however, a general anticipation that things will improve. It was expected that additional hands would soon be taken on at the Government Printing-office. In Sydney, too, there have been a considerable number of typos out of work, several hands having been discharged from the Government Printing-office. Equally unsatisfactory is the trade report from Adelaide, where few of the offices were fully employed. At Brisbane, on the other hand, the outlook was more cheerful, and work at the Government Printing-office during the present recess has been unusually plentiful, and a large number of men have been constantly employed ever since Parliament was prorogued. The meeting of the Queensland Parliament has given a further stimulus to business.

The Production of Postage-stamps at the Victoria Government Printing-office.—The composing branch in connexion with the Stamp Department of the General Post-office has been temporarily removed to the Government Printing-office. In connexion with a recent visit to this office, says a writer in the *Australasian*

Typographical Journal, we were shown the various processes of making the stamps of which about 1,300 sheets are printed per day, amounting to 156,000 stamps. On each press an indicator is fixed, and the number shown by the indicator has to correspond with the number worked off. A new gumming-machine, which will work off 144,000 stamps per hour, has been recently purchased, and it will do as much work in ten minutes as formerly took an hour. This will be a great saving of time. The work of perforating the sheets of stamps is performed by females.

Proposed Copyright Legislation in India.—The Government of India have recently communicated to the various newspapers in India the text of a Copyright Bill which they intend to introduce into the Legislative Council. Since so far back as 1864 the Government have been urged to take some steps towards amending the existing law, which was enacted in 1847. The new Bill is based mainly on the provisions of the English Bill which was introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Manners in 1879, and which was intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Copyright Commission of 1878. An important section of the Indian Bill is that which declares translation of a book an infringement of copyright, with a proviso barring the operation of the section if the author has not published a translation within three years from the publication of the original. Another important innovation is the proposal to give, with certain limitations, copyright in lectures. But the most novel provision of the Bill is that which proposes to confer on newspaper proprietors copyright for twenty-four hours in telegrams provided at their own cost.

American Jottings.

The Government Printing-office at Washington.—The work of the Government printing-office for the last fiscal year will aggregate to about 1,250,000 bound volumes, besides nearly 2,000,000 pamphlets, and the *Congressional Records*.

Mark Twain's Wealth is stated to be $425,000. From the publication of his books he derives $200,000, the fact being that he has always been practically his own publisher, and thereby made all the profit for himself, while lecturing yields him a further $100,000.

The United States Bureau of Engraving.—A reduction of 119 persons in the force of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington recently took place. The saving in salaries thus effected amounts to $277 a day. Another order requires the strict enforcement of the eight-hour rule throughout the Bureau. The new order will bring the entire force on duty at eight o'clock, and keep them at work until four o'clock each day.

An interesting case of Plagiarism has been discovered by the New Haven *News*. The victim is no less notable a periodical than *Harper's Magazine*. It published from December, 1884, to June, 1885, a serial entitled, "At the Red Glove," the scene being laid at Berne. The *News* has discovered that the serial is identical with a story entitled "Widow Merand—a story in twelve pictures," published in *Temple Bar* in August, 1870, and reprinted in America some months later in *Littell's Living Age*. The principal change in the *Harper's Magazine* revision is that the scene is laid at Strocque. The names of many of the characters are identical, and the *News* prints parallel columns showing the same language.

The American Paper Trade.—The business outlook brightens up a little, says the *Paper World* of Holyoke, adding, however, that there will not be a clear sky, or anything like it, until the dark cloud of over-production takes on a thicker silver lining than it does at present. There has been a temporary shut-down of the fine mills, and many of the mills have taken the dull summer season as an opportune time in which to make extensive repairs and improvements to their manufacturing facilities. Otherwise, as a rule, the mills are all running, and there is no large amount of stock accumulating in the hands of the manufacturers or jobbers. The modern style of ordering from hand to mouth, thus virtually forcing the manufacturers to "carry stock," prevents an accumulation of stock in market. Prices remain without material change, in either paper or raw material.

Accident Insurance as a Premium to Newspaper Subscribers.—The Cincinnati *Evening Telegram* comes to the front with a novel scheme which seems to be meeting with success. The *Telegram* is a new one-cent paper lately started. The publishers have a standing offer, which affords every *bonâ-fide* subscriber or purchaser of the paper an opportunity of having his life insured against accidents free of charge. If a subscriber of the *Telegram* is injured and disabled by accident he receives the sum of $5 per week for five weeks of the disability, and if he is killed or receives injuries which cause death within five weeks of the accident, the heirs, or next-of-kin, receive $200. The same proposition holds good to a person who purchases any number of the *Telegram* and has it in his possession at the time of the accident. Since the adoption of the plan several *Telegram* subscribers have been injured and two or three killed. In every case the publishers have paid the amount promised.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

A Congress of French Typographical Unions is to be held at Paris from the 23rd to the 26th inst.

The Vienna Lithographers' Society celebrated on the 15th ult. the anniversary of its twenty-five years' existence.

The First Technical School for printers' apprentices has lately been opened at Milan. It is already attended by seventy-four pupils.

A bi-monthly paper has lately been started at Teheran, under the title of *Echo de Perse*. It is said to be the first periodical publication issued in Persia.

Compositors' Strike.—A number of compositors have struck work in a newspaper office at Copenhagen, with the object of obtaining an increase of wages.

Signor Ippolito Sciella, one of the leading master printers of Rome, has lately received from the King of Italy the decoration of the Cross of the Italian Crown.

Co-operative Printing has never yet proved a success in Vienna. Of three such offices carrying on business in the Austrian capital, two made during the past year a profit of £46 and £97 respectively, while the third concern showed a loss of £420.

Aulic Counsellor Dr. Zoller, having been appointed librarian to the King of Wurtemberg, has relinquished the editorship of *Ueber Land und Meer* (*Over Land and Sea*), and of other literary works published by Herr Hallberger, of Stuttgart.

The Imperial Government Printing-office at Vienna.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ottomar Volkmer, who has just been appointed deputy-manager of the State Printing-office at Vienna, has been nominated by the Emperor of Austria a Counsellor of the Government.

Meeting of Belgian Operative Printers.—At the annual meeting of the operative printers of Belgium, held on the 15th and 16th ult., at Verviers, the subject of the employment of women compositors was discussed at some length, as also the apprentice question.

The Lithographic Industry in Paris.—There are, at the present time in Paris, 450 lithographic institutions, about one-half of which are devoted to the execution of mercantile work, and the other half to chromo-lithography. The latter give employment to about 500 lithographic draughtsmen.

In at least one newspaper office in Switzerland, business seems to be carried on in a very primitive manner. The *Luzerner Wochenblatt*—a newly-started weekly newspaper—is composed partly in German and partly in Latin character; whatever "sorts" run short in either fount are turned for, and the paper is thus printed off. Printers' errors abound on every page, a recent issue containing, according to a Swiss contemporary, no less than 318.

The Servian Government Printing-office at Belgrade.—Convicts have hitherto been employed at this establishment for turning the printing-machines. It has now been decided to replace them by the introduction of steam-power. This reform will, doubtless, be greatly appreciated by the other members of the *personnel*, since of the convicts employed—nearly one hundred in number—the majority were in chains. The fifty-franc bank-notes of the Servian National Bank, which were printed at the above-named State establishment, are said to have been so inferior, that the newly to be issued ten-franc notes are to be printed in Belgium.

An erewhile famous Paris daily newspaper, *La Presse*, has been discontinued. It was founded in 1836 by Emile de Girardin. The paper was a success almost from the beginning, and when only a year old had some 15,000 subscribers, while the value of its advertisements in 1838 was stated to have been £6,000. The *Presse* is credited with having been the first paper to insert regularly the *Roman feuilleton*. At the time when the *Presse* was started, the usual subscription price to Paris papers was eighty francs per annum, while the new journal was supplied for half that sum, which fact doubtless contributed to its success. Among those who wrote in its columns were De Balzac, A. Dumas, Gautier, Victor Hugo, Eugène Sue, and George Sand. In 1848 the paper was suspended for forty-two days, and in 1851 for ten days. Some years after, De Girardin sold his forty shares in the paper to M. Millaud for £32,000. In 1857 the paper was again suspended for two months, which arbitrary measure was greatly prejudicial to the interest of the paper, as the sale fell from 36,000 to 23,000 copies per day. In 1859 the *Presse* was sold to M. Solar. The property was then divided into 1,000 shares, owned by thirty-five proprietors. As showing the large circulation which the paper once enjoyed, we may mention that some thirty years ago the daily demand was so great, that to meet it the letterpress had to be composed four times each day, since rotary machines were at the time unknown, and the paper-stereotyping process had not yet been introduced in newspaper offices.

Correspondence

To the Editor of the Printing Times and Lithographer.

PRINTERS' ESTIMATES AND UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Sir,—I have just seen an announcement in the Printing Times and Lithographer to the effect that a large and important printing firm have been compelled to withhold the usual annual bonus to their *employés* in consequence of the results of the year's working not being so satisfactory as heretofore. Unless some united effort on the part of large firms is made, it appears to me that this unfortunate experience will not be singular. The fact is that the inclination of late has been to *enlarge*,—to put down extra machinery, &c., in order that extensive contracts may be undertaken. This places the printer in a very awkward position. When existing contracts are completed, the job is put up to fresh competition, and in order that the work may be retained, prices are reduced; otherwise there is a probability of a large plant and worn standing forms being thrown idle, involving a great loss. This gradual reduction in price is continual, and I am sure you are fully aware that if the composition, &c., were paid for at strictly Society "cast-up," it would be simply impossible to approach within from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the lowest tenders usually accepted.

Is this gradual decrease of prices the result of want of practical knowledge on the part of those whose business it is to compile the estimates? If so, it is a most lamentable state of affairs. For the printer who ultimately obtains the work makes nothing, and the firm who refuses to undertake it for less than fair and low commercial prices find themselves in the very sorry fix of having a percentage of their plant and capital lying idle. And then comes the question—Who benefits by this pernicious system of cutting? Certainly not the firm who succeed in obtaining the contract at an unremunerative figure.

A few days ago I was asked to tender for the production of a religious publication, and was supplied with the particulars, evidently prepared by an individual who was sufficiently practical to guard against any legitimate extras, &c. I say "legitimate," and especially refer to one item—"including corrections." Now Mr. Editor, it must have come under your notice that in some cases authors' corrections sometimes amount to 50 per cent. in addition to "cast-up," and instances have occurred, to my knowledge, where it really paid to entirely reset, rather than to insert new matter, re-make up, &c. Who can estimate for this kind of work? You certainly must pay the compositor extra. If you add a percentage for this contingency, you lose the job. If not, you possibly are saddled with a loss.

It behoves, of course, every one to carefully guard his own interests in business. But the printer should certainly be alive to the fact that he has interests to protect as well as those who demand such unreasonable details. But while competition is so keen, and I may say unfair, there is little probability of matters mending for the better.

With reference to the specification above referred to, I simply placed the whole in the waste-paper basket, feeling assured that, if a just estimate were prepared—just alike to the men we employ, and to the interest of the firm,—all the labour would be simply thrown away. If the quotation turned out to be slightly lower than that of the printers now doing the work, there is the probability that the figures might be shown, and the firm at present employed might possibly have the refusal. In that case we should have gained nothing, and others would have to put up with reduced profits. If higher, we should not have been thanked for the trouble involved in compiling an elaborate estimate.

I think the above question is one of sufficient importance to engage the attention of at least the large printing firms of London.—Yours truly,

A London Printing Manager.

[We have more than once in these columns touched upon the subject which is so ably discussed here by our esteemed correspondent, whose practical knowledge and extensive experience entitle him to speak with authority upon the matter. There can be no doubt that the present haphazard system of estimating and tendering which obtains in some offices is detrimental to the prosperity of the Trade; work being often undertaken at prices that are simply ruinous, and must necessarily involve a loss. The one aim with some firms is evidently merely to secure work, regardless of all considerations as to making it pay. Publishers and others are of course not slow to take advantage of such a state of things. The remedy, we believe, lies in concerted action on the part of the leading employers, and the sooner they can be brought to take the matter up, the better for the interests of the Craft.—Ed. *P. T. & L.*]

A Civil List Pension of £70 per annum has been granted to Mr. Llewelyn Jewitt, the author of several antiquarian and topographical works, and for upwards of twenty years the editor of the *Reliquary*, a Derbyshire periodical devoted to archæology, &c.

New Journals & Press Changes.

Under the title of the *Christian Archæologist and Church Historian* a weekly quarto has made its appearance. It is well illustrated.

We have received a copy of the *Torquay Directory Pictorial Supplement*, a four-page broadsheet, which is excellently got up. It gives a number of well-executed illustrations of Torquay and its neighbourhood, while its letterpress sets forth the many attractions of this queen of seaside resorts. The whole is printed in very creditable style by Mr. William Winget, for the Torquay Directory Newspaper and General Printing Company (Limited.)

A new illustrated journal is about to be started in Scotland, under the management of Mr. Charles Macaskie, of Aberdeen.

The *International* is the title of a new shilling magazine about to be started. The list of contributors includes Dean Bagot, Sir Alfred Power, the Rev. J. Cowden Cole, and others.

The *Sunday Chronicle* is the title of a new eight-page weekly, printed and published by Mr. Edward Hulton, of 2, Mark-lane, Withy-grove, Manchester.

The first number of the *Insurance Railway Guide* has appeared.

The *Art Student* is the title of a new illustrated quarterly about to be started by the members of the Birmingham School of Art.

A new fortnightly journal called the *Linguist* is announced. It is to be printed in five languages, viz., English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German.

With the beginning of November *Knowledge*, edited by Mr. R. A. Proctor, will be published as a monthly magazine, price sixpence. It will not, as at present, deal exclusively with science, but will also embrace literature and art.

It is stated that *Merry England* has been bought by Lord Ripon and Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C. There will be no change in the editorship.

Every Girl's Magazine has been bought by Messrs. Hatchard, and the first number of the new series will be issued by them on October 1 next. Chalk drawings in Bartolozzi red chalk will henceforth replace the coloured plates. Miss Alicia Leith retains the editorship of the magazine.

Mr. John Morley is about to retire from the editorship of *Macmillan's Magazine*. It is understood that Mr. Mowbray Morris will succeed Mr. Morley.

Mr. G. T. Bettany, of Caius College, Cambridge, has taken editorial charge of the *Christian Chronicle*, formerly edited by Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, and also of the *Daisy Family Story Paper*, which Mrs. Parker has hitherto conducted.

The *Herts and Essex Observer*, of Bishop's Stortford, with the business of Messrs. H. Collings & Co. attached thereto, has been purchased by Messrs. H. W. & D. A. Mardon.

Aunt Judy's Magazine is to be discontinued at Christmas.

There is no truth in the statement which has appeared in several papers that the *Edinburgh Review* is about to appear monthly.

The offices of the *Bradford Observer* in Dale-street are being enlarged.

Once a Month, a magazine published in Melbourne by Messrs. Wm. Inglis & Co., will in future also be published in London by Messrs. Griffith, Farren, & Co. A specimen number that we have received is excellent alike as regards its literary contents and its mechanical get up.

Trade Changes.

Mr. J. Henry Harrison, late of Messrs. Kent & Co., has opened a bookselling and stationery business at 19, Melbourne-street, Nottingham.

Messrs. Smith, Kay, & Co., stationers, of 42, Rathbone-place, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. John Kay.

Mr. John Whyte has retired from the firm of Milbourne & Whyte, steam, gas, and printers' engineers, carrying on business at 134, Renfield-street, Glasgow.

Messrs. Webb & Remnant, bookbinders, of 27, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. C. A. Webb.

Messrs. Millward & Wightman, printers, of Church-street, Liverpool, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. H. Wightman.

Messrs. W. E. Walmsley & Co., envelope-makers, of Weaste, near Manchester, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. W. E. Walmsley.

Messrs. F. C. McQueen & Sons, whose name has for several generations been associated with the printing of engravings, have opened an Art gallery in Tottenham-court-road.

Messrs. W. T. Swinnerton & Co., printers, of Dale-end, Birmingham, having dissolved partnership, all debts will be received and discharged respectively by Mr. Samuel Moody.

Messrs. George R. Ousey & Co., 1, Church-court, Old Jewry, London, factors of Sagar's patent tracing-cloth and general wholesale stationers, in consequence of the increase of their business have taken large premises at 7, Bunhill-row, and will remove thither on the 1st of October.

Mr. Richard H. Sutton, bookseller, has removed his business from 130, Portland-street, Manchester, to 25, Princess-street, opposite the Town

Hall, and Mr. Albert Sutton (successor to the firm of Thomas Sutton & Son), has removed from 87, 89, and 91, Oxford-street, to his brother's late premises in Portland-street.

The old-established bookselling business carried on by Messrs. Gilbert & Field at 18, Gracechurch-street, and formerly by the late Mr. James Gilbert, and his father before him, has been purchased by Mr. Alfred Wilson, late of Brighton. The business of Messrs. Gilbert & Field at 67, Moorgate-street, will continue to be carried on by them as hitherto. The transfer was effected through the agency of Mr. A. M. Burghes, Paternoster-row.

Letters Patent.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following:—

9,242. Abel, C. D. A communication from La Stè, P. Laffitte, et Cie of Paris, France. Printing machines. June 20, 1884.
10,901. Brewer, E. G. A communication from A. J. Engelen of Brussels. A new or improved machine for stamping and preparing typographic printing surfaces. August 2, 1884.
11,493. Thompson, W. P. A communication from C. Milchsack, of Berg-Gladbach. Improvements in the process of cutting paper rolls transversely, and in apparatus applicable therefor. August 21, 1884.
12,010. Clark, W. A communication from A. H. Marinoni & J. Milchaud, of Paris. Improved machinery for printing in one or more colours upon metal, wood, paper, and other materials. Sept. 4, 1884.
12,475. Mack, D. E., London. Improvements in presses for printing in colours. Sept. 16, 1884.
15,606. Wright, J. 27, Victoria-road, Broomhall Park, Sheffield. Self-inking, endorsing, printing, and enumerating machines. Nov. 27, 1884.
27. Johnson, J. H. A communication from Messieurs Blanchet Brothers and Kléber of Rives (Isère). Wire cloths for use in the manufacture of paper. January 1, 1885.
2,168. Marshall, A. W., and Smith, O. J., President of the American Press Association of Chicago. Electrotype plates and the mode of securing them in the form for printing. Feb. 17, 1885.
2,823. Boult, A. J. A communication from O. Mergenthaler, United States. Machines for producing relief surfaces for letter-press printing.
3,107. Scott, J. 19, Snargate-street, Dover. Improved method of dry cleaning textile fabrics. March 11, 1885.
4,459. Lawrence, P. A communication from T. A. Richards, United States. Engravers' ruling machines. April 10, 1885.
5,844. Conquest, W. A communication from R. Hoe & Co., United States. Folding and delivery apparatus for web printing machines. May 12, 1885.

Specifications Published during the Month.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

12,468.—Boult, A. J. Type-writer..... 6d.
12,953.—Davies, W. H. Printing telegraphs ..... 6d.
14,092. Smith, T. W., and Gamblen, C. J. Supporting and securing stereotype plates, &c. in position for printing therefrom..... 6d.
16,201. Buxton, J. H., and others. Perfecting letter-press printing machines..... 6d.

1885.

4,667. Clark, A. M. Type-writers ..... 10d.
5,629. Seggie, A. H. Grinding, polishing, &c. stones and printing surfaces 6d,
5,823. Boult, A. J. Producing type bars, &c. for letter-press printing ..... 6d.
7,044. Lake, H. H. Sheet delivery apparatus for printing machines..... 6d.
7,417. Fischer, C. G. Facilitating the setting of types by hand ... 6d.

Printing and other Companies.

ONLY three new Companies connected with the Printing and cognate industries have been formed since our August list was compiled. Their aggregate nominal capital is £92,000. This brings the total of new Companies formed during the current year up to fifty, with an aggregate nominal capital of £1,227,700.

Post Card and Stamped Envelope Public Supply Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 11th ult., with a capital of £60,000, in £5 shares, to purchase and work the letters patent No. 2,033, dated April 21, 1883, granted to Messrs. John Glas Sandeman and Percival Everitt for an invention of improved apparatus for delivery of prepaid goods. The subscribers who have each taken twenty shares are:—John Hackett Chapman, bank manager, Bank-house, Staines; A. A. Angier, steamship owner, East Moulsey; A. T. Frampton, bank manager, East Moulsey; J. T. Helby, Inglemere, Lower Tooting; Captain F. Howlett, R.N., 8, Colville-terrace; *P. Everett, engineer, 13, Huggin-lane, Queen Victoria-street; and *G. R. Burn, solicitor, 6, Bell-yard, Doctors'-commons. The number of directors is not to be less than 3, nor more than 5; qualification, 20 shares; the first are the last two subscribers and Mr. Wm. Arbuthnot. The company in general meeting will determine remuneration.

Sheather, Sons, & Co. (Limited).—This is the conversion to a company of the business of wholesale and export stationer, printer, paper bag manufacturer, and general warehouseman, carried on by Mr. John Sheather, trading as Sheather & Co., at 80, Borough-road. It was registered on the 21st ult., with a capital of £25,000, in £1 shares. The subscribers who have each taken one share, are:—F. P. Sheather, commercial traveller, Grove-park, Lee; F. E. Sheather, wholesale stationer, Grove-park, Lee; C. Messent, Bush Hill-park; R. A. Hoffman, 18, Haverstock-street; J. Sheather, wholesale stationer, Grove-park, Lee; G. M. Cuff, lithographer, 15, Albert-street, Kennington-park; and E. Chapman, agent, 3, Roehampton-street, Vauxhall-bridge-road. The subscribers are to determine the number and names of the first directors.

Romeike's Agency (Limited).—This is the conversion to a company of the business carried on by Mr. Henry Romeike under the style of "Romeike's Literary and Artistic Agency," at 7, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury. It was registered on the 7th ult., with a capital of £7,000, in £10 shares. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—Henry Romeike, newsagent, 17, Southampton-row; H. Schmaltz, painter, The Studios, Holland Park-road; J. C. Grant, merchant, 97, Cornwall-gardens; C. H. Cantley, Shelf Hall, Yorkshire; N. Cantley, barrister, Shelf Hall; H. G. Watts, solicitor, Lancaster House, Savoy; and J. Spiers, clerk, 31, Sutherland-square, Walworth. The purchase consideration is £6,000 in fully paid shares.

Co-Operative Printing Society (Limited).—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Saturday, August 8th, in the meeting-hall of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, 1, Balloon-street, Manchester, when the following report was submitted and adopted:—"The total sales for the past half-year are in excess of the corresponding one, and the results are considered satisfactory. The net profit realised enables us to recommend for your approval a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum on share capital; £183 each to capital, labour, and trade; £300 to special depreciation of fixed stock; and the balance to the reserve fund. The comparison of sales for each of the past five half-years is as follows:—£16,004; £17,585; £17,274; £19,907, and for the half-year ended June 30, 1885, £18,286." After the report had been adopted the four committee-men who retired in rotation were re-elected, Messrs. Bates, Bradley, Chadwick, and Slatter; and in place of Mr. Slatter, who had resigned, Mr. Brearley was elected. It was agreed that two guineas should be contributed to the Worthing Co-Operative Society, and two guineas to the Lloyd Jones Testimonial Fund. Mr. Appleby, the retiring auditor, was also re-elected.

C. Davidson & Sons (Limited).—The directors of this firm of paper-makers, of the Mugie Moss and Buxburn Mills, Auchmill, Aberdeen, recommend a dividend of 6¼ per cent., payable on October 1st, making, with interim dividend paid on April 1st, 10 per cent. for the year. £2,756 is carried forward to next year's account, and, as before, £1,000 is added to the reserve fund.—*Paper Trade Review.*

Whiting & Company (Limited).—Mr. E. Hobbs, 11, Old Jewry-chambers, has been appointed official liquidator, to whom all claims must be sent by September 21. Hearing by Mr. Justice Kay on Oct. 28, at 12.

Kentish Press Company (Limited).—A meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of Messrs. Andrew, Wood, & Glazier, 8, Great James-street, Bedford-row, September 23, at 2.

Barnet and Finchley Gazette Company (Limited).—Claims must be sent in by September 21 to Mr. A. A. Yeatman, accountant, 2, Gresham-buildings, Basinghall-street. A meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Railway Hotel, Church End, Finchley, September 29, at 8.

Mail Express and News and General Publishing and Printing Syndicate (Limited).—Mr. E. C. Chatterley, accountant, 3, Queen-street, Cheapside, has been appointed official liquidator, to whom all claims must be sent by October 1. Hearing by Mr. Justice Kay, Nov. 3, at 12.

Defunct Printing Companies.

UNDER the provisions of the Companies Act, 1880, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is empowered, where he has reasonable cause to believe that a company is not carrying on business, or in operation, to send to the Company by post a letter inquiring whether it is carrying on business. In default of a reply within fourteen days, the Registrar is to send a registered letter by post repeating the inquiry. In default of an answer or in the event of a reply that the Company, is not carrying on business or in operation, the Registrar may publish in the *London Gazette*, and send to the Company, a notice that at the expiration of three months from the date of that notice, the name of the Company mentioned therein will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register, and the Company will be dissolved. In accordance with the above provision the names of the following Joint-Stock Companies have been published as having been

struck off the register and dissolved. We have in each case appended the date of formation and the nominal share capital of the respective companies :—

Anstey Paper-Mill Company (March 22, 1875). £15,000, in 3,000 shares.

Borough of Wednesbury Newspaper Company (Oct. 17, 1874). £2,000, in 2,000 shares.

"Citizen" Printing and Publishing Company (Nov. 23, 1874). £20,000, in 800 shares.

City Newspaper Company (April 28, 1875). £10,000, in 100 shares.

Fancier and Poultry Review Printing and Publishing Company (June 16, 1874). £10,000, in 5,000 shares.

Fine Art Publishing Company (Sept. 12, 1874). £25,000, in 5,000 shares.

Forester Newspaper Company (June 25, 1874). £1,200, in 120 shares.

Freemasons' Chronicle Publishing Company (Dec. 5, 1874). £2,000, in 1,000 shares.

Guernsey Newspaper Company (Jan. 27, 1875). £2,000, in 2,000 shares.

Heap Bridge Paper Company (May 6, 1875). £32,500, in 6,500 shares.

London Newspaper and Advertising Company (Oct. 31, 1874). £2,000, in 200 shares.

London Publishing Association (March 11, 1875). £2,000, in 1,000 shares.

Mentor Universal Patent Table Advertising Company (July 8, 1874). £10,000, in 1,000 shares.

North of England Printing and Stationery Company (Feb. 26, 1875). £16,000, in 1,600 shares.

Poole Sun Newspaper Company (Sept. 30, 1874) £500, in 500 shares.

Portable Printing Roller Company (Jan. 26, 1875). £10,000, in 10,000 shares.

Publishing and Advertising Agency (Sept. 24, 1874). £1,000, in 200 shares.

United Irish Newspaper Company (May 24, 1875). £5,000, in 5,000 shares.

Victory Web Paper-Making Company (Nov. 24, 1874). £10,000, in 2,000 shares.

Warehousemen and Drapers' Trade Journal Company (July 6, 1874). £10,000, in 2,000 shares.

Withnell Paper Company (August 10, 1874). £20,000. in 4,000 shares.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

Partnerships Dissolved.

Brannon & Fradd, publishers and printers, Newport, Isle of Wight.

Colclough & Wade, paper-dealers, Leicester.

Cordingley & Sharpe, printers, publishers and newspaper proprietors, the Grove, Hammersmith, and Walham-green.

Lyne & Mason, booksellers' agents and publishers, Southampton.

Mansfield & Faull, wholesale stationers and printers, Plymouth.

Millward, C. & H. Wightman, printers and publishers, Liverpool.

Smith, Kay, & Co., stationers, Rathbone-place.

Swinnerton, W. T., & Co., printers, Birmingham.

Bills of Sale Recently Filed.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

Burgess, J., photographic paper manufacturer, 4, Edith-rd., Peckham, to Charing Cross Bank. August 19 .....£30

Clegg, G., paper-maker and waste paper-dealer, 13, Foster-st., Hunslet, and near the Suspension-bridge, Accommodation-rd., Leeds, to T. S. Naylor. (Property at Accommodation-rd.) Sept. 1. .....£67

Crossman, F. W., stationer, 84, Bollo-bridge-rd., South Acton, to A. Goodson. August 20 .....£62

Eichenbrenner, C H., bookseller and publisher, 49, Moorgate-st., City, to S. Armstrong. August 28.....£150, &c.

French, W. H., publisher and bookseller, 60, Aytoun-rd., Stockwell, to H. Harrison. August 27.....£70

Greenhalgh, J., stationer and newsagent, 5, Bridge-st., Pennington, Leigh, Lancashire, to J. Heywood. Sept. 3 .....£39

Jahyer, O. E. J. and wife, wood engraver, &c., Hope Cottage, Rossiter-rd., Bedford-hill-rd., Balham, to Consolidated Credit Corporation. August 18 .....£40

Kerbey, C. & F., booksellers, 118, Whitechapel-rd., to J. Crowther. August 29 .....£240

Kirkham, C., printer and stationer, 27 & 29, Derby-st., Leek, Staffs, to Leek United Permanent Building Society. Sept. 2. .....£204

Langford, A. E., printer, 7, Rawlinson-ter., High Cross, Tottenham, to J. Marriott. August 8 .....£62

Lev, A. J., printer and stationer, 4, Herbert-st., Haverstock-hill, to W. Smith. August 28 .....£30

Marks, L., dealer in oleographs, 61, Alvington-cres., Stoke Newington, to J. Pereira, August 14 .....£150

Phillips, R. & Elizabeth, die-sinkers, engravers, printers, 60, Judd-st., Euston-rd., to C. E. P. Pipe. August 26.....£30

Pickford, W. F., surface colour paper manufacturer, 44, Durham-rd., Manor-pk., Essex, to Consolidated Credit Corporation. Aug. 17, £30

Robert, L., paper-maker's engineer, 1, Orchard-buildings, Haggerston, to A. Stroschneider. August 12 .....£450 abs.

Simpson, J., wholesale newsagent, publisher and bookseller, 6, Albert-st., Newington Butts, and 7, Red Lion-ct., Fleet-st., to Consolidated Credit Corporation. Sept. 3 .....£60

Sheard, A. A., stationer and bookseller, 46, High-st., Islington, to Real and Personal Advance Company. August 5 .....£85

Street, H. W., printer and lithographer, 140, Kennington-pk.-rd., to London and Westminster Loan Company. August 21.....£30

Winks, A. F., advertising-contractor, 74, Sandmere-rd., Clapham, and City, to C. Ouin. August 29 .....£70

Renewal of Registration of Bill of Sale.

Collison, T. J., newspaper proprietor, 37, Laurel-gr., Penge, to E. T. Hargraves. Orig. B.S. filed, Sept. 21, 1880 ; re-registered, August 12, 1885 ; amount, £155.

Satisfaction.

Kirkham, C., printer and stationer, 27 & 29, Derby-st., Leek, Staffs, to R. S. Milner. B.S. filed Jan. 5, 1881 ; satisfied, Sept. 2, 1885 ; amount, £210.

Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

Crosby, G., stationer, 54, Liverpool-rd., Stoke-upon-Trent. July 13. Adjudicated, August 8.

Halley, G. E., newspaper proprietor and publisher, now or late 31, Bouverie-st., Fleet-st., and 13A, Salisbury-sq. August 8. London Bankruptcy Court, Sept. 29, at 11.30. Adjudicated, August 7.

Nobbs, C., printer and bookbinder, trading as C. Nobbs & Co., 2, Trinity ter., Old Christchurch-rd., Bournemouth. July 27. Adjudicated, August 11.

Richardson, C., printer and stationer, 168, Victoria-st., Great Grimsby. August 26. First meeting at the official receiver's, Great Grimsby, Sept. 16, at 12.30. Adjudicated, Sept. 1.

Smith, J. H., printer, &c., 96, High-st., West Cowes, Isle of Wight. August 13. Exam., C.C., Newport, Oct. 7, at 10. Adjudicated, August 13.

Stead, J., late lithographer, 3, Little Stonegate, York. August 4. Exam., C.C., York, September 16, at 12. Adjudicated, August 7.

Williamson, P. W., engravers'-block manufacturer, 34, Melrose-gardens West, Kensington, and 63, Fleet-st. Adjudicated, August 17.

Composition or Scheme Sanctioned by Court.

Smith, E., stationer, 11, Kirby-st., Hatton-garden. August 14. Composition of 4s. in the pound, payable by four equal instalments, at 4, 5, 6, and 7 months, secured. Receiving order rescinded.

Stacy, R. S., stationer, 257, Euston-rd. August 13. Composition of 10s. in the pound, payable, 5s. on confirmation, and the balance in two equal instalments, at 3 and 6 months, secured. Official receiver to distribute the composition. Receiving order rescinded.

Dividends.

Dancey, C. H., stationer and fancy dealer, Barton-st., Gloucester. First and final dividend of 2s. 2d., August 29, at the official receiver's, Gloucester.

Glover, E., printer, Coventry. Dividend of 2s. 6d. (second and final instalment of composition), Sept. 11, at the official receiver's, Coventry.

Henman, E.T., Caxton-villa, Amhurst-park, Hackney, and E.T. Henman, jun., Avalon, Manor-rd., Stoke Newington, trading as Henman & Sons, stationers, Shoreditch. First and final divdend of 1s. 2d., any Monday, between 11 and 2, at the trustee's, 11, Queen Victoria-street.

Knight, J. C. & A. L., stationers and engravers, trading as J. Y. Knight & Co., Basinghall-st., Leeds, and 59, Market-st., Bradford, also Fenchurch-st., London. Dividend of 4s., at 31, Park-row, Leeds.

Mayer, O. J. Von N., The Terrace, Camden-sq., C. Gregory, Carthcart-rd., West Brompton, colour-printers, trading as Kronheim & Co., Bangor House, Shoe-lane. First dividend of 10s., August 25, at 136, Southampton-row.

Stacey, R. S., stationer, 257, Euston-rd. First instalment of 5s. (on composition of 10s.) any day except Saturday, between 11 and 2, at the official receiver's, 33, Carey-st., Lincoln's-inn.

Bankrupt to be Examined.

Fulton, J., manufacturing stationer, trading as J. Fulton & Co., 93, Hutcheson-st. and 8, Garthland-st., Glasgow. Exam., Sheriff Spen's Chambers, Glasgow, Sept. 18, at 12.

Meetings of Creditors.

Re P. W. Williamson.—On the 14th ult., in the Court of Bankruptcy, the first meeting of the creditors of Mr. Peter William Williamson, engravers' block manufacturer, of 62, Fleet-street, residing at West Kensington, was held before Mr. Chapman, assistant official receiver. The receiving order was made on July 17, and the accounts filed show gross liabilities £2,355. 3s. 9d., of which £1,109. 11s. 1d. were secured, and assets £48. 10s. 2d. The debtor, who commenced business in 1841, sold the business in March, 1883, to the "General Printing Block Company (Limited)" for £2,500, payable £100 in cash, and £2,400 in shares, of which company he was the managing director. That company went into liquidation in May last. He was also a director of the Pictorial Printing and Publishing Company (Limited), which went into liquidation in July, 1883, and he attributes his failure to losses sustained upon the liquidation of those companies. A creditor complained very strongly of the debtor's conduct in giving a bill of sale over his property, and shutting

himself and other creditors out in the cold. The debtor explained that when it was given £50 was advanced to him. It was resolved to wind up in bankruptcy, the official receiver acting as the trustee.

Re G. E. Halley.—The first meeting of the creditors of George Edmund Halley, of 31, Bouverie-street, and 13A, Salisbury-square, newspaper proprietor and publisher, was held a few days ago, before Mr. Brougham, assistant-receiver. The receiving order was granted on August 8th, upon the petition of Messrs. Cooke & Halstead, of 52, Moorfields, and the chairman stated that the debtor had disappeared, and had been adjudged bankrupt on the 17th ult. A valuation had been made of his effects, the furniture in Bouverie-street having been valued at £155. 17s., and that in Salisbury-square at £104. 7s. There was also a balance at the bank of £43, and he understood that certain negotiations had taken place for the sale of the bankrupt's papers, the *Household Journal*, and the *Golden Argosy*, to Mr. L. J. Altman, for £360, but the sale had not been completed. He believed that a great many letters and parcels were in the hands of the Post Office, and notice had been given to the subscribers asking them if they would continue their subscriptions to the papers. There had also been another offer from Mr. T. Smith, of Wine Office-court, and it was desirable that the property should be sold without delay. With that view he suggested the appointment of a trustee. Some discussion took place as to the course to be adopted, and whether Mr. Smith would be disposed to purchase the papers. It was stated that he was out of town, but his representative believed that he did not care to purchase the papers except as a last resource, and steps would be taken to ascertain his views upon the subject. Ultimately, Mr. C. M. Todd, solicitor, 27, Outer Temple, was appointed trustee, the official receiver acting as a committee of inspection. The public examination is fixed for Tuesday, the 29th inst.

Obituary.

Allingham.—Mr. George Allingham, who for more than forty years carried on business as a stationer, at 22, Blackfriars-road, died on the 13th ult., at his residence, 22, Grosvenor-st., Camberwell-rd., aged seventy-seven.

Duncan.—News has been received of the death of Mr. W. A. Duncan, C.M.G., of Petersham, New South Wales. Mr. Duncan, who was a native of Aberdeenshire, was born in 1811. Educated for the Scottish National Church, he subsequently embraced Roman Catholicism. Shortly after marriage he commenced business as publisher and bookseller in Aberdeen. This proved, however, unremunerative, and he consequently gave it up, and he then began to write for the Press. In 1838 Mr. Duncan went out to New South Wales, becoming editor of a newly-started Roman Catholic Journal, the *Australasian Chronicle*. In 1843 he started the *Weekly Register*. After filling other appointments, in 1859 he succeeded Colonel Gibbes as collector of Customs for New South Wales, which appointment he held until 1881. Mr. Duncan was on the Council of Education, and was also chairman of the Free Public Library. For his services to the colony he was awarded the distinction of C.M.G., together with a pension from the Colonial Government.

Groombridge.—Mr. Richard Henry Groombridge (of the firm of Groombridge & Sons, publishers, of Paternoster-row), of 12, Goldsmith's-gardens, Acton, died on the 29th ult., in the forty-first year of his age. Mr. Groombridge had been occupied all his life in the business of the firm, and had been a partner for the last sixteen years. The business will be carried on by his brothers, the two surviving partners, Mr. G. S. Groombridge and Mr. H. Y. Groombridge.

Haines.—The death is announced, on the 19th ult., of Mr. E. N. Haines, of the firm of T. H. Saunders & Co., paper-makers, &c.

Jakeman.—Mr. E. K. Jakeman, of the well-known firm of Jakeman & Carver, printers and stationers, of 4, Hightown, Hereford, died on the 21st ult., at his residence, The Friars, aged forty-six. Mr. Jakeman was born at Forthampton, Tewkesbury, and was apprenticed to the late Mr. John Parker, of Hereford; subsequently he became manager of the establishment, and, in 1866, several years after the death of Mr. Parker, he purchased the business from the widow. In 1876, he was joined by Mr. T. Carver, who has had the entire management of the business from that time, and by whom it will in future be carried on.

Reeves.—Mr. William Reeves, editor of the *Oxford Chronicle*, died on the 17th ult., at his residence, 6, Clifton-villas, Cowley-road, Oxford, after a long illness. His connexion with the paper extended over a period of thirty years, he having been appointed chief reporter in the year 1854,—a post which he filled for twenty years. On the death of Mr. Henry Cooke, the original proprietor and editor, Mr. Reeves succeeded to the editorship.

Robbins.—The death is announced, on the 1st inst., at Cloverleigh, East Dulwich, of Mr. G. F. Robbins, one of the assistant sub-editors of the *Daily News*, with which journal he had been associated since 1868. The deceased was forty-four years of age.

Smith.—The death is announced, at the age of sixty-five, of Mr. W. Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Whitehaven Herald*.

Thoms.—Mr. William John Thoms, F.S.A., formerly editor of *Notes and Queries*, died on the 15th ult., at his residence in St. George's-square, in his eighty-second year. He was born in 1803, and began life as a clerk in the secretary's office at Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure hours by contributing to the *Foreign Quarterly Review* and other periodicals. He was the projector and editor of *Notes and Queries*, which he carried on most successfully for many years, and on his retirement from it in 1873 was honoured by a complimentary dinner and presented with a handsome testimonial by his literary friends and admirers. He was succeeded in the editorship by Dr. John Doran, who in turn was followed by Mr. Joseph Knight. He held the post of deputy-librarian in the House of Lords, which he resigned in 1882 in consequence of advanced age, after sixty-three years of public service.

Woodbury.—We regret to announce the death, under painful circumstances, on the 5th inst., of Mr. W. B. Woodbury. As is well known, he had been in feeble health for many months past, but had recently been so much better that he was able to attend to business to some extent. On the 4th of May he went to Margate, with the intention of returning to town on the following Tuesday. He retired to bed about eight o'clock, being fatigued with the journey. For some time past the deceased had been compelled to resort to the use of opiates for the purpose of procuring sleep, and on this occasion he took his usual dose, which latter proved, however, fatal. At the inquest which was held on the 7th, witnesses were called to prove the above facts, and also to show that deceased had been in the habit of taking laudanum, and that there was no reason to suppose that he contemplated suicide. The medical evidence was to the effect that in the case of a man of Mr. Woodbury's temperament, and in his weak state of health, a dose of the drug which would do him no harm at home might, under the circumstances, and after a fatiguing journey, prove fatal. In the end the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased died from an overdose of laudanum, self-administered, but whether accidentally or otherwise, there was not sufficient evidence to prove. His remains were interred on the 12th inst. in Abney Park Cemetery. Mr. Woodbury's name is best known in connexion with his invention of the mechanical printing process known as the Woodburytype; and he took out numerous patents relating to photography. Mr. Woodbury's inventions have been of great benefit to the Printing Craft.

Young.—Mr. Thomas Young, bookseller, of 36, High-street, Kensington, and formerly with Messrs. Bickers & Son, Leicester-square, died on the 14th ult., at 9, Phillimore-terrace, aged forty-six.

Answers to Correspondents.

D. McGire, Glasgow.—Printing white on black. This cannot be successfully done with any white ink nor by subsequently dusting with powdered white, not even if it be repeated. There seems to be no white pigment of sufficient body for the purpose. The only course is to print the ground black upon white paper. How this may be done without the trouble of drawing or engraving is explained in "The Grammar of Lithography," pp. 123 & 124, which work can be obtained post-free from our Publishing Office for 5s. 4d.

Alexander, Chester.—The difficulty you labour under does not seem to have anything to do with the quality of the ink. The failure is due to the card having been already subjected to such great pressure in the rolling that the pressure you use in printing is insufficient to send the card into the lines. Of course you cannot employ wetted cards, and print in the ordinary way, as that would spoil their appearance which is the chief point to preserve. If, however, the cards are quite *soaked in water* (or better still if you can obtain the cards without having been rolled at all) and are then allowed to dry, they will thicken considerably. By next printing with sufficient pressure to restore the glaze of the card (using a metal plate at the back) the card will penetrate to the ink and lift it.

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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

Topics of the Month.

ALTHOUGH publishers' announcements of new forthcoming works are of an average length, and although there will be the usual run of annuals and Christmas literature, it is nevertheless a fact that the Printing Trade has, generally speaking, been abnormally quiet during the past month. In London, the number of unemployed has been unprecedentedly large, and in the Provinces, too, things have been, as a rule, far from brisk. With regard to the metropolis, however, the approaching School Board Election is already making itself felt by providing work for some printing-houses, while the General Parliamentary Election which looms in the near future, cannot fail to beneficially affect the Printing Trade of the whole country, and more especially will the Election be instrumental in keeping up "the music of the presses." That we are on the eve of an improvement in trade, so far as the Printing branch is concerned, admits of no doubt, but whether or not it will prove of a permanent nature, it is impossible to forecast. One noteworthy feature in connexion with both the Parliamentary and the School Board Election is, that the Legislature has happily provided that printing and other debts incurred on behalf of candidates must be paid within twenty-eight days of the respective elections. This, at least, is one cheery sign in the commercial horizon. Fuller reference to this point and to the legislation governing the forthcoming Elections, so far as it affects printers, is made in a number of "Topics" that appear on the following page, and that deserve the careful attention of master printers, newspaper publishers, stationers, and others.

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AMONG the Parochial Contracts for Printing and Stationery that have been lately awarded are the following:—Chelmsford: Mrs. J. H. Clarke, High-street.——Leeds: Printing—Mr. A. Cook, Crown Point Works; Stationery—Messrs. Goodall & Suddick, Cookridge-street.——Sheffield: Mr. J. Robertshaw, St. Peter's-close, and Messrs. Loxley Brothers, Fargate.——Birkenhead: Messrs. Cross & Floyd, Argyle-street.——Gort and Kells (both in Ireland): Mr. J. Dollard, Dame-street, Dublin.——St. Marylebone Union (London): Messrs. J. Smith & Co., 52, Long-acre.

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FAR in excess of the number of members to be elected on the London School Board is the number of candidates that have come forward to offer their services. Altogether, some fifty-eight members are to be elected, and, roughly speaking, about three times that number are in the field. We regret to find that among the candidates there are comparatively few members connected with the Printing and Paper Trades. As belonging to this class, we may mention Mr. H. Spicer, wholesale stationer, of New Bridge-street, and Aberdeen-park, Highbury, and Mr. J. S. Tomkins, publisher, of 5, Friar-street, both of whom are offering themselves for the City Division. Among the other candidates are:—For Finsbury, Mr. H. Champion, publisher, 10, Gray's-inn-place, and Mr. T. F. Stonelake, stationer, 55, Packington-street; for Hackney, Mr. E. M. Adams, editor, 113, New North-road, Hoxton, and Mr. J. Lobb, newspaper proprietor, 16, Cawley-road, South Hackney; and for East Lambeth, Mr. J. A. Giles, journalist, 46, Manor-road, Walworth, and Mr. A. Horton, stationer, 21, Terrace, Peckham. It were to be wished that the Printing and Publishing trades would be more strongly represented on the next Board than they were at the last, so that a stop might be put, among other extravagances, to the playing at shopkeeping in which the London School Board has lately indulged.

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AN election of three inmates to the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green took place on the 12th inst. There were nine candidates—four men, and five women. The result of the election was, that three men were successful, viz.: Walter Humphreys (1,264 votes), Henry Dineen (1,193), and Robert Hendry (775). Mary Ann Ford, was the highest unsuccessful candidate, 604 votes having been recorded in her favour.

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AN election to pensions in the gift of the Stationers' Company took place on the 6th inst. There were forty-five candidates, of whom the following were successful, the respective ages being given in parentheses:—Stephen Arundell (78), Blackwell's pension, £5; Joseph Avent (80), Blackwell, £5; Henry J. Collins (59), Davis, £18; William Crosbie (57), Strahan, £5; George Davy (78), Hansard, £10; George Hammett (72), Blackwell, £5; John Henry Jewell (62), Davis, £18; William Ker (72), Strahan, £5; John Macfarlane (89), Bowyer, £15; James T. Mason (77), Figgins, £24; William Mason (60), Davis, £18; James Turpie (69), Blackwell, £5; and John Watson (73), Strahan, £5.

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AT a meeting of the Edinburgh City Council, on the 22nd ult., a committee's report was submitted on the proposed memorial in St. Giles's Cathedral to Dr. William Chambers. The report of the Lord Provost's committee recommended a statue instead of a recumbent figure, as had been previously proposed. The report was adopted.

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MAKING all allowance for the hurry and high pressure under which daily papers have to be got up, one cannot but regard it as a gross piece of carelessness on the part of some one of the *employés* that a "double" should have passed, such as appeared in the *Times* of the 19th ult. In a speech of Mr. Chamberlain's, more than a stickful of matter was given twice over, word for word, even down to the interjections, "cheers," and "laughter," so that apparently the same "copy" was used twice over. A "double" of such length in our leading daily paper is probably unprecedented, and does not reflect credit upon the printing staff of the establishment.

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MR. W. STEVENS, proprietor of the *Family Herald*, one of the pioneers of wholesome cheap literature, celebrated last month his golden wedding at the Hôtel Métropole, by entertaining a large company in which three generations of his family were represented. There are many popular writers of the day who owe their introduction to the public to Mr. Stevens, and by all the members of his own craft he is held in high regard.

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Now that the London School Board elections are close upon us, it may be well to direct attention to the alterations of the law affecting printers and newspaper proprietors that have come in force since the last election. The following clause is of foremost importance as to imprints :—"Every bill, placard or poster, having reference to a municipal election [this term includes School Board elections] shall bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof; and any person printing, publishing, or posting, or causing to be printed, published, or posted, any such bill, placard, or poster, as aforesaid, which fails to bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the printer and publisher, shall, if he is a candidate, be guilty of an illegal practice, and if he is not the candidate, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds." It is also provided that any person who, before or during a School Board election, knowingly publishes a false statement of the withdrawal of a candidate at such election for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of another candidate, will be guilty of an illegal practice.

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Special provision is also made *à propos* of advertising arrangements, and among the practices described as "illegal" is the payment, or contract for payment, to an elector on account of the use of any house, land, building, or premises, for the Exhibition of any address, bill, or notice. So far as advertising agents are concerned, this clause is, however, rendered nugatory by a further proviso, which states that where it is the ordinary business of an elector, as an advertising agent, to exhibit for payment bills and advertisements, "a payment to, or contract with, such elector, if made in the ordinary course of business, shall not be deemed to be an illegal practice."

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Even the amount of money which may be legally spent by a School Board candidate in promoting his election has been fixed by Parliament; but since it would, as a matter of course, be impossible for a printer, or other tradesman, to know whether, for instance, the amount of a printing order for bills, &c., would bring the candidate's expenditure in excess of the maximum allowed by Parliament, a saving clause is enacted, stating that the provisions of the Act prohibiting certain payments and contracts for payments in excess of a certain maximum, "shall not affect the right of any creditor who, when the contract was made or the expense was incurred, was ignorant of the same being in contravention of this Act."

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Only one other clause remains to be noticed, and it is one which will be fully appreciated by printers, as it is intended to insure prompt settlement of accounts. Every claim against any person in respect of any expenses incurred by or on behalf of a candidate at a School Board Election on account of, or in respect of the conduct or management of, such election *shall be sent in within fourteen days* after the day of election, and if not so sent in shall be barred and not paid, and all expenses incurred as aforesaid *shall be paid within twenty-one days* after the day of election, "and not otherwise." It will be satisfactory to our readers to know that in order to enforce compliance with the clause, it is enjoined that any contravention of this section shall constitute an illegal practice; and compliance is still further made obligatory by the fact that every candidate has within twenty-eight days after the day of election to send in to the Town Clerk a return of all his expenses, together with the receipted bills. From the foregoing it will be seen that, while the Corrupt Practices Act may in some small way have curtailed the amount to be spent by School Board candidates on paper and ink, it has, on the other hand, made obligatory the prompt settlement of accounts, and will thus prove beneficial to the Trade. All the above points should be well borne in mind by master printers and overseers, since they apply equally to all elections of members for School Boards, Local Boards, Improvement Commissioners, and Boards of Guardians. The law does not, however, extend to either Scotland or Ireland, and is at present only in force until the end of next year.

Having regard to the near approach of the General Parliamentary Election, we may point out that many of the clauses above pointed out as applying to School Board Elections, have equal force as regards Parliamentary Elections, although they are embodied in a distinct Statute, the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act. All claims for printing, stationery, &c., supplied on behalf of Parliamentary candidates must be sent in to the Election Agent of such candidate *within fourteen days* after the day on which the candidates returned have been declared elected; and printers will doubtless be delighted to know that such accounts too, like those for School Board Elections, *must be paid within twenty-eight days* after the result of the Election has been made known. Claims sent in after the time fixed by the Act "shall be barred and shall not be paid." If however a claim, as for instance that of a printer, be disputed, the claimant may bring an action in a County Court or the High Court of Justice, and recover regardless of the twenty-eight day limit of payment before mentioned. Similarly, if a person who has a claim against a candidate has made a mistake or default, either by sending in his claim to the candidate, or by not sending it until too late, he may apply to the High Court for an order giving leave for the payment of his claim. The trouble and expense involved in such procedure can, however, be easily avoided by complying with the conditions above stated.

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Various other clauses embodied in the Corrupt Practices Act which affect printers are almost identical with those given above with reference to School Board Elections. Thus, for instance, the printer's name and address must appear on each bill or poster. Publishing a false statement as to the withdrawal of a candidate is declared an illegal practice, and paying an elector for the exhibition of any address or bill is similarly illegal, unless such elector is an advertising agent whose ordinary business it is to exhibit such bills for payment. There is no need to go into further detail, since, with the exceptions already indicated, the clauses already given as applying to School Board Elections are of equal force in connexion with Parliamentary Elections. From one point of view the Corrupt Practices Act has conferred a decided boon upon printers, in that it insures to them, as we have pointed out above, the settlement of their accounts within twenty-eight days after the Election is over. This will, doubtless, help to make Election work doubly welcome in printing-offices.

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A course of theoretical and practical instruction in the art of Letterpress Printing and its kindred branches has been organised at the Polytechnic Young Men's Christian Institute, Regent-street. The class will be conducted by Mr. E. R. Alexander, of the firm of W. B. Whittingham & Co., a gentleman who is in every respect exceptionally well qualified for the task he has undertaken, and the syllabus of instruction drawn up by him shows that the needs of those for whom the course is intended have been fully realised. Commencing with the elementary stages, the young typo or pressman is gradually familiarised with the more difficult branches of his work; and theoretical instruction is so blended with practical work, that the student cannot fail to be greatly benefited. It says much for the efficiency of the instruction imparted at the Polytechnic Institute that the highest awards in connexion with the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds Institute were last May carried off by students of the Polytechnic Printing Class. Let us hope that many young members of the Craft will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Alexander's course of instruction to advance themselves in technical proficiency. The class meets on Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock, and yesterday (Wednesday) was fixed for the opening night.

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It used to be said of Sir John Carr, a prolific writer of travels who lived at the beginning of the present century, that he performed his travels up four pair of stairs, and that

> Hist'ries he wrote, and etchings he would draw,
> Of towns and cities—that he never saw!

A somewhat similar kind of manufacture would seem to flourish in Paris at the present time, and M. Blowitz has lately drawn

an amusing picture of the way in which foreign news is manufactured in French newspaper offices. He mentions that some time ago he calculated that one of the Paris papers had published a page of telegrams, the cost of which could represent not less than £740; while at the same time he ascertained that the total expenses of the same paper for a whole month had not exceeded £600. He then explains the mystery by saying that a member of the editorial staff concocts these pseudo-telegrams by the aid of well-informed English and German newspapers. The use of these, in conjunction with a good atlas, and a powerful imagination, will enable him to produce despatches which are startling in proportion to the rapidity with which they are produced. Not the least striking and amusing feature in connexion with these "inventions" is, that they are timed even to the minute, bearing such dates as "Philadelphia, September 8, 9·42 p.m."; or "Herat, September 7, 4·32 p.m." It goes without saying that, by this process, the journalist often projects his imagination into the future, and details events as having taken place that may or may not come true. Should by chance any of these imaginary statements come true some months hence, readers will be reminded that the given journal was the first to bring the news! The *Times* had an excellent leading article upon the subject, in which incidental allusion was made to the well-known libel case which excited considerable attention in November, 1883, and which, says the writer, "occasioned some remarkable disclosures as to 'expanded' telegrams, and proved that some of our English contemporaries were accustomed to fatten after this method their lean telegraphic store cattle in the seclusion of their offices."

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THE eighth annual meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, held at Plymouth on the 15th, 16th, and 18th ult., cannot be said to have been on the whole as successful as previous conferences. The meeting, it is true, was well attended; but there was a conspicuous absence of the "bookish" men and learned librarians who had been among the original promoters, and whose presence added so materially to the success and interest of past meetings. Chancellor Christie, of Manchester, was perhaps the only man of note present, and his geniality and affability of manner charmed every one. Of the nineteen papers read, only two were of interest to printers, viz., one on "Printing of Library Catalogues," by Mr. W. May, of the Birkenhead Free Library, a portion of which paper we reproduce in another column; while the second, dealing with "Free Libraries from a Bookseller's Point of View," was read by Mr. W. Downing, of Birmingham.

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ANOTHER factor that augurs ill for the future of the Library Association is the fact that their organ, the *Library Chronicle*, is to be given up, by reason of its not paying. This is not perhaps to be greatly wondered at, when the irregularity which has lately attended its issue is borne in mind. The March number came out at the end of April, a double number for April and May was issued in July, while one for June and July reached the subscribers shortly before the present meeting at Plymouth. Similarly the "Proceedings" of the Society are hopelessly in arrear; those of the Liverpool meeting in 1883 have not yet been completed! while as a natural consequence no record has yet been issued of last year's meeting at Dublin. Even the monthly meetings in London are not reported; and much useful matter is thus lost to the world. Of Mr. Henry Bradshaw's valuable paper on "Early-printed Bibles,"—which embodies some most important statements,—there exists at present no other record than that given in the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER for May 15, 1885. All this unnecessary delay, which has been the cause of much dissatisfaction, seems to denote a fault of management somewhere.

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AFTER the other business on the programme had been gone through, it was resolved that next year's meeting of the Library Association should be held in "London or elsewhere," there being, however, presumably little doubt that the metropolis will be chosen as the place of *rendezvous*, while the meeting in 1887 is fixed for Birmingham. The proceedings were brought to a close with the election of officers. No president was elected, and the following were nominated vice-presidents:—Mr. E. A. Bond, British Museum; Mr. G. Bullen, British Museum; Chancellor R. C. Christie; Mr. P. Cowell, Liverpool Free Library; Earl Crawford; J. D. Mullins, Birmingham Free Library; Rev. Dr. Reeves, Dean of Armagh; Rev. R. Sinker, Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. J. Small, Librarian, University, Edinburgh; Mr. C. W. Sutton, Free Library, Manchester; Mr. S. Timmins, Birmingham. Of these eleven gentlemen, only two, Chancellor Christie and Mr. Mullins, were present, which circumstance helps to emphasise what we have said above as to the unrepresentative nature of this year's gathering.

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NOT the least interesting feature in connexion with the meeting of the Library Association was an exhibition in the old building of the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital of rare books, rare bindings, and various specimens of leather used in binding. Some of the most sumptuous bindings came from the library of Earl Crawford and Balcarres, others from the collection of Mr. R. M. Holburn, of Highbury. Several Caxtons were lent by Mr. W. Blades. The Japanese book-backs, of highly polished shark-skin, attracted attention. So did an edition of "Gertrude of Wyoming," on the edges of which, underneath the gold, was painted a beautiful landscape. Pigskin bindings were shown by Mr. Zaehndorf. Among the exhibits were specimens of the destructive work of the bookworm on a copy of the Koran. The little creature had attacked the binding, but, with what was called a true Mohammedan instinct, it had spared the text of the sacred book. An edition of the sacred books of the Sikhs, said to be the property of Lord Dufferin, was exhibited as the smallest book in the world, being about half the size of a postage stamp. One room was devoted to illustrations exhibited by Messrs. Cassell & Co. and by the proprietors of the *Graphic*. Another room contained the publications of the Religious Tract Society, and the innumerable translations of the Scriptures issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

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ONE of the subjects discussed at the Church Congress on the 8th inst. was the "Church and the Printing-press." Among those who took part in the discussion was the Rev. E. Maclure, the editorial secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He advocated, as a first step towards utilising the Press more efficiently, the establishment of a daily Church newspaper, which should deal with matters of national concern from a Church point of view, and he also suggested many ways in which the existing Press might be utilised by the clergy. The Rev. Charles Bullock spoke in much the same strain, and he recommended that the Provincial Press ought to be turned to better account by the clergy. He acknowledged that the Provincial Press had done as much for the education of the people as our schools had done for the education of the children. In large centres of population, he would recommend the formation of a Caxton brigade. Success had been achieved by brigades in Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and other large towns. In Manchester, in one year, about £3,000 passed through the hands of 400 boys. The boys earned from 5s. to 15s. a week, and disposed every week of from 300 to 530 shilling books, in addition to more than 8,000 penny publications. Every small parish should have its Caxton boy, and every large parish its Caxton brigade. Another suggestion was the establishment in villages of book-shops. How many parishes, he added, were there without a bookseller's shop, as compared with the number possessing a public-house?

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Mr. BULLOCK'S address was followed by a general discussion, during which many views were expressed. Their general tendency was in favour of making the best use of the local papers, supplying them with information of local interest, recognising gratefully the liberality of the daily Press, and instead of attempting to compete with it by party organs, which would be mistrusted if subsidised, accepting its service as an index rather than as a full record, and supplementing its general report by special publications for missionary or propagandist purposes. Incidentally the Rev. Dr. Jessopp said that we ought to be grateful for the stimulus given to healthy sentiment by the highest fiction. The criticisms passed upon

existing Church papers indicated the hopelessness of aiming at a perfect ideal which would give universal satisfaction because of the difficulty of fairly representing all views or meeting all wants in one journal. The Dean of York, who presided, in closing the discussion, said he would not enter into the subject of the desirability of having a special Church paper, but he could not help regretting that Church work had been hindered by the bitter partisanship of Church papers.

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Nowadays, when drapers and other shopkeepers encroach upon the business province of the bookseller and stationer, it is interesting to recall a decree passed some two centuries and a half ago, which, in the interest of the two last-named trades, one could almost wish were to be revived at the present time. A decree of the Star Chamber, promulgated in 1637, provides :—"Item, that no haberdasher of small wares, ironmonger, chandler, shopkeeper, or any other person or persons whatsoever, not having been seven years apprentice to the trade of a bookseller, printer, or bookbinder, shall, within the City or suburbs of London, or in any other corporation, market-town, or elsewhere, receive, take, or buy, to barter, sell again, change, or do away any Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-books, primers, A b cees, almanacks, or other book or books whatsoever, upon pain of forfeiture of all such books so received, bought, or taken as aforesaid, and such other punishment of the parties so offending as by this Court, or the said High Commission Court respectively, as the several causes shall require, shall be thought meet." Unfortunately, the whole fraternity of haberdashers and chandlers are having things all their own way at the present moment, to the permanent injury of stationers and booksellers.

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A Novel Paper-cutter is described by the Boulogne correspondent of the *Times*. Some months since, Holkar, while on a visit to Lord Dufferin, saw his lordship going through the process of cutting his newspapers and reviews. The Indian potentate asked for the ivory paper-knife, promising another in return. The Prince returned recently to Government House, taking with him a young elephant. The animal had had its tusks shaped and sharpened, and between the Rajah's two visits to Calcutta had undergone a training in secretarial work. When led into Lord Dufferin's presence, it took up some newspapers with its trunk, cut them, and placed them on a carpet in an orderly fashion.

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New offices have been erected for the *News of the World* at the corner of Burleigh-street and Exeter-street North. The building has a commanding elevation to Burleigh-street, 30 ft. in length, together with an angular frontage, and a return frontage in Exeter-street, about 20 ft. in length. The Burleigh-street and Exeter-street frontages are carried to a height of 65 ft. above the pavement line, the building containing five floors and a basement. The several frontages are faced with yellow pressed brick and Dumfries stone, the ground-floor portion of the structure being entirely faced with stone, and surmounted by a bold frieze and cornice. The structure has a curbed roof, within which there is a fourth floor, containing arched dormer windows. Over the entrance which leads to the publishing and general offices, on the ground floor, there is a large oriel bay-window to the first floor. This frontage is surmounted by a pediment and a vase. The basement, 11 ft. in height from floor to ceiling, will contain the printing machinery. The editorial and other offices will be on the upper floors.

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Foreign Stationery was imported into this country last year to the value of £113,050; to which total different countries contribute as follows :—Holland, £39,324; the United States, £23,869; Belgium, £22,390; France, £12,593; Germany, £11,386; and Russia, £3,027.

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Participating in the general depression of trade, there has, during the past month, been less activity than usual in the export branch of the Book Trade. The shipments of printed books have totalled up to only 10,759 cwt., valued at £103,377, as compared with 12,355 cwt., valued at £114,762, in September, 1884. In sympathy with these figures, the totals for the nine months show a corresponding decline, viz., from 89,569 cwt., valued at £841,898, in 1884, to 84,061 cwt., valued at £819,146, in 1885.

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Happily there has been at last a check in the downward tendency which has of late characterised our outward trade in Stationery goods other than paper. During September such articles were exported to the value of £77,325, as against £74,731 in the corresponding month of 1884. The increase here observable is due to an expansion of our trade with Australia, the United States, and France. The exports for the nine months represent a value of £600,647, as compared with £604,668 a twelvemonth ago.

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Frequent statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the export trade in British Paper continues steadily to develop. Thus, during the past month, the shipments have totalled up to 66,002 cwt., as compared with 62,301 cwt. in September, 1884. The value of the exports is, on the other hand, less than it was a twelvemonth ago, thus showing that the downward tendency of prices still continues, the respective figures having been £129,798 in 1885, and £132,797 in 1884. The outward trade done in Paper during the nine months shows a considerable advance, both in quantity and value, as compared with last year. During 1885 there has been exported 606,151 cwt., valued at £1,215,783, while the corresponding totals for 1884 were 539,121 cwt., valued at £1,139,259. There seems every prospect that this increase will be maintained during the remaining quarter of the year.

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Turning next to the imports of Foreign Paper into this country, we find that, contrary to the general belief, there has been a falling-off in the quantity imported, while there has, however, been an increase in the value; the respective figures being 108,298 cwt., valued at £109,627, for September of the present year, and 115,769 cwt., valued at £106,519, in the corresponding month of last year. A comparison of the imports during the first nine months of the two years shows, however a marked falling-off in the imports of Paper both as regards quantity and value, the actual totals having been 974,652 cwt., valued at £940,597, in 1885, and 1,017,351 cwt., valued at £980,356, in 1884. These are cheering signs of the times, more especially when taken in conjunction with the growth of our exports of paper before referred to. It should be borne in mind that in all the above import data we have made allowance for the re-exports of foreign paper.

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During the four weeks ended the 3rd inst., there have been recorded in the United Kingdom 476 failures, as compared with 374 in the corresponding period of last year. This total includes the names of five firms connected with the trades in which our readers are interested, as reported in our "Gazette" intelligence. The total failures for the nine months have been 4,742, against 4,132 in the like period of last year. The increase of failures in 1885, as compared with 1884, has been down to the above date 610.

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Fewer Bills of Sale have, on the other hand, been filed during September than in the corresponding month of 1884, the actual figures having been 879 and 917 respectively. As reported in another column, fifteen such bills have been given by printers, stationers, &c., bringing up the total for the year to 147. The total number of bills of sale registered this year down to the 3rd inst. has been 9,514, as against 9,117 at the same date a twelvemonth ago.

The Printing of the New Registers of Voters.—From inquiries we have made in several of the home counties (Herts, Essex, Kent, Sussex, &c.), says the *Times*, we are able to state that the printing of the new registers of voters is well advanced, and is proceeding satisfactorily, and there is every reason to believe that they will be completed at the time appointed (*i.e.*, the 7th of November).

EARLY CUSTOMS OF THE PRINTER'S CRAFT.

THERE is hardly any branch of the history or the literature of Printing that has not in some way engaged the pen of Mr. William Blades, and everything that he has written is a veritable acquisition of a most substantial kind to our knowledge of the subject. Multitudes of errors, tolerated, even venerated, by ages of acquiescence, have been removed by him, and multitudes of facts have been brought to light by his patient industry and unquenchable zeal. No printer who wants to know anything authentic about the past of his craft can do without Mr. Blades's contributions in the shape of books, pamphlets, and articles in the periodical press, and the more the student has learned of the subject the more he will honour the name of William Blades, "typograph."

We venture to make these remarks—conscious that they will be distasteful to their subject—because they may convey to readers our opinion of a new book with which we have not space to adequately deal, and the summary notice of it, which is alone possible, might appear to represent our view of its importance and interest as compared with other books that come for review. This work is entitled, "An Account of the German Morality Play, entitled, 'Depositio Cornuti Typographici,' as performed in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, with a rhythmical Translation of the German Version of 1648." Messrs. Trübner & Co., of Ludgate-hill, are the publishers of the book, which is in quarto, and extends to xii. and 116 pages, with several illustrations and facsimiles.

We cannot attempt a *résumé* of the contents, which is the less rendered necessary by the fact that the book is published at such a low price (7s. 6d.) that every printer can and ought to have it for himself. The title seems a little forbidding, but the text is as interesting as many a play, and much more amusing. What follows must, therefore, be taken as merely rough notes, suggested by a first reading of the book. The frontispiece is from Gessner's "Buchdruckerkunst," of 1743. Mr. Blades might have given us, perhaps, a description of this print, and it seems presumptuous to attempt it in half a dozen lines. "Typographia," holding in one hand the trumpet of fame, and in the other apparently the cornucopia of plenty, stands enthroned. At her feet is a female figure introducing the young printer to her presence. The throne is approached by seven steps, and on each is inscribed the name of some department of learning which the aspirant must cultivate. A free translation of the Latin words would be as follows:—At the summit, "To be worthy to enter"; on the lowermost step, "Learn to read"; next, "to write"; next, "to understand words"; next, "to decline"; next, "to conjugate"; finally, "to construe words"; the whole forming a very good synopsis of the literary requirements of the ordinary printer. At the top we have glimpses of the two branches of a printing-office—the composing-room, with a reader apparently hurrying away with a proof, and the press-room, with one man pulling, and the other man manipulating the balls. In the foreground of this compartment is a figure "preparing" the pelt in the natural way of those times, which need not here be specified. It is a touch of humour worthy of Teniers, who introduced the detail in so many of his beer-drinking Flemish scenes.

The preface gives an account of the "Depositio." It should be read with Mr. Karl Pearson's learned review in the *Academy* of July 18, of the present year, p. 37. The subject is one on which Mr. Pearson possesses special knowledge, and we are not surprised, knowing the ways of specialists, to find that he very considerably differs from Mr. Blades. The first chapter is on "The Social Status of German Printers in Olden Times." Herein the author runs over the history of early printing with the skill and the lightness of touch that only one profoundly acquainted with his subject could display. Chapter II. describes the "Printers' Depositio." The German printers,—and, it is somewhat cynically added in parentheses, "unlike the English,"—were very particular as to the fitness of the youths who applied to them to be made apprentices. Before all things they had to prove the respectability of their parents. Legitimate birth was inquired into. Then, if a youth could show his own and his parents' credentials, and had received a good education, he was taken for a few weeks on trial. Subsequently, in set form, and before six or seven printers of the town, he was duly apprenticed for four or five years and his name entered on the fellowship-roll, a small fee being paid. When the apprenticeship was ended the *quondam* apprentice did not at once take his place among the workmen, but was called a "cornute," an amphibious animal, neither apprentice nor workman, but a horned beast, full of all kinds of wickedness, from which he could be freed only by the saving ceremony of the "Depositio," which is the subject of the present volume.

The next chapter is devoted to a bibliographical account of John Rist's version of the "Depositio," which was the most favourite one, and was in general use throughout Germany for nearly two centuries. Then follows an English translation of the play, which is admirably done, and forms, as we have said, most amusing reading. Mr. Blades has very adroitly expurgated all the coarse passages, a plan which other editors should adopt more courageously. The query as to "Lucidor" (p. 34) applying to Lucidas, a shepherd in Virgil's Third Eclogue, is, we venture to think, far-fetched; the word may mean "invention"; it is not a classical adaptation however. The chapter on the "Depositio" at the Universities needs, again, to be collated with Mr. Pearson's views already referred to. In reference to the translation of the four Latin lines below the picture engraved by S. Passe, of which a facsimile is given at p. 56, we also venture to suggest that an emendation might be made. The words (p. 59, line 15) "with favourable omens" are unnecessarily interpolated; they are not in the Latin. The expression, "the tyro is scourged" would be better if "is harassed"; and "that Æson may henceforth become a different being," hardly conveys the sense of the original, which would be more accurately rendered: "that he may become, in this way, like Æson, another man," or, "a new man, like a second Æson."

The fifth chapter of the book deals with "various ceremonies similar to the Depositio," the sixth with its "origin, growth, decadence, and extinction," the seventh with the bibliography of the subject, and the eighth with the "Depositio typographi anglicani." In reference to a slight shortcoming in this chapter, a writer has contributed some details of an old English analogous custom to the *Printers' Register*, August, 1885, under the heading of "Adversaria Typographica." Moxon's account in the "Mechanick Exercises" (vol. ii., No. 22, pp. 356–366) of "Ancient customs used in a printing-office" might have been referred to, although as it is reprinted, not perfectly accurately though, in Hansard's "Typographia," it is accessible to all. Hansard (p. 308), however, contributes an account of the custom formerly termed "washing," and this should

not be forgotten. The custom is still kept up in some old City printing-houses.

The appendix to the work consists of a version of the "Depositio" in German. The imprint is interesting, being a curious example of the chronogram or chrono-distichon. There is an admirable index. The book is "thorough" in the fullest sense of the word, and the result of that minute painstaking which always characterises Mr. Blades's work. In every respect it is worthy of the author of "The Life and Typography of William Caxton," and when we say that, our stock of encomium is exhausted.

J. Southward.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER XIV.—The War Correspondent.

OURNALISTIC enterprise has produced several curious developments during the last few years. Foremost among them must be placed the War Correspondent. Not until the years 1849–1850 had battles been described in the newspapers by men specially despatched for that purpose. From the time of the Danish war, described by Dr. William Howard Russell, who is regarded as the pioneer of war correspondents, the *Times* had the field almost entirely to itself until the outbreak of the Franco-German war in 1870, when Mr. Archibald Forbes came to the front, and assisted very materially to make the fortunes of the *Daily News*, while at the same time he earned for himself the title of the "prince of newspaper correspondents."

Presiding at a complimentary dinner given to Mr. Forbes by his brother journalists in December, 1877, Mr. Sala said that, comparatively speaking, seven years ago Mr. Forbes was an unknown man; but since then, by his wonderful power of word-painting, by his minute faculty of composition, his rare and racy humour, by the strict honour and integrity with which he had performed his laborious work, and, more than all, by the personal courage, pluck, and endurance which he had shown, he had won one of the highest positions which it is possible for an English journalist to attain.

Mr. Forbes had, of course, an advantage over some other correspondents. Besides having had a university education, he had served five years in a regiment of Dragoons. "As a scholar he burned to be a dragoon; as a dragoon he could not forget his literary tastes. Reading in every leisure hour all the technical works he could find in the barrack library, he, like many men who write well, felt the necessity of writing on his own account." Success crowning his efforts at magazine-writing, he exchanged the sword for the pen. Mr. Forbes has recently told (the *English Illustrated Magazine*, April, 1884), the story of how he became a war correspondent; and it is unnecessary, therefore, to do more than refer to one or two points for the sake of completeness. As the ranks of war correspondents are not unfrequently recruited from the Parliamentary reporters, it is clear that a military training is not an absolute condition of success as a war correspondent; but it is quite obvious that a good knowledge of languages and a strong body are essential. Mr. Forbes considers a war correspondent should be a Mezzofanti as regards language, qualified to ride anything from a giraffe to a rat, and to be totally above such trifles as reflection and sleep. Every war correspondent, he adds, must have been imprisoned several times. He had himself been thus lodged in France, Spain, Austria, Armenia, and Bulgaria, and could not recommend any of those countries from this point of view.

Mr. Forbes was described in 1878 as the picture of a man with an iron constitution and nerves of steel, but he declares that, if he had never been a war correspondent, "I might have been a better man than I am to-day at forty-five, my nerves gone, and my physical energy but a memory." Mr. Forbes may consider himself lucky that he is alive, for he has seen the inside of a good many foreign prisons. To a question lately put to him he replied, "I cannot tell you how often I have been under fire. A correspondent cannot see anything while hanging in the rear. For my part I have always found the front the safest place. I have had some close shaves, of course; but was only wounded twice, and then slightly, although I was once left for dead in the street at the hands of a Paris mob."

Other famous specials have not been so successful. Mr. Ogle, a *Times* correspondent, was shot by a Turk; Mr. MacGahan, of the *Daily News*, died of typhus fever at Constantinople; and Mr. E. O'Donovan, who was also employed by the *Daily News*, went to the Soudan in November, 1883, and has never returned. The "baby of war correspondents" is Mr. Frank Scudamore, who is said to owe his appointment on the *Times* not less to his pluck and "go" than to his linguistic attainments. Having been practically educated at Constantinople, he possesses all the polyglot acquirements usually displayed by natives of that place. These include a good deal of French, a good deal of modern Greek, a considerable smattering of German, Italian, Turkish, and Arabic, together with an acquaintance with human nature which can scarcely be acquired in any other locality. If a man has health, strength, pluck, and "*nous*," this is the best possible outfit for a war correspondent. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the work of the late Mr. Cameron, of the *Standard*; of the late Mr. Lander Crosse, of the *Daily News*; of the late Mr. St. Leger Herbert, of the *Morning Post*; Mr. Burleigh, of the *Daily Telegraph*; Mr. Charles Williams, of the *Daily Chronicle*; Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, of the *Times*; of Colonel Colbourne, who succeeded Mr. O'Kelly as correspondent of the *Daily News* in the Soudan, and who has recently published an account of his strange experiences under the title of "With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan"; and others who have won fame in this field of enterprise. Enough has been said to indicate the character of the qualifications required to succeed in this branch of the profession.

Much might be written of the value of the services of war correspondents to the country. The *Standard* says that no one who has thought about the question can fail to perceive that a large part of the sound military spirit which pervades this country, now more perhaps than at any time in our history, is due to the writings of correspondents who have at various times accompanied both English and foreign armies in the field. After alluding to the difficulties thrown in their way by the War Office, it adds: "The correspondent is the living embodiment of public opinion, and takes rank as such. He is the ambassador of a power stronger than any Government; a power which grows in strength as Governments one after another decay and fall. He feels the responsibility of his situation, and often possesses secrets much more important than those which ever fall into the keeping of more than a very small number of officers in the largest army. There is not a known case of the betrayal of such secrets. It is

of the highest importance that correspondents should be men of high ability and honour; and the best way to keep them such is to recognise their position, and give them those moderate facilities which they require."

Bibliography of Printing.

WYNKEN DE WORDE. Lady Margaret's Funeral Sermon, by Dr. Fisher. Reproduced by Dr. Hymers, with a facsimile of the original title-page.

WYNKEN DE WORDE was one of the most eminent of our ancient printers, not only from the number of his publications, but also from the typographical excellence which they exhibit. From an examination of the Rolls patents, it appears that he was born in Lorraine, and became a denizen of England in 1496. It has been conjectured that he was an assistant or workman with Caxton before he came to England; he certainly was connected with him at Westminster, and remained so till Caxton's death, about 1496. After this he practised the art of Printing on his own account; perhaps in his master's house. The exact date of his first production is uncertain; Dibdin says it was not before 1493. He also thinks that the interval between the death of his master and the appearance of De Worde's first production was principally occupied in rearrangements and in procuring new type. In the colophon of Hilton's "Ladder of Perfection," printed in 1494, he notices the death of his master, and in the second verse mentions

the patronage which he himself had received from the Countess of Richmond, daughter of the Duke of Somerset and mother of Henry VII. The colophon of a book printed in 1496 shows that he was then still living at Westminster, in Caxton's house. In this office he appears to have continued until the year 1499, and soon after he removed to "the sign of the Golden Sun," in the parish of St. Bride, in the "Fletestreet." This neighbourhood he appears never to have left, and in his will he directs his body to be buried in the parochial church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, before the high altar of St. Katharine. He may have lived, however, in a different house, as, in the colophon of a work printed in 1532, he is stated to be living "in flete-strete, at the sygne of the Sonne, agaynst the Condyth." The situation must have been somewhere about the present Ludgate-circus, where there was a conduit from Ludgate-hill to Fleet-street. "In this parish of St. Bridget," says Stow, "was a messuage or inn called the Falcon, in the tenure of the famous printer." It is supposed that Wynken de Worde died in 1534, although the colophon to his edition of "Æsop" is dated 1535. Dibdin shows that his will was proved on January 29 of that year, however. It is not known whether he was married. According to the custom of his time, he was a stationer, since he calls himself in his will "citizen and stationer of London." He was also a member of the Leathersellers' Company.

Herbert says that, although De Worde was the immediate successor of Caxton, yet he improved the art to a very great degree of perfection. He cut a new set of punches, and cast the founts that he made use of. Some of these were said by Herbert "to be in use to this day." He also had a larger variety of sorts and sizes than his predecessors. It has been supposed by some that he was the first printer who introduced the Roman character into England, but it was his contemporary, Richard Pynson, who is entitled to the honour. Rowe Mores says that Wynken de Worde was his own typefounder; while Dibdin says that the type with which he printed most of his early folio volumes is not, to the best of his recollection, to be found in any of the books printed abroad at the same period. Mores further says that Wynken de Worde's Gothic type has "been the pattern for his successors in the art."

Devices.—Nine devices are known to have been used by Wynken de Worde.

1. The "white-grounded Caxton device," which is merely a copy of Caxton's smallest device. It was the first adopted by Wynken de Worde, being used by him only "at Westminster," or "Jn Caxton's house," without any other colophon.

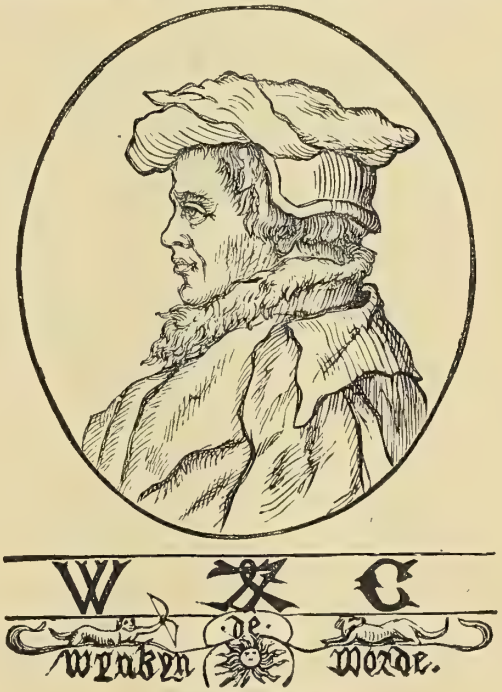
2. The "small black-grounded Caxton device." It is an elongated variation of the preceding, without the border, surrounded by a narrow double line, and leaving the letters, cyphers, flourishes, and ornaments drawn in white upon a black stellated background. On a narrow white space beneath the device, which in No. 1 is filled with leaves and flowers, is the name of Wynken de Worde in small stout black letter. The present was one of the earliest devices used by this printer in Fleet-street.

3. A very rare tripartite device, nearly square, and enclosed by one strong black line. At the top is a scroll of three folds placed between two blazing stars, having upon it the name of Wynken de Worde in small stout black letters. Beneath the centre of the scroll is a crescent, supporting a star between its horns; and below, occupying almost the whole breadth of the cut, are Caxton's initials and cypher, linked together by large and grotesque knots, all cut in outline. The bottom of this device displays the sun, standing between three tall flowers growing out of the ground on the left hand, and a vine with grapes on the right. A tuft of grass and leaves appears at the root of each plant, and another rises out of the bottom centre of the engraving next to the frame.

4. The "flowery Caxton device." A square device, rather smaller than the last, consisting of the "W.C." and cypher reversed, in strong black letters on a white ground; while, from the centre beneath, spring out two branches with four flowers on each, inclining down on each side. The whole is within a narrow border of somewhat rich foliage, bounded both without and within by a double line, but that on the outside of all is considerably thicker than the rest. At each of the four angles of the border is a black square, containing a rose or star

drawn upon it in white. Used only at Westminster.

5. The tripartite device. This, divided into three parts lengthways, is very interesting. The upper third alludes to the sign of Wynken de Worde's habitation in Fleet-street, the "Golden Sun," standing on a flat crescent. The middle refers to his connexion with Caxton, as it is occupied with the letters W.C. and the cypher. The lower refers to himself and his royal patroness, Margaret, mother of Henry VII., since he introduces his own name and the royal supporter, the greyhound. On the edge of the scroll is a rude represen-



WORDE (WYNKYN DE).

tation of a sagittarius, lying down and holding up his bow with his left hand.

6. The common or largest tripartite device, which we reproduce. It is an upright parallelogram, surrounded and divided by double line. The contents of the divisions are nearly the same as in No. 5, but they are larger. The crescent in the upper one is omitted. The small stars are differently arranged. The initials in the centre are particularly large and handsome. In the lowest com-

partment the scroll has a double outline, and with the sagittarius and hound is reversed. Wynken de Worde used this device more frequently than any other, and is supposed to have adopted it about 1504.

7. The sagittarius device, in black, with white characters. Between two sagittarii is the device of Caxton; above, the sun and flaming stars; below, W.C. in Roman letters. Outside, the device at the foot, Wynken de Worde in black letters.

8. The picturesque device, cop'ed from one belonging to Froben, with the omission of part of the background. It consists of a semicircular arch, supported by short pillars, with foliated capitals, plinths, and bases; on the top of each is a boy habited like a soldier, with a spear and shield. Immediately within the arch is a sun with double rays; on the left of which is an eight-pointed star, and on the right a crescent, with a three-quarter face in it. Round these, five small stars. Below, a large cartouche German shield supported by three boys. In the background, hills with two buildings. Upon the shield, a small black W.C. and cypher with an heraldic rose, &c. Beneath the engraving, "Wynken Worde." The whole surrounded by a double line. Supposed to have been adopted 1521. It was usual with De Worde to enlarge this device with four ornamental pieces of wood and metal, which formed a border, and which contained Caxton's cypher on a shield in the centre of the upper and lower pieces. These movable decorations were also frequently used as an inclosure for his titles.

9. A large royal and heraldic device used as a frontispiece to acts of parliament, &c. The device is in the form of an upright parallelogram, surrounded by a double line. These enclose a species of arched panel, including clustered columns and Gothic mouldings. Under the arch, two large shields, one on the left, with three fleurs-de-lys for France, the other bearing France and England quarterly; each surmounted by a crown. Above the two shields, a demi-angel with expanded wings, an angel being the favourite supporter of Henry VII. Below portcullises, the Tudor emblem. At the bottom, a greyhound and dragon. An interesting account of this and the other devices is given in Johnson's "Typographia," vol. i. pp. 401–405.

The accepted "portrait" of De Worde, like that of Caxton, is entirely imaginary, and was first invented by W. Faithorne, jun. (*q.v.*). From the same book in the Harleian collection as that which contained the fictitious head of Caxton, another purporting to be Wynken de Worde was engraved on wood for Ames. We reproduce this. After having for many years been received as genuine, it was discovered to be the portrait of Joachim Ringelberg, a scholar of Antwerp, the original being affixed to his "Elegantiæ" (Antwerp, 1529, 8vo.).—*See* Dibdin, "Decameron," vol. ii. p. 289.

THE USE OF SHORTHAND IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.—No. I.

THE following facts in reference to the use of shorthand in some of the more important countries of the world have been gathered and translated mainly by Mr. Herman Reinbold, of Chicago, a gentleman of linguistic attainments, an expert stenographer, and a translator of Stolze's system into several languages. The data have been obtained from recent publications and by personal correspondence, and have been compiled for the American Bureau of Education, in connexion with an exhaustive inquiry into the Teaching, Practice, and Literature of Shorthand, which was instituted by Mr. J. E. Rockwell, a well-known American stenographer. As the facts brought together, are of permanent value and cannot fail to interest our readers, we give herewith a portion of Mr. Rockwell's report, reserving a second instalment until next month.

Argentine Republic.—The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies at Buenos Ayres have been stenographically reported since 1856. Ten stenographers are employed in each House, ten using the system of Isaac Pitman, six that of Marti, and the others the method of Garriga y Maril. The salaries paid to the official stenographers vary from 60 dols. to 100 dols. a month, but their income is largely increased by work in the courts, &c. The president of the stenographic bureau of the Senate, Emilo Ynzaurraga, organised a shorthand society at Buenos Ayres in 1880. This organisation publishes an almanack yearly, and has a membership of forty-two. Stenography is taught at Buenos Ayres in several schools.

Austria.—The system of Gabelsberger is the only one recognised in Austria. The Parliament at Vienna, the Diets of the different provinces where the Bohemian, Polish, and other Slavonic languages are spoken, are all reported by Gabelsberger stenographers. Shorthand is extensively taught in schools and military academies.

Belgium.—Stenographers have been employed since 1833 in the Belgian Chambers. At present there are twelve, each receiving an annual salary of from 1,500 to 3,500 florins. Shorthand is generally little known. A German society exists at Verviers.

Brazil.—The first system published in Brazil was that of Taylor, translated by Pereira da Silva Velho in 1852. A son of Silva was appointed stenographer to the Assembly at Bahia. The proceedings are published in one of the leading newspapers, the Government having no official journal. The *Jornal do Commercio* formerly had the contract, but in 1857 it was given to the *Diario de Rio de Janeiro*. This journal charged the Government the exorbitant price of 1,000 dols. a month for printing the proceedings, and in consequence the contract was soon transferred to the *Correio Mercantil*. The proceedings are now again published in the *Jornal do Commercio*. The provincial Diets are now reported, and the proceedings published in the provincial press. Each of the three principal stenographers of the *Jornal do Commercio* receives a yearly salary of 3,000 milreis, and, besides this, for services in the provincial Diets, a monthly salary of 870 milreis. The income of some reaches 12,000 milreis yearly. At present six stenographers are engaged in the Chambers, the proceedings being published under the title "Annaes do Parlamento." The systems used are those of Silva and Garriga. A translation of Garriga and some new systems have recently been issued.

Bulgaria.—Professor Bezensek published a translation of Gabelsberger's system in the Crotian language in 1878. Soon afterwards he was appointed stenographer to the Chamber, and an appropriation was made by the government for the publication of a monthly stenographic magazine, the *Jugoslavianskij Stenograf*. Since that time Professor Bezensek has taught the art in the high school at Sophia, and in 1882 instructed 107 persons.

Denmark.—The Folkething or Chamber at Copenhagen is reported by a staff of fifteen stenographers and six revisers, under the presidency of J. Dessau, a translator of Gabelsberger. During 1883 twenty-five persons were instructed, and the use of the art is increasing.

England.—Isaac Pitman's system of shorthand, phonography, is taught in most commercial academies in England, and is an optional subject for examination in the Civil Service. A commercial education is considered incomplete without it, and it is used very generally by shorthand clerks, who make use of it in the performance of their other duties, not giving its practice their entire time, as is the custom in American business houses. The largest association for the propagation of phonography is the Phonetic Society, with a membership of 2,400, all of whom have secured certificates of proficiency in the art. Most important towns in the United Kingdom have a phonographic association. In London there are three such societies. The Society of Arts holds an annual shorthand examination, and grants prizes and certificates of proficiency. The literature of phonography is very large. Comparatively little of the literature is printed at the Phonetic Institute, Bath, but Mr. Pitman's own publications number forty volumes, eighteen of which are standard works printed throughout in phonography. Of the principal instruction books there have been sold up to the present time, of the Teacher 853,000 copies and of the Manual 410,000. The yearly sales of the former reach 50,000 copies, of the latter 20,000. Among the works printed entirely in phonography may be mentioned the Bible, New Testament, Psalms, Church Service, "Pilgrim's Progress," "Vicar of Wakefield," Blackie's "Self-Culture," Macaulay's "Biographies and Essays," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Gulliver's Travels," and "Pickwick Papers." Eight magazines are published entirely in phonography, and the *Phonetic Journal*, partly printed in shorthand, has an average weekly circulation of 15,000 copies.

Several systems of stenography have a considerable following among Parliamentary and newspaper reporters. According to a statement made in a recent (1882) history of shorthand, of 291 professional shorthand writers and newspaper reporters in London, 134 use Isaac Pitman's phonography. Taylor's followers number 89; Gurney's, 35; Lewis's and Mavor's, 8 each; Byrom's and Graham's, 3 each; Clive's and Moat's, 2 each; and seven other systems, 1 each.

The Shorthand Society was organised in London June 14, 1881, its object being "the study of the science and literature of shorthand, and the investigation and discussion of the principles which should govern the construction of a system of shorthand adapted, if possible, for general use." This society is composed, either as fellows or as associates, of the most prominent stenographers and authors of systems in the United Kingdom. The minutes of the meetings and the papers read are published in a quarterly journal under the title *Shorthand*. Already much material of practical and historical value has been brought out by the labours of the members. The first president of the society was Mr. Cornelius Walford, whose death we announce in another column of the present

issue. During his two years' service the membership increased very greatly, and now reaches 150. The present president is the veteran phonographer, Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, probably the most celebrated shorthand writer in the world.

FRANCE.—The following facts in reference to French systems have been kindly furnished by Monsieur L. P. Guénin, revising stenographer of the French Senate, and the author of a system and history of shorthand :—

The first system of shorthand known in France was that of Jacques Cossard, published in 1651, under the title "Méthod pour escrire aussi vite qu'on parle." The National Library contains the only copy of the work known to be in existence, and the method is almost entirely unknown. In 1681 Charles Aloys Ramsay, a Scotchman, brought out a volume entitled "Tachéographie," the alphabet of which was derived from the English methods of Witt and Rich, published in 1630 and 1654. Several Latin and French editions were issued. In 1776 Coulon de Thévenot invented a system of tachygraphy, which was published two years later, and modified and re-edited by the author and his daughter in 1779, 1782, 1794, 1802, and 1827. The method was not very rapid, though quite legible. In 1792 Théodore Pierre Bertin, the translator of numerous English books, adapted Samuel Taylor's system (1786) to the French language. His work passed through several editions. Conen de Prépéan and Hippolyte Prévost modified the Taylor-Bertin system for the purpose of giving greater legibility to the writing without sacrificing speed. Prévost retained Taylor's alphabetical signs for the consonants, but added initial and terminal signs. His method, published in 1828, passed through seven editions. It began to be used in the official service in 1830, and half the present stenographers still use it. Conen de Prépéan began the modification of Taylor's system in 1809. He simplified the writing by assigning the easiest signs to the most frequently-recurring words in French, introduced vowels in the body of words, and made other changes. His work was re-edited in 1815, 1817, 1822, and 1825, was much altered, and met with great success. The alphabet was followed with slight modifications by Aimé-Paris, and the system has been adapted to the Latin language by Bossuyt (Ghent, 1814), and to the Dutch by Cornelius Steger, chief official stenographer at The Hague. The majority of the Parliamentary stenographers use the system of Conen de Prépéan, or that of Prévost. Two other methods deserve mention, that of Sénocq, based on the line of ordinary writing, and that of the Abbé Duployé, curé of Montigny-Carotte, who formed his alphabet from that of Aimé-Paris. The latter system has awakened great controversy and severe criticism. Sénocq, a teacher in Paris, invented his system in 1832, and published several editions. This system is easy to write, but not very rapid, and that of Duployé is open to the same objection. Both sacrifice rapidity to legibility. Only two stenographers in the official service use the method of Duployé.

GERMANY.—The following statement has been furnished by the eminent Prof. Dr. J. W. Zeibig, of the Royal Stenographic Institute, Dresden, author of several works on shorthand, and of the most scholarly and valuable history of the art that has ever appeared in any language :—

There are two leading systems of stenography in Germany ; that invented by Franz Xavier Gabelsberger in 1817, which was subsequently perfected principally through the labours of the Royal Stenographic Institute at Dresden, in the years 1854–1857, and that of Wilhelm Stolze, based upon that of Gabelsberger. After these comes that which Leopold Arends published in 1860, which is copied from the French system of Fayet. While Gabelsberger's system has remained unchanged in principle up to this time, that of Stolze has split into two great divisions, the old and the new Stolze, and these two divisions contain many smaller factions : Velten's school stenography, Adler's single-line short-writing, &c. Arends' system has also been similarly divided,—viz., into Roller's stenography and Lehmann's steno-tachygraphy. New methods of shorthand writing, which scarcely came into existence before they disappeared, have sprung up from time to time.

The following figures show the status of the Gabelsberger system from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882.* There were in all 379 societies, with 10,039 regular members, 1,997 corresponding and honorary members, and 1,986 extraordinary members ; 309 of these societies were in the German Empire, with 7,572 regular, 1,509 corresponding and honorary, and 1,344 extraordinary members. In Austria-Hungary there were 49 societies, with 2,109 regular, 363 corresponding and honorary, and 563 extraordinary members ; in Switzerland, 7 societies, with 130 regular, 99 corresponding and honorary, and 69 extraordinary members ; in Italy, 12 societies, with 220 members ; in Finland, 1 society, and in England 1. The number of persons instructed during this year was 30,128 ; 22,033 in and 8,095 out of schools. Of these, 13,963 were in the German Empire, 15,360 in Austria-Hungary, 120 in Switzerland, 338 in Italy, 107 in Bulgaria, 25 in Denmark, 136 in Norway, 2 in France, 62 in England, and 15 in America. Commissions appointed by the Government to examine candidates for teachers of stenography exist in Austria-Hungary, Bavaria, and Saxony. The system of Gabelsberger has been adapted to foreign languages to such an extent that legislative proceedings are reported by it in Prague, Agram, Buda-Pesth, Sophia, Athens, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, and Helsingfors. The proceedings of the Chambers in Bavaria, Baden, Würtemberg, Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Coburg-Gotha, Silesia, and the Rhine Provinces are reported solely by stenographers using this system, and half the stenographers in the German Reichstag use it also.

To Dr. Zeibig's statement the following facts in reference to other systems than that of Gabelsberger are added. The Stolze system of shorthand has at present 340 associations, with 6,347 members. These societies instructed 4,560 persons during 1882–83. In addition to these societies there are three societies devoted to the English translation, two to the Hungarian, and one to the Russian. Instruction has been given in English to 92 persons ; in Swedish, to 28 ; in Russian, to 179 ; in Dutch, to 31 ; in French, to 5. The system has been officially introduced into 26 high schools in Prussia, and several military schools. It is also taught in the Hungarian schools. The system is officially used in the German, Prussian, Hungarian, and Swedish Parliaments, and the Russian Government Council.

In 1881 there were 54 societies devoted to the Arends system, with 1,075 members and 572 advanced students.

* The statistics for the year 1882–83, which have been printed since the above statement was prepared, show the present number of societies to be 413, with 10,544 members.

THE PRINTING OF LIBRARY CATALOGUES.*

FEW catalogues are now printed without indentations appearing on almost every page, and little thought is spared to the economy that may be practised in the use of indents. The dash or hyphen used to indicate books on the same subject, or words by the same author as the word or name above the indent, may be made much smaller than what is done in some catalogues. So long as clearness is retained, a lengthy indentation is unnecessary. Mr. Cutter says : "I have examined two catalogues printed in the same type, one of which has 2,867 words for every 10,000 ems ; the other only 1,227 words,—the difference arising entirely from different indentation, and the first notwithstanding its economy being very clear. So it is seen that, although this may be an extreme case, there is something to be guarded about in the use of indents.

As the appearance of the catalogue, when printed, will greatly depend upon the selection of type, some little thought and foresight can very well be bestowed upon this point, though there may be a lingering opinion that, considering the small choice one has, little can be done. One has only to compare the catalogues already printed to arrive at a tolerable idea of the different form and appearance that may be given in the arrangement of the few types that may be correctly used, and that are employed in almost every printing-office in the country.

In the selection of type, do not let the body of the catalogue be in a lesser size than brevier,—I would say choose between bourgeois and brevier. The type for contents or notes will depend upon which of these types you select, as minion appears better alongside of bourgeois, and nonpareil with brevier.

* Condensed from a paper read by Mr. W. May, Chief Librarian of the Birkenhead Free Library, before the Library Conference at Plymouth.

There have been numbers of catalogues printed throughout in larger-faced types than these ; but experience and comparison of cost with the smaller-faced types will go a long way in convincing one of the wastefulness of such types, and more particularly for a double-column page, where the larger types are quite unadaptable.

The printer's idea of beauty in a printed page can hardly be arrived at in a catalogue. Varying types, and expanses of spaces, dots, and dashes, are to him fatal blemishes to elegance, and he desires a uniformity in the lines, and the type used, that cannot be conceded altogether in a library catalogue, as all the defects in the printer's æsthetic vision are necessary evils in the eyes of a cataloguer. To the general public, catalogues are not the most interesting reading, and to the average users of public libraries the consultation of the catalogue is generally made with some prejudice or ill-feeling towards it, as a catalogue. Anything that can be done to lighten or lessen such prejudices must enhance the reputation of the catalogue. Individually, I take sides, to some extent, with the printer in asking for a page that will please the reader's eye ; and though I have occasion to admit the value of multiplicity of types, and other blemishes to beautiful pages, the printer's idea of taste should not be put aside.

At the present time, for reasons there is no necessity to touch upon here, the greater portion of public library catalogues printed are allotted by public tender to local or other printers ; and as competition begets keen cut-down prices, so the chances are increased of the work of printing being consigned to a printer of inferior mechanical resources and talent ; and in such cases, unless the specification upon which the tenders for printing are based is most carefully worded, in many small and detailed matters, though still of importance in the catalogue, the specification is deliberately eluded. This, then, would point to, first of all, seeing that the specification for printing is drawn up in such a manner that all printers contracting for the work may know exactly the distinct nature of what is required, and should also know that the stipulations as to printing will, in common fairness, be adhered to.

In speaking of the most advisable width for the page, much will depend upon whether the catalogue is to be printed in single-column or double-column pages. For economical reasons, the double-column page is decidedly preferable, as the amount of printers' "fat" to be obtained from a single-column page is a decided objection. The monotonous length of the lines in a single-column page is also a goodly reason in favour of the double-column catalogue. For this form of catalogue, then, five to five and a quarter inches is quite sufficient for the width-space the type should occupy. This allows of a line two inches and a half in each column. If the line be any shorter, the tendency is to "waste," and, what is as bad, ridiculous abbreviations.

With every different fount of type introduced, so much more complication is also introduced in the marking of the manuscript, to let the compositors know the varied founts of type required. It is, no doubt, an excellent plan, to thoroughly determine the types it is intended to use in the catalogue before compilation, because, in compiling the catalogue, it is simpler to indicate—and ensures less chances of error—the type to be used when the books are before you in cataloguing than when the manuscript alone is in your possession, and the particular book about which a doubt has arisen is probably in the hands of some reader or borrower.

With all these economical suggestions as given, it is still a duty to have a catalogue *well* printed. Let it prove a creditable and lasting proof of ability to discern good printing. As to the number of copies to be printed, let the keenest judgment also be displayed. When a fairly accurate idea has been formed of the number likely to be required, do not hesitate to add a few more, and more particularly in a library that has a constantly-increasing number of readers and borrowers. By the expenditure of a pound or two, 600 copies may take the place of 500, and for a little more 2,000 the place of 1,500. It is desirable to have more than can be calculated as actually required for the service of the library.

Rapidity in seeing through the press, and getting the catalogue off one's hands, is a creditable aspiration in the mind of the librarian as a business man, but this celerity should not be carried to such an extent as to endanger the precision of the work in hand. The greater the haste in printing, the larger the production of inaccuracies. Let proof-reading be done quickly by all means, but have the first regard to the perfection it is wished the catalogue should attain. The most careful and thorough work in compilation may be considerably discounted by careless printing and perfunctory proof-reading. Should the first proof in galley slip be black with corrections, insist on seeing a second, and even a third proof in slip, before it is made up into pages, and so avoid the alterations entailed by the remaking up of pages.

If reliance is to be placed upon the local numbers of the books in the catalogue, use an extra amount of care in insuring their correctness. Exercise the utmost vigilance on the first sheet of the catalogue before the instructions to "go to press" are given, and notice the sheet when printed off, previously to rolling or pressing, and afterwards let the vigilance displayed on the first sheet form a rule to be followed, until the last page is clear of the machine, for not till then ought the care and attention to be relaxed.

The discussion that followed the reading of the paper was opened by the Chairman, Mr. Chancellor Christie, who said that he was very much pleased to have heard a paper from Mr. May, because he knew him to have a really practical knowledge of the subject with which he dealt. He believed that he had spent about fourteen years entirely in cataloguing at the Liverpool Free Public Library. The chairman then invited discussion.

Mr. John Southward said that the subject was of great importance—indeed, it was second to hardly any subject of library administration. He believed that it was impossible to work a library up to its full degree of efficiency, unless it had a good catalogue, properly printed. Generally speaking, if libraries were to be as useful as they might be, if the readers were to be taught to use them properly, and to value them adequately, the catalogue should be published at so low a price that the poorest reader could procure one. This might be done by issuing catalogues in sections—one part being devoted to religion, another to science, another to biography, and so on. He desired to say, as a printer, that most of the catalogue pages shown were ill judged in their arrangement and in the style of their "composition." Some occupied three times the space they ought to do, and were not any more legible for such undue distension. He was surprised at, and sorry for, this extraordinary waste. Waste of space was waste of money, and it was necessary for public libraries that they should be conducted as economically as possible. The cheapest form of catalogue—and one which he would venture to recommend to librarians—was that adopted by the second-hand booksellers, which had more than mere custom and usage to recommend it. That form was demy octavo, in two columns. If brevier type were used, about 150 full titles and all the really necessary information that readers ordinarily wanted—which was, perhaps, little more than the date of publication—could be got into a page. Such a page could be set up for about five shillings, so that the "composition" of a catalogue of a library of 5,000 volumes would come into about thirty-two pages, and would cost between £8 and £9 only. The printing and paper would be about one halfpenny each copy. They would see that the expense of getting out such a catalogue was within the means of a very small library, while it could be sold at a price within the means of the poorest reader. He disapproved as much of a library without a catalogue as of a book of reference without an index, and thought that the funds of town libraries, provided under the Free Public Library Acts, should not be spent in printing catalogues of small libraries, so as to look as if they were catalogues of large ones, by duplication and re-duplication of entries, by large type and a liberal use of "leads." Rather let a reasonable sum be devoted to providing for the poorest of the readers a list of the books to whose use they were entitled as members of the community,—a list which they could study at home, and by which they could, before going to the library, decide what books they were to read, on such subjects as most interested them. This would not only save their time,—often too much limited for the purposes of reading,—but enlarge their views of the various departments of literature.

After some remarks from Mr. Tedder, Mr. Bullinger, Mr. R. Harrison, and the Chairman, the discussion was brought to a close.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN PRINTING.

IN our September issue we drew attention to the subjects included in the programme of the forthcoming Technological Examinations held under the auspices of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and reproduced the syllabus relating to Printing. By way of supplementing the information then given we append below the paper of questions set in this subject for the present year's examination. By reading the syllabus given last month in conjunction with the questions here set forth, intending candidates will be able to form a good idea as to the scope of the Technological Examinations to be held in May, 1886. As we have already stated, Mr. J. F. Wilson and Mr. C. F. Hodgson will be the examiners.

Ordinary Grade.

[Not more than *nine* questions are required to be answered.]

Section I.

1. Taking pica type as the standard, and calling it 8, what is the relative depth of the bodies of nonpareil, brevier, and long primer?
2. Supposing a MS. book to consist of 24,000 words, each word to average (say) five letters, about how many pages would it make in pica type, the page being 23 ems wide and 37 clear lines long?
3. Draw a plan of imposition of a sheet of 16mo.
4. Name the various kinds of furniture used in dressing a form, and their sizes in pica ems. Also describe the process of imposing.
5. Given the size of a page as 18 ems pica wide, and 31 ems pica long. What would be the "cast up," or labour value, of composing a sheet of 16 pages, in nonpareil type, at the London scale price of 8d. per 1,000 ens?
6. Give a list of mathematical, geometrical, and medical signs, with their meanings.
7. What qualities should a composition roller possess to be in good working order?
8. Describe briefly the process of "making-ready" a woodcut by overlaying.
9. Describe the Wharfedale machine, and say in what respects it differs from the Tumbler.
10. Describe some of the structural differences between the Middleton or Dryden perfecting-machine and the Anglo-French machine.

Section II.

11. How is a stereotype flong prepared?
12. Describe the process of taking a wax mould from a type page, for electrotyping.
13. State the difficulties that may arise in the process of backing, and the method of overcoming them.
14. Why is plumbago used to cover an electro mould?
15. What is the cause of small holes sometimes appearing in the surface of an electro shell?

Section III.

16. Describe briefly the production of a circular by lithography.
17. State the object of etching a drawing upon stone, and give the materials used.
18. Describe the process of graining a stone intended to receive a chalk drawing.
19. What are the special points requiring care in the production of a chromo-litho by machine?
20. Suppose a catalogue of designs, to consist of eight pages (pages 1 to 8); show the plan of laying them upon the stone.
21. Give the size, in inches, of the following papers:—Printing: double crown, double demy, super royal. Writing: foolscap, small post, large post.

Honours Grade.—Section I.

1. Supposing the labour cost of a sheet of pica to be 24s., what would be the approximate cost of the same size sheet if set in bourgeois type?
2. Draw a plan of imposition for a sheet of 18mo.
3. Supposing a volume of 250 pages were required to be set up without return of type, each page to be $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in size, about what weight of type would be required to do it?
4. What kind of machine is best suited for fine woodcut printing, and why?
5. What are the causes of a cylinder machine "slurring"?
6. Printing papers are sometimes overloaded with clay. How may this be detected?

Section II.

7. What is the composition of stereotype metal?
8. How can its quality be tested without analysis?
9. What is the method of constructing a Smee battery?
10. Give the composition of the solution for the depositing trough.
11. How can a block, for surface printing, be produced from a pen-and-ink drawing?

Section III.

12. Explain the methods of reproduction by lithography in stipple, splash, chalk, and ink.
13. What is the mode of reversing a litho transfer?
14. Describe the different qualities of lithographic stones, and the principle of selection.
15. How is a photo-lithograph produced?
16. How should paper for lithographic work be chosen?
17. Describe the composition of ink used for copperplate printing.
18. Give briefly the principles upon which any one of the photo-mechanical printing methods is conducted.

CHEMISTRY OF PIGMENTS.—No. I.*

By J. M. Thomson, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.

Demonstrator of Chemistry at King's College, London.

IT would be impossible, in the time at my disposal, to treat of every colouring material at present employed, even were I to devote myself solely to the consideration of such pigments as are used by artists in the finer departments of painting. I propose therefore, in the two lectures I am about to give, to take into consideration, firstly, some points with regard to the relation of colour to the composition of the substances possessing these different colours; and, secondly, to pass under review some of the properties of the more common pigments, arranging them in the following classes, namely, (1) Whites, (2) Reds, (3) Yellows, (4) Greens, and (5) Blues.

With regard to the first question, namely the relation of colour to composition, it will be found that, on examining the majority of substances which evince the property of colour, they may roughly be divided into two large classes—those substances which change their colour under the application of heat or other circumstance, but retain still the same chemical composition after this change of colour has taken place as they originally possessed; and those substances which in changing their colours also change their composition. Instances of the first class are to be found in the ordinary red pigment, vermilion, the change of colour of which I can readily show you on the lecture table. In this boiling-tube I have formed from a salt of mercury the black variety of mercury sulphide (HgS), by precipitation with a polysulphide of ammonium. At first, as you see, the precipitate formed is black; but now, on boiling the contents of the tube for some time with an excess of the polysulphide, we find the colour changed into a red colour, comparable to a certain extent with the rich colour of ordinary vermilion.

A similar instance of change of colour without change of composition may be evinced to you in the case of another mercury salt, namely the iodide of mercury, a body possessing, like one variety of the sulphide, a brilliant red colour. I have here a sheet of paper spread with a small quantity of the red iodide; on gently warming this over the large burner, you see that it at once changes into a yellow colour; this is the yellow variety of mercury iodide, and so far as its chemical composition is concerned, is the same as the red body, viz., HgI_2 (mercuric iodide). On drawing, however, a cross or line across this substance on the sheet of paper, and exercising some pressure upon it, you will at once perceive that the yellow variety is changed back into the red wherever the pressure has been exercised. This change of colour, as many of you are aware, is probably due to a change in the crystalline form of the substance, but not in its chemical composition. Several other substances might be taken as instancing the same kind of phenomena, but I think that those cases which I have shown you are sufficient to illustrate that, in many cases, the colour of the substance is quite independent of the composition, substances having an identical chemical composition, undergoing under different circumstances a change in colour.

A large number of instances, however, may be found in the case of substances in which the change of colour is found to be invariably accompanied by a change of composition. Instances of this kind may be seen in almost every class of coloured bodies that we are acquainted with, and are especially to be remarked among coloured metallic salts which contain differing quantities of water in their composition. The changes such bodies undergo in their colour have been the subject of many investigations, the later ones carried out by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Professors Hartley and Russell, who have examined very fully the spectra given by solutions of these salts under different conditions of hydration.

As instances of changes of this nature, we have the alteration in colour which accompanies the heating of the blue crystals of copper sulphate. Here we have some crystals of this body contained in the

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* A lecture delivered before the Society of Arts.

retort before us, and which, at the present time may be represented by the chemical formula, $CuSO_4$ $5H_2O$ (1 atom of sulphate of copper weighing 159 parts to 5 atoms of water weighing 90 parts); when the temperature rises, a certain quantity of the water they contain is driven off, the material in the retort becoming converted into the body, $CuSO_4$, H_2O (1 atom of copper sulphate to 1 atom of water); and, finally, if the temperature rises sufficiently high, into the substance, $CuSO_4$, or the anhydrous sulphate. At the same time, however, you will see, as the substance changes its composition, it also loses its bright blue colour and distinct crystalline form. That the colour of the body is, however, somewhat closely related to its composition, so far as the water is concerned, may be shown by adding water to the already decolourised body when the blue colour is restored, but not the crystalline form.

By far the most interesting cases with regard to such changes of colour are to be found in certain of the salts of the metals nickel, cobalt, and copper.

Perhaps one of the most interesting salts to observe in this particular direction is cobalt iodide, an examination of which has shown that there are two distinct crystalline hydrates the one formed at high temperatures having the formula CoI_2, $2H_2O$ (1 atom of cobalt iodide weighing 313 parts to 2 atoms of water, weighing 36 parts), and possessing a green colour, and another, formed at a lower temperature, containing a much larger quantity of water, CoI_2, $6H_2O$ (cobalt iodide 313 parts to 108 parts of water), having a brownish red colour.

The formation of the dihydrate and the anhydrous black compound may be well shown by smearing, as I have already done, the bottom of this porcelain dish with a small quantity of the cobalt iodide, and gently heating over a Bunsen burner. You perceive immediately the almost colourless dish gradually showing a dark spot where the flame of the burner touches it, and as the heat increases this spot becomes quite black, at the same time it appears surrounded with a ring of green colour, outside of which you may see a second ring of a yellow colour, this finally passing into one of rose pink, the substance of which these rings are composed being the different hydrates of the cobalt iodide.

The formation of different hydrates of the same salt, each possessing its characteristic colour, may be seen to very great advantage when we employ a mixture of the two salts, the bromide and iodide of cobalt. Thus, by painting a sketch of foliage and water with these two salts, as has been done for us here before, lecture, and gently warming from time to time, most beautiful changes may be produced. At first it has the appearance of a warm sepia drawing, giving to the foliage a rich autumnal tint. On warming, however, the blue of the sky and water, and the exquisite green tint of summer foliage gradually appear, and by varying the quantity of cobalt iodide, colours varying between the delicate green of spring-time and the full richness of summer may be produced. On removing now the picture from the source of heat, the atmospheric moisture reforms the original hexahydrated salts, and the brilliant colours gradually fade as the picture cools. In this case the stems of the trees have been painted with a small quantity of nickel bromide, which gives them, upon heating, a rich brown tint, contrasting very well with the green of the foliage.

Passing now to the treatment of the special pigments which it is my wish to put before you, it is my intention to take instances from the different groups which I have already mentioned, and to take them into consideration in the order there given.

By far the most important of the white pigments is the one which is called "white lead," and which is essentially a mixture of the carbonate and hydrated oxide of lead in varying proportions. The preparation of a white resembling the body, prepared on the large scale, may be here illustrated to you by passing a current of carbon dioxide gas through a solution of basic acetate of lead, prepared by dissolving an excess of lead oxide in a solution of the normal lead acetate. In the apparatus on the table I pass the gas through two wash bottles, the first containing a solution of the normal acetate, and the second a solution of the basic salt, and you perceive that little or no white powder is formed in the first bottle, but a dense precipitation takes place in the second, consisting of lead carbonate. This process was adopted by Thenard in France; but the material formed, although pure and brilliant, did not possess that body required for painting purposes, and is not employed to such an extent as the paint prepared by the Dutch method.

It would take too much time to enter fully into the details of the preparation of white lead upon the large scale, but as this colour is one of great importance, I will indicate to you shortly the chemistry of its manufacture. Large gratings of metallic lead are prepared; these being piled or placed in earthen pots, are subjected to the action of the vapours of acetic acid, produced from vinegar placed in suitable vessels. At the same time, carbon dioxide gas is evolved from some material, such as spent tan. Under the influence of heat, the acetic acid volatilises, forming on the surface of the lead a coating of basic lead acetate, which is decomposed in turn by the carbon dioxide becoming converted into lead carbonite, and neutral acetate of lead; this latter, however, becomes rapidly reconverted by the oxygen of the air and a fresh portion of metallic lead into the basic acetate, which is again converted into fresh carbonate by an additional quantity of carbon dioxide. These reactions recurring a great number of times, gradually convert the bars of lead almost entirely into the mixture constituting the paint. This method is generally termed the Dutch method, and is largely carried out in Holland at the present time.

The manufacture of this paint was apparently known to the ancients, having been practised at Rhodes, at Corinth, and in Lacedæmonia, afterwards passing to the Arabs, and successively to Venice, Holland, England, and France.

The pigment sold in commerce is often adulterated, and should be examined for the sulphates of lead, barium, and calcium, and also for calcium carbonate. For this purpose the oil with which the paint may be mixed must first be removed by successive extractions with benzol, and the powder dried on blotting paper. Pure white lead is soluble in dilute nitric acid, and a sample, when treated with this reagent, should pass entirely into solution, leaving no residue.

The chief drawback to all lead pigments, and especially to white lead, is the ease with which they are blackened by noxious gases, such as sulphuretted hydrogen gas, the sulphur in this gas uniting with the lead to form the black sulphide. In this jar I have some sheets of cardboard freshly covered with some of the paint, and you at once perceive the blackening action of the gas upon the paint when it is introduced into the chamber. This darkening action may, to a certain extent, be removed by the action of oxidising agents, such as hydrogen peroxide, which, acting on the lead sulphide, converts it into white lead sulphate. To show you this action, I have here a piece of board with a cross of lead paint already blackened by the gas, I now brush this thoroughly with a moderately strong solution of the hydrogen peroxide, and you see very soon the gradual disappearance of the black sulphide. Many pictures which have become brown or coloured from the formation of such a coating of sulphide may be gently washed with the peroxide, after the varnish has been carefully removed from them; this washing converts the lead sulphide into sulphate, which may be sponged off from the picture with warm water.

The advantage of white lead as a colour depends upon the ease with which it may be spread over a large surface, and the depth of colour or so-called body which the coating possesses. This is probably due to a certain saponification which takes place between the pigment and the oil with which it is mixed, giving to the coating, when first applied, considerable brilliancy. This brilliancy is, however, only temporary when the colour has been applied over one of a darker shade, because the fatty acids contained in the oil gradually expel the carbonic acid from the paint, forming a clear lead soap, through which the deeper colour gradually appears.

The next white colour I would bring under your notice is the "zinc white," or zinc oxide, which is produced on the large scale by the combustion of zinc vapour in air, the oxygen of the air uniting with the zinc to form the oxide. The production of this body on the small scale may be readily shown to you by an experiment which I have here on the table. We have a tassel of zinc foil, tipped with a small wooden match, which I now light, and plunge the lighted tassel into this jar of oxygen, which has been prepared for me. You perceive at once how brilliant the combustion is, and after it has ceased we can collect and examine the product, which will be found to consist of a white powder of great brilliancy.

I will not enter into the details of the manufacture of this paint, but proceed to show you in what way it differs from the one we have already considered. When we examine the powder by itself, it seems just as brilliant,—indeed, in some cases, more brilliant,—than white lead; but when we come to mix and spread the colour, we find that it does not possess that density or opacity which belongs to the lead pigment. It has, however, certain advantages over lead colour, which, in many cases, over-balance its want of body. It is not destroyed by noxious gases. The reason of this is that the sulphur compound which zinc forms is white in colour, as I can readily show you by the following experiment. I have in this jar a little zinc white dissolved in acid, and the solution diluted with water; I now add some dilute ammonia solution to counteract the acid liquid, and you perceive that at first a white precipitate is formed; this dissolves, however, on the addition of slight excess of ammonia, and on passing some sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the liquid, we form a white body, the zinc sulphide instead of the black substance we obtained in the case of the lead pigment.

Advantage has been taken of these properties in the manufacture of a form of zinc white called "Griffith's zinc white," which apparently has a brilliancy and body equalling the best forms of white lead. This pigment has for its basis zinc sulphide, this being accompanied by some magnesia in its precipitation. The mixed precipitate is dried, heated to a suitable temperature, and then suddenly cooled. In this jar I have placed some boards painted with zinc white, and you see that no blackening action takes place on admitting the sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Zinc white may be adulterated with the same substances already mentioned under white lead. If perfectly pure, the oxide should dissolve entirely in dilute sulphuric acid, but if impure, a white residue will be left.

Other white pigments of somewhat lesser importance are prepared. Among these may be mentioned "whitening," or Spanish white, which is prepared by grinding native chalk, or precipitating calcium carbonate; barium sulphate, manufactured in France on the large scale under the name of *blanc fixe*, either by grinding native heavy spar, or by precipitating the sulphate with sulphuric acid from a solution of barium chloride. The pigment so prepared is entirely unacted upon by gases containing sulphur, and so undergoes no blackening action; but, like zinc white, it does not possess the body or covering power which is given by white lead. It is, however, employed to a large extent in distemper painting, and as already stated, is used for the adulteration of white lead and zinc white. A very brilliant white may be obtained from another compound of barium, namely, barium tungstate, which may be prepared by precipitation from a soluble barium salt with an alkaline tungstate. I have here a specimen of this white so prepared, and you perceive how extremely brilliant the white is. It suffers, however, from the same fault as the barium sulphate and zinc white, and does not seem to have found much favour with artists. The metals tin, mercury, antimony, and bismuth, also yield white pigments, but they possess no advantage over white lead, and are all blackened more or less by sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Red Pigments.—I pass now to the consideration of certain of these pigments, firstly, on account of one of the most important of them, namely red lead containing the metal lead which we have already found in other pigments; and, secondly, because I will consider the remaining colours according to the order in which they are arranged in the solar spectrum. Red lead consists of an oxide of lead, the chemical formula of which is approximately Pb_3O_4 (3 atoms of lead weighing 621 parts to 4 atoms of oxygen weighing 64 parts). It is largely used for out-door painting of a coarser kind, but is very little employed by artists, as it has no permanency, and is particularly easily affected by noxious gases. It is prepared by heating "litharge," another oxide of lead, to the required temperature in reverberatory furnaces, great care being taken that the litharge is pure, and the temperature well regulated, so as to obtain the richest colour, the presence of other metals greatly deteriorating the brilliancy.

Red lead is probably a mixture of two oxides, PbO (1 atom of lead to 1 atom of oxygen) and Pb_2O_3 (2 atoms of lead to 3 atoms of oxygen), as we find that treating it with warm nitric acid produces at once a change in the colour, by dissolving out the first, or protoxide, and leaving the brown peroxide. You will perceive this change on the sample I have in this tube, which rapidly becomes brown on my adding to it a little warm nitric acid.

Vermilions.—Common Vermilion, Mercury Sulphide.—The first of these colours I have already alluded to in the commencement of my lecture, in connexion with change of colour without change of composition. We have now to consider more particularly its manufacture as a pigment.

The mercury vermilion may be obtained either by the sublimation of a black compound of mercury and sulphur at a high temperature, or by the wet method, which is the one supposed to be adopted by the Chinese in the preparation of the peculiarly rich colour which they obtain. For the first method, the sublimation of the black powder, or "Ethiops mineral," as it is called, it is carried out in specially formed earthen pots, heated at the bottom, and carefully cooled at the top, so that the sublimed sulphide may be deposited on the cooled parts of the vessel. The best portions of the sublimate are then picked out, washed, and crushed for sale. In Idria the mercury and sulphur are placed in barrels, which are caused to revolve rapidly, until the entire combination of the bodies has taken place. This forms the black sulphide, which is then placed in iron cylinders heated to dull redness, and fitted with earthen covers and tubes, in which the red variety is deposited. After finely grinding the pigment in water, it is boiled with caustic alkali to remove the excess of sulphur, subsequently being washed and dried.

In the so-called Chinese or moist method, the mercury and sulphur are ground together, when moistened with a small quantity of caustic potash; having been well mixed, more solution of caustic potash is added, and the whole heated on a sand bath, with constant stirring, the heat being gradually and carefully increased, the temperature which seems to yield the best results being a little below 50° C. At a certain point the mixture attains its most brilliant colour, becoming gelatinous in consistency; the operation is then stopped, the vermilion washed with caustic soda and water, and finally dried. In both operations the success depends chiefly on the management of the temperature in the sublimation of the Ethiops, and in the heating of the caustic ley with the mercury and sulphur.

Vermilion may be found adulterated with several substances, chief among which are brickdust, the chromate of lead, and peroxide of lead. Samples of the pigment may be tested for brickdust by simply volatilising some on a piece of porcelain, when the pigment passes off, leaving the brickdust behind. To detect chromate of lead, or peroxide of lead, the pigment should be digested with hydrochloric acid, when the smell of chlorine will at once be felt; and should further proof be required, the mixture may be filtered hot, when the lead salt will most probably be deposited in the filtrate, on cooling. Should vermilion be adulterated only with lead chromate, very often friction in a mortar is sufficient to show its presence, as a deterioration in the brilliancy of the pigment takes place.

There seems to be no doubt that vermilion, unless exceptionally pure, undergoes a change through time, gradually losing its original bright colour, and becoming converted into a brown. This may be explained when we reflect that the great brilliancy of the colour can only be obtained by carrying out its preparation within certain temperatures, and that heating above or cooling below these points does not yield a good colour, pointing to the facts that the pigment cannot be regarded as a perfectly stable body, but is liable to molecular changes which may take place through time or changes of temperature.

English Jottings.

The Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of the new library map of the Colony of Victoria, from the publisher, Mr. A. Johnston, of 6, Paternoster Buildings.

Long and unharmonious Christian Names evidently still continue in favour with some people. The other day a child was baptised in the names of "Henrietta Lucetta Mortal True Love!"

The Photographic Society's Exhibition, which was opened a few days ago, contains, as usual, some excellent examples of work, which illustrate the continued active interest taken in the higher branches of this art.

Booksellers' Provident Institution.—At the usual monthly meeting of the board of directors, held on the 17th ult., Mr. Arthur Toovey in the chair, the sum of £122. 9s. was granted in relief to seventy-one members and widows of members.

Mr. Andrew Lang's recent *feuilletons* on men of letters are to be collected and will presently be issued under the title "Books and Bookmen." The little work will form an introduction to a series of volumes that are to be known under the name of "Books for the Bibliophile."

Mr. Isaac Pitman, in lecturing on "Shorthand," at Exeter Hall, on the 5th inst., mentioned that he had received from Lyons a large order for books printed in phonetic spelling, the American Consul in that city having undertaken to teach Frenchmen how to read English in a very short time by means of phonotypy.

Print Department of the British Museum.—The opening of this department in the rooms to which it has been transferred on the mezzanine floor of the new white building, has been postponed till the 26th inst., in order to allow time for such a re-arrangement and improved grouping of the collections as has now for the first time become possible.

Crown Printing Company.—The business-premises of this company, situate in Crown-court, Type-street, Finsbury, together with the goodwill of the business carried on there, and the plant, type, stock-in-trade, and machinery, are to be sold by private tender in one lot. Tenders are to be sent to Messrs. John Nicholls & Co., of 57, Basinghall-street, not later than the 28th inst.

Prize Medals for Printers' Apprentices.—The awards have just been made in connexion with the competition organised by the Derby Art Gallery Committee. The following are the awards in connexion with letter-press printing:—Medals given by Messrs. Bemrose & Sons: silver medal, William Riley, Hall-street, Alvaston; bronze medal, C. A. Turner, care of Bemrose & Sons.

Expeditious Printing.—The production of the Memoir of Lord Shaftesbury, written by Mr. W. Morris Colles, was a triumph of rapid printing. Lord Shaftesbury died at Folkestone at 1·45 p.m. on Thursday, October 1; Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co. received the last instalment of MS. and began to "set up" the pamphlet (150 pages) the same evening. By 5 p.m. on Friday it was on sale in London and on its way to different parts of the kingdom.

The October number of Mr. Walford's *Antiquarian* contains, among other attractions, a paper by the editor, on "An Unknown Portrait of Shakespeare," painted when the poet was in his last illness, and shortly before his death. The portrait is produced in *fac-simile* by a photographic process. The number also contains a paper by Mr. Bernard Quaritch, entitled "A Chapter on Bookbinding," the substance of which has already appeared in these columns.

Business Men as Authors.—It is not generally known that Mr. J. H. Shorthouse, whose work "John Inglesant," made such a stir when it came out a few years ago, affords another example for Dr. Smiles's chapter on men of business who have been successful authors. He carries on at the present day, and in the identical premises, the business established by his great-grandfather more than a century ago, as a manufacturer of chemical acids, in New Market-street, Birmingham.

"A Princess of Jutedom" is the title of a new novel on which Mr. Charles Gibbon is at present engaged. Previously to its publication, early next spring, in the orthodox three volumes, it will run through various provincial newspapers. The exclusive right for Scotland has been secured by the proprietors of the *Dundee Weekly News*, and the opening chapters will appear in that journal at the end of the month. A new story by Mr. Wilkie Collins is appearing in several provincial papers through the agency of Messrs. Tillotson, of Bolton.

The Paper Trade in Scotland.—The Scotch Paper Mills appear to be all fairly busy, and few, if any, mills are short of orders. Prices, however, continue to be exceedingly low. Wood pulp is gaining favour, and more advantage appears to be taken of the better grades of chemical pulp, so much so that considerable quantities have been contracted for by some of the most eminent mills, and there is reason to believe that it is now being used in the manufacture of papers which have hitherto been made from esparto and rags.—*Paper Trade Review*.

The Employers' Liability Act.—A return has been issued showing that in 1884 there were 99 cases under the Employers' Liability Act tried in the County Courts of England and Wales, the amount of compensation claimed being £30,845, and the amount awarded £8,882; seven cases were removed on application to the superior court, 76 cases were not tried, 35 were struck out, and 41 settled. In Scotland there were 147 cases tried, the amount claimed being £34,553, and the amount awarded £2,127. In Ireland there were 42 cases tried, the amount claimed being £4,123, and the amount awarded £823.

Presentation to a Journalist.—At Bristol, on the 2nd inst., Mr. W. George Frederick Powell, on retiring after fifty years' connexion with the Bristol Press, was presented with a chased silver claret jug, an illuminated address on vellum, bound in morocco, and a purse containing £205. The presentation was the gift of his friends and fellow-citizens, and was made in the Guildhall by the Mayor, who on the following evening gave a banquet at the Bristol Mansion House in honour of Mr. Powell. Previously to the public presentation, Mr. Powell's colleagues of the *Bristol Mercury* gave him a handsome Davenport in ebonised wood.

Forthcoming Book Sales.—Early in the forthcoming sale season, which will commence in November, Messrs. Sotheby have some important sales. The first is that of the stock of Mr. Ellis, who is retiring from business on account of ill-health. It will occupy twelve days from the 16th of November. Then there is the library of the late Mr. Cheney, whose splendid collection of engravings was sold in the early part of this year. It is very rich in Italian literature. The second part of the Fuller-Russell sale does not contain so many good books as the first, but will be of interest. Another interesting sale to come is that of the library of Mr. Napier, of Alderley Edge.

Pseudepigraphy, or the ascription of false names of authors to works, would still seem to be practised occasionally, and Mr. Bracebridge Hemyng, of the Middle Temple, adduces an instance in point in a letter addressed to the *Athenæum*. He says:—"Some time ago I sold Mr. C. H. Clarke the copyright of a story called 'A Daughter to Marry.' To-day I see it on the bookstalls as a two-shilling book, entitled 'One in a Thousand,' by W. Stephens Hayward, and not by your humble servant. Mr. Hayward has been dead many years. No doubt he was a valuable contributor to the light literature of his time, but if the public want Hayward it is clearly immoral to give them Hemyng under the guise of Hayward. As far as I am concerned it is a *damnum sine injuria*, but at the same time I think this kind of book adulteration ought to be protested against."

The Hugh Conway Testimonial.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Hugh Conway Memorial was held on the 22nd ult., at the Council House, Bristol. The Mayor (Mr. Charles Wathen) presided. Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith (one of the hon. secretaries) having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the Mayor mentioned that he had received £699. 8s. 6d., and had paid for advertisements £34. 10s. 8d. Mr. Arrowsmith read the report of the committee, which mentioned that the total amount received was £741. 8s. 6d., that a sum of £34. 17s. 8d. had been paid for advertisements, and that there was a balance of £706. 10s. 10d. The committee had been in correspondence with Mr. Havard Thomas, and they unanimously recommended that Mr. Thomas's estimate of £100 for a medallion and tablet be accepted. The committee further suggested that the balance be invested for the purpose of founding an intermittent scholarship at the Bristol University College of £40 per annum, tenable for three years, and then drop for three years. The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. Roeckel, seconded by Mr. Henry Stevens.

Errata in the Revised Bible.—It is very well known that any person discovering a printer's error in an Oxford Bible will be paid a guinea, if he will take the trouble to point it out to the Controller of the Press—provided, of course, that it has not been discovered before. The additions of the Sacred Scriptures issued by the University are very numerous, and from one or another of them errors are now and again picked out, and several times during his term of office the present Controller has been called upon for the guinea, and has paid it. When the Revised Bibles were about to be issued, the question arose as to whether guineas should be paid for printers' errors in this enormous issue of entirely new print. Every edition, of course, is an independent work of the compositors and proof-readers, and in an undertaking of such magnitude it could hardly be doubted that mistakes would in the aggregate be numerous, and prudence seemed to suggest that no undertaking should be entered into until the work had for a time had the benefit of the gratuitous criticism of the public. Up to the moment of our writing, says the *Leisure Hour*, however, after running the gauntlet of public scrutiny for a good month, only three printers' errors have been discovered in all the editions. In the pearl 16mo edition there is an error in Ezekiel xviii. 26, where an "e" is left out of righteous, and the word is printed "rightous." In the parallel 8vo. edition there are two mistakes. In Psalms vii. 13, "shatfs" appears instead of "shafts"; and in Amos v. 24, in the margin, "overflowing" should be "everflowing." Of course, there may be others to be found yet, but that hitherto only these should have been brought to the notice of the authorities is astonishing, considering the magnitude of the enterprise.

"Ten Years of War Correspondence."—On the 30th ult., Mr. Archibald Forbes delivered a lecture on the above subject before the members of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society in the Albert Hall. Mr. Thomas Dawson, president of the institution, occupied the chair. It might seem, said the lecturer, that the war correspondent should be a brilliant writer; that he should be able to depict a scene so that the reader would almost imagine that he had witnessed the scene himself. The ability to do this was a great quality, and yet a man might possess it and be comparatively a failure as a war correspondent. In these days of telegraphy the man whose sole gift was his ability to paint pictures with his pen, was beaten by one who could put a few dry comprehensible facts on the wire as quickly as possible. To-day the race was to the swift; the battle to the strong. A correspondent should be possessed of the gift of tongues, should have the sweet angelic temper of a woman, and yet should be big and ugly enough to impress the conviction that it would be highly unwise to take any liberties with him. He should be able to ride anything that chance might send him, go without food and sleep for a week, never get tired, and never feel the sensation of a slight sinking. He should also be able, after a long and weary ride, to write at the rate of a newspaper column an hour, for six or seven hours at a stretch, and then ride back to the scene of action without a moment's delay. Further, he must be a practical and a scientific soldier; must be able to "scent the battle from afar," and to discern victory or defeat whilst the battle-field seemed "confusion worse confounded," and must be the earliest bearer of the momentous intelligence. Alas! there never had been such a man, and never would be. Before the Franco-German war there were, of course, war correspondents, and some of them had made for themselves worthy reputations; but their work, brilliant as it was, was for the most part carried on under less arduous conditions than those which surrounded the war correspondent of to-day. They had no telegraphic wire to be at once their boon and their curse; for them there was seldom any other expedient than the post, and neither was it incumbent upon them to carry their lives in their hands as it was now. Before the long-distance arms came into use, it was quite easy to see a battle without being within the range of fire, but now the war correspondent might as well stay at home with his mother, unless he had resolved to take his share of the risks of the battle. Indeed, he must be prepared to incur more risks than the average soldier. Mr. Forbes, in the course of his lecture, made some allusion to the brilliant services he rendered as a correspondent during the Franco-German war, and also in the Russo-Turkish war, giving graphic descriptions of the principal engagements of which he was a witness.

Legal Jottings.

Breaches of the Factory Act.—At the Guildhall, on the 21st ult., before Mr. Alderman Staples, Messrs. Straker Brothers, printers, Camomile-street, were summoned under the Factories Act for not limewashing their premises. Mr. Lakeman (one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories) prosecuted, and, in the course of his remarks, said that, according to the Act, workshops should be limewashed every fourteen months, whereas the workshop in question had not been limewashed for two years. The defendants had been warned. Mr. Stackpool (who appeared for the defendants), pleaded guilty, but said the matter was an oversight, and as soon as the defendants' attention was drawn to the subject the limewashing was attended to. Alderman Staples imposed a penalty of £8 and costs.——Messrs. Hopkins, printers, of 42, Houndsditch, were summoned for a like offence. Mr. Hopkins said the spirit of the law had been complied with, if the letter had not. He had instructed his manager to see that the Act was complied with. His warehouse was healthy and well ventilated. He

complained that this was an unnecessary prosecution. He had complied with all the suggestions the inspector placed before him some time ago; and he complained that, though he was at the warehouse from ten in the morning until three in the afternoon, no notice of this matter was given to him personally. The Alderman imposed a penalty of £4 and costs.——Mr. Henry Skeen, a printer, of Bishopsgate-avenue, was summoned for not having his works limewashed within the last fourteen months from the time of issuing the summons. Mr. Lakeman showed that Mr. Skeen's warehouse should have been limewashed in October, 1884, but up to the beginning of the present month the work had not been done. The defendant said he had intended to have the work done, but had put it off from time to time. He employed only twelve persons. The Alderman imposed a fine of £3 and costs.——Messrs. Straker Brothers were also summoned for employing four young persons under the age of sixteen without having a medical certificate of fitness. Mr. Stackpool said the defendants would plead guilty, but two of the lads were errand boys. Mr. Lakeman said he would admit this, but persons engaging boys should understand that the law was very plain on this matter. Boys who were sent on errands, and employed in the factory in any way whatever, came under the meaning of the Act. If under sixteen there must be a certificate of fitness. This was most important. There was an impression that boys could be partly employed running errands and partly in the warehouse; but in all such cases they must be treated as warehouse boys, and there must be a medical certificate of fitness; that was, of course, if the boys were under sixteen. The Alderman imposed a fine of 10s. and costs in each case.

An Injunction against a Paper-maker for River Pollution.—In the Watford, Herts, County Court, on the 14th ult., before the Deputy Judge, the Rural Sanitary District of the Watford Union, as plaintiffs, brought an action against Mr. William McMurray, of the Loudwater Paper-mills. The proceedings were taken for the purpose of obtaining an injunction against the defendant, under part 3 of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, by which it is enacted that "every person who causes to fall or flow, or knowingly permits to fall or flow or to be carried into any stream, any poisonous, noxious, or polluting liquid proceeding from any factory or manufacturing process, shall (subject as in this Act mentioned) be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act." Mr. Alexander Glen, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, in opening the case stated that the defendant had some paper-mills on the river Chess, and used esparto grass in the manufacture of paper; that there was a great deal of brown coloured refuse discharged from his mills owing to the use of esparto grass, which was very disagreeable to view and to smell, and that in consequence the river Chess was polluted thereby. The learned counsel explained that an inquiry had been held by the Local Government Board respecting the propriety of that Board giving consent to the rural sanitary authority to take proceedings, and he handed in the consent. The Act of 1876, although it did not absolutely remove all prescriptive rights, laid down clearly that it was no defence to proceedings for the offender to show that such refuse cannot be disposed of in any other manner than by throwing it into the stream, or that any custom or right to throw it in exists; while under the Act it was sufficient to show that the matter put into the stream is in its nature poisonous, noxious, or polluting, without proving actual and material injury to the water. Professor Attfield, who had analysed samples of the water, reported: "I have made a further analysis of the water or liquor from Loudwater. I have found it to contain an amount of impure soda, corresponding to 270 grains per gallon of pure caustic soda. This could be recovered on the premises of the mill, and could be used over again instead of purchasing new caustic soda. Such impure liquors are, to my knowledge, dealt with on the premises of other paper-mills, and the recovered soda is used over and over again; moreover, well managed, the process pays its own cost. The process consists in boiling the water, and burning the residue. The ash contains the soda. During the burning the impurities associated with the soda are converted into harmless gases, which escape into the air, as from an ordinary fire. The liquor thus dealt with, the river will, *pro tanto*, be preserved from contamination." Samples of soda which had been subjected to the process described above were produced. A foreman from the works of Messrs. Dickinson & Co., where they use esparto grass in very large quantities, proved that the system of recovering the soda was adopted at their paper-mills, and worked so effectually that it yielded a small profit. The learned judge intimated that he did not require further evidence, especially as the defendant had failed to appear. It was quite clear that there had been committed, and there still were committed, offences against the Act, and he therefore granted the injunction asked for.

A Forthcoming Action for Libel.—An action for libel is being brought by Alderman Harris, J.P., of Dublin, against Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P., the proprietor of *Truth*, and damages are laid at £10,000. A highly representative bar has been retained for the plaintiff, consisting of the following counsel:—The Attorney-General, M.P., the Solicitor-General, Mr. S. Walker, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Richard Adams, and Mr. Healy, M.P. Mr. Richard Adams applied on the 6th inst. in Dublin to Mr. Justice Johnson, sitting as Vacation Judge, for liberty to issue a writ out of jurisdiction to be served personally on Mr. Labouchere. The plaintiff's counsel moved on the affidavit of Alderman Harris, of 24, Suffolk-street, Dublin, to the effect that the defendant, Henry Labouchere, resides out of the jurisdiction of the Court, at 10, Queen Anne's-gate, London, and that he was at the time of the acts complained of, and is still, the owner of a newspaper called *Truth*. The affidavit further stated that Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son were a firm of publishers and booksellers having a head-office in London, a large branch office in Abbey-street, Dublin, and a number of book and newspaper stalls in Ireland, one of the latter at Westland-row, in Dublin. On July 3, 1884, an issue of *Truth* was printed and published by the defendant, the copies of which contained a letter headed "London Life," which was a libel on the plaintiff, the charges made thereby being utterly false. The libel contained a number of charges against usurers in general, and alleged that certain persons afterwards named had been guilty of various improper acts, such as cheating minors, issuing advertisements, and so on, and among the names afterwards given was that of Alderman Harris, which appeared with certain offensive remarks attached to it. Plaintiff's counsel read an affidavit to show that the cause of action arose entirely within the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Justice Johnson: The copies being sent over to Messrs. Smith & Son constitutes publication here. I will act on your own affidavit, and grant the application.

Alleged Advertising Frauds.—At the Birmingham Police-court, on the 28th ult., William Richards, *alias* William James Houdin, describing himself as an advertising agent, was charged with obtaining money from various persons by false pretences. Mr. Richard Walton, hotel proprietor, stated that prisoner came to him on August 27, representing himself as agent for the Illustrated Leaflet Company, Fleet-street, London, and solicited an advertisement for insertion in the *Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News*, and the *Sporting and Dramatic News*. Witness agreed to advertise in the papers mentioned for twelve months, for which prisoner charged £1. 10s. Prisoner signed an agreement to the effect that the advertisement should be inserted in the papers agreed upon, and also that a copy of the *Graphic* should be sent to witness every week for twelve months. The advertisement had not appeared in any of the papers, nor had any copies of the paper been received. James Bott, gun manufacturer, said that, previously to the prisoner calling on him on September 2, he received a letter purporting to come from the London *Sporting and Dramatic News* saying that their representative would call on him in the course of a few days. He saw prisoner on September 2, and asked him if he was the person referred to in the letter witness had received from London. The prisoner replied that he was the representative of the London *Sporting and Dramatic News*, the *Graphic*, and the *Illustrated London News*, and he asked for an advertisement to be inserted in those papers. Witness arranged to advertise for twelve months in the above papers. The advertisement had not appeared in any paper. Similar evidence was given by Mr. George Frederick Bridges, hotel proprietor. The police had made inquiries in Fleet-street, and were unable to find any trace of the Illustrated Leaflet Company. Mr. E. J. Mansfield, publisher of the *Graphic*, deposed that the prisoner had never been authorised to canvass for advertisements for that publication. A number of receipts relating to money received from hotel keepers in Liverpool, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Bangor, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Tipton, Burton-on-Trent, and other towns, to the extent of £2,000, were found on the prisoner, who pleaded that he had been prevented from carrying out his contract by illness. Detective-inspector Cooper stated that the prisoner had been engaged at Winchester and Liverpool in precisely similar practices. He only returned from gaol in April last, and was now wanted again. Prisoner was committed to the Sessions.

Robbing Employers.—At the Mansion House, on the 29th ult., William Jabez Harris was charged before the Lord Mayor with, and pleaded guilty to, embezzling and stealing several sums of money, amounting to between £60 and £70, belonging to Messrs. Dellagana & Co., of Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. After the prisoner had left Messrs. Dellagana's service in May last, it was ascertained that his accounts were wrong, and several embezzlements were formally proved. The Lord Mayor sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

Colonial Jottings.

The *Queensland Punch* (monthly) has been incorporated with *Figaro*, a weekly journal.

Mr. Thomas White, a Montreal newspaper man, has been appointed Minister of the Interior for the Dominion of Canada.

Messrs. Middleton & Manning, publishers and advertising agents, of Brisbane, announce that they intend publishing gratis, with the *Queensland Leader*, a supplementary sheet, entitled the *People's Friend*.

The *Australian Scientific Magazine* is the title of a new journal announced in Melbourne. It will be edited by Mr. Robert T. Litton, F.N.S., &c.

The business premises of the Launceston *Daily Telegraph*, owned by Mr. James Brickhill, have lately been enlarged, an additional story having been erected.

The old-established business of Messrs. Hews & Co., at Brisbane, has changed hands, having been purchased by Messrs. Ashton & Harley. The latter gentleman has been manager of the business for the past fifteen years. Mr. Hews is retiring from business altogether.

The *Quiver*, a weekly advertising medium, printed by Messrs. Pole, Outridge, & Co., Brisbane, and hitherto distributed gratis, is now published at one penny. The *Queensland Temperance Herald* is the title of a new monthly magazine, also from the office of Messrs. Pole, Outridge, & Co.

Liberal Employers.—At the last half-yearly chapel of the *Adelaide Register* companionship, the desirability of organising a Provident Society in connexion with the establishment was affirmed, and a committee appointed to draw up rules. The proprietors, Messrs. R. K. Thomas & Co., have evinced their practical sympathy with the object, and have promised the handsome donation of £100 per year.

Copyright Law in Canada.—The Dominion Government declares that it would be inexpedient to change the present Canadian copyright law, as it furnishes means of excluding from the book market all American reprints of the works of British authors which Canadian publishers find it advantageous to reprint and republish in the Dominion, and at the same time it gives the Canadian reading public facility of procuring cheap editions of such books as Canadian publishers do not care to reprint.

South Australia Master Printers' Association. — At a meeting of the newly-formed association, lately held at Adelaide, the rules as previously used were amended and confirmed, and its officers were elected as follows:—President, Mr. R. K. Thomas; vice-presidents, Messrs. Burden and Joseph Vardon; treasurer, Mr. E. Spiller; secretary, Mr. Phillip Samson; committee, Messsrs. D. J. Adcock, W. T. Hall, P. D. Ormiston, G. Scrymgour, and W. Webb. The objects of the association are to promote friendly intercourse among its members, to raise the status of the trades represented (viz., printing in all its branches), and to discuss and take united action on matters affecting their general interests. The rules of the association are almost identical with those of the Master Printers' Association in Victoria.

State of Trade in Australia.—For the following reports concerning the state of the Printing Trade in the Colonies we are indebted to the *Australian Typographical Journal*. Trade in Melbourne has been somewhat dull, the rolls in the various districts giving employment to a few. Prospects are, however, by no means over-bright, and it will be some time before a change may be expected. In Sydney, there were visible symptoms of improvement, owing partly to sundry depa[illegible] or other colonies, where Parliaments are in session. Trade in Adelaide continued dull in all branches, with no immediate prospect of improvement. It was fondly hoped that the re-assembling of Parliament would make things brighter; but it is still a case of "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and the once familiar cry of "All up" is now looked upon as a thing to be dreaded. In Brisbane, a change for the better has taken place in the state of trade. Parliament having assembled work at the Government Printing-office is now in full swing. The jobbing offices also are all well supplied with work. Business in Launceston has recovered its balance after a long period of depression. The session of Parliament having commenced, it is confidently anticipated that a healthy state of affairs will prevail during the next few months.

American Jottings.

The *Mail and Express* of New York appeared lately in a complete new dress and as a double sheet, with an engraving on its first page of two new Hoe lightning presses, which have been just put down at an outlay of 60,000 dollars.

The Greatest Edition.—The *Paper World* says that one special edition of the *Irish World* in 1879, independent of its regular issue, consisted of 1,300,000 copies. Two hundred electrotype plates were cast. The issue, measured, sheet to sheet, 940 miles, and the columns would go twice around the earth. This is believed to have been the largest edition of any paper ever issued.

The Recent Type-setting Match in New York between Joseph McCann of the *Herald* and Ira Somers of the *World*, was won by the former. The measure was twenty-five ems, the type minion, solid, without a paragraph, and the time of the race was three hours. McCann set up 6,350 ems in three hours—325 ems to be deducted for errors—which had never been accomplished before, and had heretofore been thought impossible. Somers set 6,075 ems—300 ems to be deducted for errors—which is no mean figure, considering that he is but twenty-two years old, and that this was his first public performance.

Self-spacing Type.—A case of "self-spacing type" was exhibited at the recent convention of the International Typographical Union. The basis on which the type is constructed is that of 13 ems pica to a line, and for nonpareil the smallest spaces are of such a width that 152 of them will exactly fill a line. The width of every character is regulated with reference to this division as a unit, so that, for instance, the lower case "a" is four units wide, the letter "e" three units, and so on throughout the alphabet. It is evident that it would be impossible to combine characters and spaces of the type based on this division that would not fill a line of 13 ems pica either exactly or with a certain number of exact units too little, which could be remedied by a space or two of the required number of units in width, leaving every line of a true uniformity in width. Where nonpareil is divided into 152 units, minion is divided into 136, brevier into 128, bourgeois into 120, long primer into 112, small pica into 104, and pica into 96. All these numbers have a common divisor with 152, and hence may be set to the same measure. Apart from the evenness in work gained by the self-spacing type, it is asserted that it can be set up 33⅓ per cent. quicker than common type, and as 28 of the most common lower-case characters are of the same size, they can be substituted for one another in correcting proofs without changing a space. There are but eight widths of type in the case, whereas in ordinary founts there are about 190.

General Grant's Memoirs.—The first edition of the first volume of General Grant's military memoirs is now in the hands of the printers and bookbinders, and will number 150,000 copies. Each volume will contain 586 pages. The styles of binding will be about as follow:—In cloth, 120,000 copies; in sheepskin, 16,000; in half-morocco, 9,000; and in full morocco, 5,000 copies. The size of the volume will be octavo, and the morocco edition will be full gilt backs and full gilt antique. The first edition under the contracts is to be completed by December 1. The subscriptions have been so large, that the moment the last page of the first edition is printed, the printers will set to work on a second edition of the same number of copies. The publishers, Messrs. Webster, asked for bids of the best binderies, and the bids of Thomas Russell, of J. F. Tapley & Co., and of G. W. Alexander have been accepted; each house to bind a third of the edition. Each third is expected to furnish work for three hundred people for two months. Three hundred thousand sets of two volumes each have been ordered four months before the delivery of the first volume. Mr. Webster has been in England, and on the Continent, to arrange for the issue of the book in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, and the copyright for England and the Continent has been secured by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. It is worth mentioning in this connexion that the American publishers have ordered from Cumberland Mills, Me., 100 car-loads, or 1,000 tons, of paper for the book in question. This is said to be the largest single order for book paper ever given in the United States. This paper is being made in Messrs. S. D. Warren & Co.'s mills, under the immediate direction of Mr. John D. Warren.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

The world-famed Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes, at Gotha, celebrated on the 11th ult., the centenary of its existence.

A Munificent Bequest to Employés.—A lately deceased master printer at Augsburg has bequeathed to each of his *employés* the sum of £50.

Disputes on the Apprentice Question have lately been pending in Luxembourg between the master printers and the journeymen. In the result the masters conceded the demands of the men.

Collapse of a Strike.—After a duration of three months, the strike of compositors at Besançon has collapsed. The local master printers have agreed not to employ any of the men who took part in the strike.

Compositors' Strike in Corsica.—At Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, the compositors have struck work, in consequence of the masters having refused to comply with their demands for higher wages, and a reduction in the number of apprentices employed.

The Printers of Norway and Sunday Labour.—The operative printers of Norway have set on foot an agitation against Sunday labour and overtime generally. They have also passed a resolution in favour of the introduction of a normal working day.

New Buildings for the Booksellers' Exchange at Leipsic.—A new building is about to be erected at Leipsic to serve as a booksellers' exchange. The site for the purpose has been presented by the Civic authorities, and the new building which will be on a large scale, is to cost £45,000.

The Number of Printing Offices in Hungary is, according to recently compiled data, 287. They give employment to 1,393 journeymen and 806 apprentice compositors, and 257 journeymen and 138 apprentice printers. The number of presses in use is—steam, 378; hand, 171; and treadle, 87.

Generous Employers.—Herren Velhagen & Klasing, printers and publishers, of Bielefeld, have lately celebrated the fifty years' existence of their firm. They have signalised the occasion by presenting their *employés* with a sum of £2,500, for the purpose of establishing a widow and orphan fund in connexion with their office.

We have received a further number of the *Typographische Mitteilungen*, issued by Herren Schelter & Giesecke, of Leipsic, in which are figured a number of novelties in types, borders, &c., lately introduced by them. Messrs. J. M. Powell & Son, of Ludgate-hill, are the sole agents for the United Kingdom of this firm of type-founders.

During the recent sittings of the Telegraph Conference at Berlin, the Government Printing Office organised a day and a night shift, in order to be able to print reports of each day's proceedings, which had always to be ready for the next day's sitting. Twenty-four compositors, sixteen bookbinders, and a number of other attendants, were thus employed every night during the continuance of the conference. It has been ascertained that, altogether, 9,400 hours overtime were worked during the period in question.

A very interesting souvenir of the International Inventions Exhibition has been issued by Herr C. G. Röder, engraver and printer of music, of Leipsic, in the form of a pamphlet, with the title, "The Twelve Months of the Year," containing a dozen pianoforte pieces—one for each month—composed by Theodore Kirchner. The pieces are marked by great variety in treatment. To each month a pretty coloured drawing is given, the designs being composed of chubby children, birds, and flowers, and have reference to the season.

Bi-Centenary of a Printing Office.—On the 26th ult., the firm of R. Schultz & Co. (Berger-Levrault's successors), of Strasburg, celebrated the bi-centenary of its existence with due festivities; the whole of the staff, numbering 300 persons, being present. In the course of the proceedings, Herr R. Schultz, the head of the firm, made a suitable speech, in the course of which he alluded to the many political storms through which the business had passed during the two centuries of its existence, and acknowledged that the prosperity of the house was, next to God, due to the loyal co-operation of his fellow-workers present on that occasion. Other speeches followed, and subsequently Herr Schultz was presented, with a beautiful album containing photographs of all the *employés*.

The German Newspaper Press.—Under the title of "Die deutsche Presse," an excellently compiled directory of newspapers and periodicals published in the German Empire has been issued by Herr Robert Hupfer, of Forbach, in Alsace-Lorraine. Under each entry are given particulars as to the name of the editor, publisher, subscription price, date and place of publication, and the respective advertisement charges, as well as the year in which the paper was established. The whole has been compiled with exceptional care and painstaking labour. The work is issued in two small octavo volumes, one being devoted to political and official newspapers (the political tendency of each paper being indicated), and the other to periodical publications.

New Journals & Press Changes.

A new Liberal morning journal, the *Newcastle Daily Leader*, commenced its career in Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 28th ult. The conductor is Mr. James Annand, late editor of the *Shields Daily Gazette*, and he is assisted, in the capacity of chief leader-writer, &c., by Mr. Jesse Quail, F.S.S., late editor of the *Stockton Herald*, and leader-writer of the *North Eastern Daily Gazette*. A fine pile of new offices has been built for the *Daily Leader* in the centre of Newcastle, and the various appointments have been carried out on a scale of liberality which evinces great enterprise on the part of the proprietary.

The *Blackfriars Magazine* is the title of a new sixpenny monthly, started by a number of the gentlemen employed in the Post Office Savings Bank Department. The first number consists of forty-eight pages, demy octavo, stitched in a coloured wrapper. The magazine is creditably printed; having regard to which fact, it is surprising that no imprint is given.

A penny weekly has been started under the title of *Society Bits*. It professes to give the "cream of the contents of all the sixpenny society journals." What about the morality of such a programme? This latest addition to scissors-and-paste journalism is printed and published at 6, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

The *Civil Service Aspirant* is the title of a weekly journal published by Messrs. Tildesley, Grassie, & Abernethy, Edinburgh, at the price of three-halfpence.

The *Novel Reader* is the title of a new penny weekly, consisting of thirty-two pages octavo, stitched in a wrapper. It is published by Mr. R. Cartwright, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

A new journalistic venture, under the title, *Religious Opinion*, has appeared. Its contents consist mainly of cuttings from other journals. The price is one penny.

The title of the new illustrated Conservative paper for Scotland, alluded to in our last issue, is the *Scottish People*.

On Saturday, the 24th inst., will appear the first number of the *Reformer*, a weekly temperance and family newspaper, with which is incorporated the *Social Reformer*, established 1866. It will be the organ of the Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, and is to have a guaranteed circulation of 5,000 copies weekly. Mr. H. Jeffs, late of Wolverhampton, will be the editor, and Mr. A. Arthur Reade, late of Manchester, will be the manager. The publishing office is at 112, Bath-street, Glasgow.

A new Conservative paper is to appear at an early date, under the title of the *Hull Daily Mail*.

The *Weekly Times* has been enlarged, and now consists of 64 columns. The *Weekly Echo* has been incorporated with the *Weekly Times*.

The *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* has been enlarged from eight to sixteen pages, and an *Evening Chronicle* is announced for next month. The *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* has also appeared in a new form—as an eight-page newspaper, with a literary supplement of the same size.

The *Pudsey and Stanningley News* has been enlarged to thirty-two long columns. It is published at the price of one halfpenny by Mr. Thos. Stillings, Pudsey.

The *Engineering Review* has added to its title the words *Manchester Shipping Canal Journal*, as it intends to popularise both the commercial and engineering features of that project.

Every Boy's Magazine is now entering upon the twenty-fifth year of its existence. During the whole of that period it has been under the sole editorship of the projector, Mr. Edmund Routledge, who proposes to celebrate the twenty-fifth birthday of the magazine by presenting to each annual subscriber a pocket-knife.

The *Surrey Advertiser* has reduced its price from three-halfpence to one penny.

At the end of the present month the *Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette* will complete its twenty-one years' existence, which event will be signalised by the reduction of the price of the paper from twopence to one penny.

The *Christian Treasury* has been transferred to a new proprietary, and is now published by Mr. E. W. Allen, 4, Ave Maria-lane.

Good Goods, described as a "sarcastic topical" journal, has been purchased by Miss Florence Marryat.

Messrs. Trubner & Co. contradict the statement which has been made that the *Westminster Review* is about to be transferred to other publishers.

Messrs. Sampson & Davey, of Croydon, the proprietors of the *Croydon Review*, are offering a prize of two guineas for an original local or general tale for publication in their Christian number.

Trade Changes.

Mr. Max Krause, artistic stationer, has taken warerooms at 4, Paternoster-square.

Mr. E. Rummens, engraver, of 94, Leadenhall-street, has added 46, Leadenhall-street to his former premises.

Messrs. Mabie, Todd, & Bard, manufacturers of caligraphic pens, have removed from No. 41 to No. 93, Cheapside.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have removed their London office from Henrietta-street, to 27, King William-street, Strand.

Messrs. Woodrow & Co., stationers, &c., of Finsbury-pavement, and Peckham-rye, have opened a branch established at 18, Coleman-street.

Messrs. Gascoine & Son, lithographic printers, of Nottingham, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. G. Gascoine.

Messrs. Symington, Son, & Wilkinson, printers, &c., of Leeds, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. J. Symington.

Messrs. Bristoll & Roberts, lithographers, of 49, Finsbury-pavement, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. C. F. Bristoll.

Messrs. Johnson Bros., manufacturers of stationers' sundries, of George-street, Parade, Birmingham, and Warwick-square, London, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. J. Johnson.

Messrs. Scott & Hood, printers and stationers, of Town-buildings, Beith, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. J. E. Hood in his own name.

Messrs. Dunn & Liddell, bookbinders and paper-rulers, of 57, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. James Dunn.

Messrs. J. B. Goodinge & Sons, printers and stationers, of 16, Aldersgate-street, and 119, High Holborn, having dissolved partnership, the business will be continued by Mr. J. W. Goodinge.

Messrs. G. H. Graham & Sons, music printers and publishers, of 50, Gabriel's-hill, Maidstone, have purchased the old established business of Messrs. Shepherd & Kilner, music publishers, of 16, Southampton-street, Strand.

Messrs. Gilmour, Couper, & Co., printers, of 85, Maxwell-steet, Glasgow, have dissolved partnership as regards Mr. Gilbert Couper. The business will be continued by Messrs. W. Gilmour and J. Carmichael, under the title of Gilmour & Carmichael.

Messrs. Hawkins, Curling, & Lake, printers, trading under the title of W. H. Hawkins, at 7, Suffolk-lane, and Love-lane, Southwark, having dissolved partnership, all debts will be received and discharged respectively by Mr. Charles Lake, of 7, Suffolk-lane.

Mr. G. W. Sussner, pencil manufacturer, of 12A, Long-lane, informs us that he has entered with Mr. Ernst H. Schmidt (late of 12, Moorfields), into partnership, Mr. L. Knapp, of 2, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, having relinquished Mr. Sussner's agency, Mr. Schmidt will personally manage the London House at the above address.

The bookselling and stationery business carried on for a quarter of a century by the late Mr. W. Caen, High-street, Marlborough, has been purchased by Mrs. Susan Jarvis, a sister of Miss Lucy and of Mr. R. A. Lucy, printers and stationers of the same town. The transfer was effected and the valuation made on behalf of both parties by Mr. A. M. Burghes.

Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. have admitted into partnership Mr. Francis Lowrey, M.A. (Oxon), of the Inner Temple, whose name, together with that of Mr. Charles Cochrane Le Bas (who has been a member of the firm for some years past) will appear in the full style of the firm, which is Swan Sonnenschein, Le Bas, & Lowrey. We understand that their usual designation, however, will for ordinary puposes be maintained as Swan Sonnenschein & Co.

Letters Patent.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following:—

5,845. Conquest, W. A communication from R. Hoe & Co., United States. Improved machinery for cutting printed webs of paper into sheets, and forwarding, and folding the same. May 12, 1885.

5,846. Conquest, W. A communication from R. Hoe & Co., United States. Machines for grinding and polishing sheet metal of any desired length with self-acting longitudinal and lateral movement of the sheet-metal. May 9, 1885.

6,359. Le Moussu, B. C., London. An improved process for producing plates for surface printing. May 23, 1885.

12,468. Boult, A. J. A communication from L. S. Burridge and N. R. Marshmann of the United States. Type-writers. Sept 16, 1884.

12,566. Mitscherlich A. Improvements in sizing of paper. September 18, 1884.

12,953. Davies, W. H. A communication from G. B. Scott of the United States. Printing telegraphs. September 29, 1884.

13,116. Evans, E. P., and Sanday, T. A new process for producing incised patterns or designs on copper or other metallic plates for printing from. October 3, 1884.

13,256. Lake, H. H. A communication from W. J. Foley, of the United States. Manufacture of paper and in machinery or apparatus therefor. October 6, 1884.

13,455. Colton, E. G. A communication from C. M. Schmidt, of Berlin. Method of producing "water lines" or "water marks" on paper. October 11, 1884.

14,092. Smith, T. W., and Gamblen, C. J. Apparatus for supporting and securing stereotype and other plates in position for printing from. October 24, 1885.

2,722. Abel, C. D. A communication from the Patent Papier-Fabrik zu Penig, of Germany. An improved manufacture of safety paper for cheques and similar purposes. February 28, 1885.

4,667. Clark, A. M. A communication from S. S. Burt, and A. B, Wood, of the United States. Type-writers. April 15, 1885.

5,629. Seggie, A. H. Machines for grinding, polishing, graining, and otherwise preparing stones and printing surfaces. May 7, 1885,

5,823. Boult, A. J. A communication from O. Mergenthaler, of the United States. Machines for producing type bars, and matrices for type bars, and surfaces for letter-press printing. May 12, 1885.

7,044. Lake, H. H. A communication from C. B. Cottrell, of the United States. Sheet delivery apparatus for printing machines. June 9, 1885.

7,417. Fischer, C. G. Apparatus for facilitating the setting of types by hand. June 18, 1885.

Specifications Published during the Month.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

12,193. Knowles, C. W. Preparing sulphate of lime for use in paper-making, &c. ..... 4d.
12,784. Wicks, F. Manufacturing type, &c. ..... 10d.
13,505. Mayne, J. Printing-presses ..... 1s. 2d.
13,952. Jones, C. Maintaining a supply of boiling water, &c. ... 6d.
14,020. White, W. G. Colour printing, &c. ..... 4d.
14,185. Palmer, T. N. Inking attachments for printing presses 8d.
14,193. Greaves, W. Lithographic and letterpress printing-machines ..... 6d.
14,248. Toulman, G., and Bond, W. Printing from flat type or stereotype both sides of the paper supplied from a continuous web or roll ..... 6d.
14,859. Vessier, H., and Wilbaux, A. Cold process for the manufacture of paper pulps, &c. ..... 6d.
14,876. Grafton, A. Printing in colours ..... 6d.
14,885. Sawyer, J. R. Obtaining photographic printing surfaces 4d.
15,246. Smith, T. W., and Clutson, R. J. Casting of metal type 6d.

1885.

6,640. Clark, A. M. Printing-machines ..... 6d.
7,635. Reddie, A. W. L. Setting type ..... 1s. 10d.
8,278. Justice, P. M. Plate printing-presses, &c. ..... 6d.
8,457. Boult, A. J. Justifying matrices, &c., when composing in lines 6d.
8,616. Black, F. X. Pulp screening machinery ..... 4d.
8,685. Cornett, J. P. Hydraulic pulp edge trimmer for paper-making machines ..... 4d.
8,812. Pitt, S. Synchronous multiplex printing telegraphy ..... 6d.

Second Editions.

1849.

12,715. Rose, A. F. Printing-machines ..... 8d.

1853.

1,845. Green, J. Printing-machinery ..... 2d.

Printing and other Companies.

FIVE new Companies connected with the Paper and Printing Trades have been floated since our September list was compiled. With a single exception, they are all noteworthy for the smallness of their nominal capital. One company goes, indeed, so far as to intend to print and publish a newspaper on a share capital of £350! One is curious to watch the development of such a concern. The aggregate nominal capital of the five new companies is £28,350. During the first nine months of the year there have been altogether floated fifty-five new Companies connected with the Printing Trades, with a nominal capital of £1,256,050.

Facsimile Engraving Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 30th ult., with a capital of £20,000 in £1 shares, to purchase and extend the business of photo-lithography and photo-zincography, carried on by Mr. Eustace Russell Davis, at 61, 62, and 63, Cowcross-street, and for such purpose to adopt an agreement of the 9th (unregistered), between Mr. R. Davis and Mr. George Allbeury on behalf of the company. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are:—R. Biggenden, farmer, East Peckham, Kent; R. Alliston, hair-merchant, 422, Strand; E. Wood, clerk, Church-road, Homerton; A. Hart, deputy-registrar of marriages, 6, Bow-street; J. A. Goodenough, professor of elocution, 38, Coleman-road, Camberwell; F. A. Polgeran, glass-manufacturer's agent, 85, Kennington-road; and E. Allbeury, lithographer, George-lane, Lewisham.

Irish Publishing and Printing Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 7th inst., with a capital of £4,000, in 10s. shares, to carry on business as newspaper and general printers, publishers, stationers, advertising agents, &c. The subscribers, who, with one exception, are all of Liverpool, and have each taken five shares, are:—W. O'Malley, schoolmaster, 49, Jermyn-street; T. O'Neill, commercial traveller, 137, Field-street; J. H. Holmes, printer, 40, Mill-road; W. H. Lalor, bookkeeper, 79, Berkeley-street; T. J. Dempsey, farmer, Liscard, Cheshire; T. Corry, upholsterer, 474, Scotland-road; and J. Flynn, printer, &c., Strand-road, Bootle. The number of directors is to be five; qualification, the holding of five shares.

"Darwen Post" Newspaper Company (Limited).—This company was registered the 28th ult., with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares, to print and publish the *Darwen Post*. The subscribers, all of Darwen, are:—Rev. P. Graham, clerk in holy orders, 150 shares; Rev. C. Greenway, clerk in holy orders, 100; W. B. Ranken, 100; W. B. Huntington, paper-stainer, 150; J. H. Wraith, surgeon, 25; W. Walmsley, cotton-manufacturer, 50; and J. Hacking, pattern-maker, 5. The number of directors is not to be less than five, nor more than nine.

North Lonsdale Mirror Company (Limited).—This company proposes to purchase the goodwill of the proprietor of a newspaper called the *Ulverston Mirror and Furness Reflector*. It was registered on the 1st inst., with a capital of £2,000, in £1 shares. The subscribers are:—J. Ashworth, farmer, Dalton-in-Furness, 50 shares; R. Pearson, accountant, Ulverston, 50; R. Blake, printer, Dalton, 25; J. S. Robinson, auctioneer, Dalton, 1; J. Collinson, manager of powder works, Ulverston, 10; W. Harrison, confectioner, Ulverston, 20; and H. Riley, draper, Ulverston, 3. Registered without special articles.

Hampstead Newspaper and General Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).—This company proposes to print and publish a local newspaper to circulate in the parish of St. John, Hampstead and surrounding districts, and also to carry on business as general printers and publishers. It was registered on the 29th ult., with a capital of £350, in £1 shares. The subscribers are:—J. W. Fenn, outfitter, 23, High-street, Hampstead, 3 shares; H. Wakeford, draper, 26, High-street, Hampstead, 20; E. R. Southby, 101, South Hill Park, Hampstead, 5; C. Braithwaite, 23, Devonshire-hill, Hampstead, 5; W. H. Watts, builder, Green-hill-road, Hampstead, 3; W. Nash, 14, Harley-road, South Hampstead, 5; and S. Hillman, 32, Ainger-road, South Hampstead, 3. The number of directors is to be seven; the subscribers are the first; the company in general meeting will determine remuneration. Mr. S. Hillman is appointed manager.

PICTORIAL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED).—A dividend of 1s. in the pound, making with previous dividends 17s. 6d. in the pound, has been declared to the unsecured creditors of this company, in liquidation, whose claims amount to £29,000. The dividend is payable at 37, Walbrook.

MENDIP PAPER MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—All claims against this company must be sent in by the 24th inst. to Mr. R. Mackay, at the offices of the company, at Wookey, near Wells, Somerset.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

GODWIN, WHELDON, & Co., printers, Upper Thames-street.
GRIFFITHS & BELL, printers, Newport, Monmouth.
MORRISON, W., & SONS, printers and stationers, Leadenhall-street, City.
PAINE, E. & L., stationers, Anerley-rd., Anerley, Surrey.
RAMSEY, W. J., & G. W. FOOTE, printers and publishers, under the style of the PROGRESSIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Clerkenwell-green and Stonecutter-street, City.

BILLS OF SALE RECENTLY FILED.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

BELSHAM, G., printer, 469, Bethnal Green-rd., to D. Hammond. Sept. 14. £60
BROWN, S., printer and stationer, 7, Northgate, and 25, North-parade, Bradford, to J. Haywood. Sept. 12 ..... £75 (abs. sale)
COMMERFORD, N. W., printer and wholesale stationer, 35, Clapton-sq., Lower Clapton, and City, to Consolidated Credit Corporation. Sept. 16. £65
COOPER, A. C., printer and stationer, 359, Upland-rd., Lordship-lane, Dulwich, and City, to Consolidated Credit Corporation. Sept. 16, £85
COPLESTON, S. W., printer, 6, Market-st., Brighton, to W. J. Williams. Sept. 8 ..... £54
DIXON, D., printer and stationer, Excelsior Printing Works, 139, South-st., Greenwich, to C. Cooper. Oct. 2 ..... £100
EWENS, A. R., printer, Dorset House, Kensal-green, and 6, Desborough-pl., Harrow-rd., to A. Lane. Sept. 26. (Of printing-machinery, plant, type, &c.) £430
GARDNER, W. F., late advertising-agent, 16, Ringstead-rd., Catford, Kent, to W. H. Gardner. Sept. 10 ..... £206 (abs. sale)
GASTRICK, J., printer and stationer, Bridge-rd., Llanfeltrod, Glamorganshire, to J. Evans. Sept. 16 ..... £57
HINNINGS, F. W., printer and stationer, Stimcombe-st., Manchester, to W. Parry. Oct. 3 ..... £144
MINISTER, E. W., publisher, 8, Argyll-pl., Regent-st., and Thornton Lodge, Pope's-gr., Twickenham, to Real and Personal Advance Company. Sept. 24 ..... £150
OPPENHEIM, J. H., lithographer and draughtsman, 17, De Beauvoir-sq., Kingsland, to W. Hollingsworth. Sept. 8 ..... £65
RAMSEY, W. J., printer and publisher, 12, Brownlow-rd., Dalston, trading as THE PROGRESSIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY, at 28, Stonecutter-st., Farringdon-st., City, and as FOOTE & RAMSEY, at 14, Clerkenwell-green, to J. Collis. Sept. 17 ..... £290
SMITH, T. W., bookbinder, 51, Montague-rd., Dalston, to H. Drewett. Sept. 29 ..... £35
TWISS, T., law stationer, 338, Witton-rd., Aston-juxta-Birmingham, to H. Howard. Oct. 3 ..... £35

RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION OF BILL OF SALE.

TIPPER, G. (by trustee), stationer, 17, Grummant-rd., Peckham, to W. J. Phillips. Orig. B.S. filed, Jan. 21, 1880; re-registered, Sept. 9, 1885; amount, £131 (abs. sale). (Re-registered by order on terms.)

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

CHAPPELL, F. W., printer and stationer, Alpha-pl., Southville, 19, Redcliff-st., and 1, 2, and 3, Thomas-lane, Bristol. Oct. 3. Exam., C.C., Bristol, Oct. 30, at 12.
EDWARDS, C. F., bookseller, 11, Rosehill-ter., and 4, Wind-st., both Swansea. Oct. 2. Exam., C.C., Swansea, Oct. 15. Adjudicated, Oct. 2.
HALL, W. D., paper-manufacturer, Diggle Paper Mills, Diggle, Saddleworth. Sept. 11. Adjudicated, Sept. 26.
HUNTLEY, T., printer, 7, Laura-st., and 18, Nile-st., Sunderland. Sept. 15. Exam., C.C., Sunderland, Oct. 15.

COMPOSITION SANCTIONED BY COURT.

KIRTLEY, G. C., stationer, lithographer, and printer, Stockton-on-Tees August 18. Composition of 11s., payable by five equal instalments at 3, 6, 9, 12, and 15 months. J. Wilson, 36, North Frederick-st., Glasgow, A. Campbell, 21, Wellclose-pl., Leeds, and J. Browning, 5, Oak villas, Hobb Moor-lane, Birmingham, appointed trustees.

DIVIDENDS.

CLAREMONT, E. McD. S., printer, trading as EDWARD CLARKE, Settle, Yorkshire. Composition of 2s. 6d., Oct. 15, at 33, King-st., Cheapside, London.
STANSFIELD, W. H., printer, Ripponden, near Halifax. Dividend of 2s. 8⅜d., at 5, Southgate, Halifax.
TAYLOR, W., printer and stationer, Bridlington and Bridlington-quay. Dividend of 3s., Oct. 5, at the official receiver's, Scarborough.
WAITT, A. J., stationer, New Basinghall-st., and Anerley-rd., Anerley, First and final dividend of 2½d., between 10 and 12, at 4, Bridewell-pl., New Bridge-street.
WALKER, J., printer, Pow-st., Workington. Dividend of 5s. 2⅛d., at the official receiver's, Whitehaven.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

GRAHAM, M., bookbinder, Royal Exchange-sq., Glasgow. Equalising, second and final, at A. C. Rutherford's, 145, Queen-st., Glasgow, August 28.

DISCHARGE GRANTED AND BANKRUPTCY CLOSED.

CULVERWELL, H. (Bkt.), bookbinder and leather goods manufacturer, trading as CULVERWELL & Co., 31, Fleet-lane. Discharge granted July 22.

PETITION PRESENTED FOR CESSIO, &C.

JACKSON, H. C., fancy stationer, 64, Leith-st., Edinburgh. Exam., Sheriff Court House, Edinburgh, Oct. 26, at 2. Agent, John W. Deas, solicitor, 8, Castle-st., Edinburgh.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Re E. M. S. CLAREMONT.—At the London Bankruptcy Court, on the 29th ult., an application was made to Mr. Registrar Pepys, to confirm a scheme of arrangement agreed to by the creditors of this bankrupt. It will be remembered that proceedings were commenced in the Bradford County Court against the debtor by three Settle creditors, he then carrying on business at that place as a bookseller and printer. His liabilities were returned at £15,900, of which a very large amount was due to creditors in Leeds, Bradford, and Manchester. The assets, returned at £3,900, realised, after payment of certain expenses, £1,690. The creditors, at the first meeting, resolved to wind up in bankruptcy, and to appoint Mr. J. J. Deller, accountant, King-street, E.C., trustee of the estate, the proceedings being transferred to London. At a meeting subsequently held, the creditors resolved to accept a proposal made by the bankrupt to add to the assets until there was sufficient to pay the creditors 2s. 6d. in the pound, the same to be payable within three days of the confirmation of the bankruptcy being annulled. Mr. Aldridge, the official solicitor, in making the present application, stated that the report of the official receiver was to the effect that the proofs admitted to the present time amounted to £15,506. 2s. 10d., the total debts being £15,872, and that the sum required to pay the composition was £1,945. 15s. 4d. Having regard to the value of the assets, the composition appeared to be reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors; that the bankrupt admitted at his public examination that the business at Settle was purchased by the debtor in September, 1883, with borrowed money, he being insolvent at the time, and had consequently opened the business and continued to trade knowing himself to be insolvent, and that the business was carried on under the name of Edward Clarke. No misdemeanour had been committed under the Bankruptcy Act. Mr. Poole said he appeared on behalf of Mr. Deller, the trustee, but he was desirous of addressing a few words to the Court himself. Mr. Deller stated that the whole of the estate had been realised under the bankruptcy, and sufficient had been realised to pay a composition of 1s. 8d. in the pound, and the friends had come forward and had provided a sufficient sum to pay a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound, together with costs, charges, and expenses. The scheme was confirmed by creditors representing £13,000, but as an actual fact it was a unanimous resolution. With regard to the bankrupt having traded in Settle, knowing himself to be insolvent, the debts owing there amounted to £150 only. The total indebtedness had been incurred years before in connexion with the Court Theatre. His Honour ordered the scheme to be confirmed.

Re G. E. HALLEY.—In the London Bankruptcy Court, on the 29th ult., a sitting for the public examination of George Edmund Halley was held. The debtor is described as of 31, Bouverie-street, and of 13A, Salisbury-square, both in the City of London. A receiving order was made upon the petition of Messrs. Cooke & Halsted, creditors. The debtor had absconded, and was adjudicated bankrupt on August 17. It will be remembered that the debtor was proprietor of the *Household Journal* and the *Golden Argosy*, in connexion with which journals the public were said to have been defrauded of many thousands of pounds by means of bogus prizes. The examination was adjourned *sine die*.

Re T. HUNTLEY.—A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Thomas Huntley, printer, Nile-street, Sunderland, was held in that town on the 2nd inst., the official receiver presiding. The gross liabilities were estimated at £2,858, of which £2,000 are fully secured; and the assets at £894. On behalf of the debtor, 10s. in the pound was offered, to be paid in three instalments. Mr. T. E. Hall, on behalf of a number of creditors, objected, and stated that during the short time Mr. Huntley had been in business he had nothing to pay for rent or machinery, and he had had the best business in the north of England. The debtor had kept no account of his income or expenditure during the past year, and the creditors were in a mist as to his dealings. The balance-sheet showed that the debtor could pay 20s. in the pound, and he (Mr. Hall) did not think they should accept less. Ultimately the meeting was adjourned.

Re Joseph Stead.—This debtor was examined, on the 16th ult., at the York Bankruptcy Court, by the official receiver. He said he was a lithographic printer, carrying on business at 3, Little Stonegate, York. He commenced business twenty years ago with a capital of £100. For ten years he was in partnership with Mr. Newbould, and lost money by that partnership. He then took Mr. Monkhouse in partnership, but that partnership closed in 1874 or 1875. He had lost about £100 by the first and £50 by the second partnership. There were seven bills of exchange in connexion with his estate, amounting to £266, all accepted by a Mr. Myers, of Hull. His assets were furniture, book debts, and pictures, and the bills and claims on other bills. His total liabilities were £2,300. His life was insured for £250, but the policy was in Messrs. Beckett's bank to secure advances. He sold his business in December last to his son for £150. He had seven cottages in Jackson-street, York, but there were two mortgages on them. The cottages were worth £900, the gross annual rental being £59. He also had a house in Margaret-street, Hull, which was letting at £40 a year. The cause of his insolvency was principally owing to Mr. Myers failing to meet the bills he had signed for him. He signed a deed of assignment of his book debts and furniture on July 12, but it was not put in force against him. Mr. Myers owed him on trade transactions about £400, while the amount of the accommodation bills to Myers was £1,950, from which he had received no benefit. The public examination was then closed.

Obituary.

Brooks.—We much regret to announce the sudden death, on the 29th ult., of Mr. Vincent Brooks, the well-known lithographer of Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Mr. Brooks purchased the establishment of Day & Sons (Limited), after the failure of the company in 1867, and has since continued the business under the style of Vincent Brooks, Day, & Son. Mr. Brooks was seized with a stroke of apoplexy while in the counting-house of Messrs. Spalding & Hodge, in Drury-lane. The deceased was in his seventieth year.

Gearing.—Mr. W. W. Gearing, manager for many years to the late Mr. W. H. Cox, 4, Great Queen-street, died lately at his residence in Kilburn. He was well known among the members of the trade for the warm interest he took in the prosperity of the printing-trade charities. The deceased was seventy-six years of age. On the retirement of Mr. Cox from business he settled a handsome pension on Mr. Gearing for his services.

Lightfoot.—Mr. Peter Lightfoot, the eminent line-engraver, died last month at Blurton, near Longton, Staffordshire. Mr. Lightfoot was born at Longton on December 31, 1804, and was early in life apprenticed to a potter's engraver. While still quite young he removed to London, and studied engraving under Mr. J. H. Robinson, the engraver of Mulready's familiar picture "The Wolf and the Lamb." Under the tuition of this able master of the burin, Mr. Lightfoot made rapid progress, and in due time established for himself a reputation which brought him commissions not only from publishers at home, but from various parts of the Continent. Among the finest examples of Mr. Lightfoot's skill are "Sabrina," and "Jephtha's Daughter" (both commissions from the Art Union), "The Duchess of Devonshire," and "The Armourer," by Erskine Nicol. His pupils included Mr. Wildblood, Mr. Thomas Vernon, and Mr. H. Bourne, all natives of the Potteries, and all more or less distinguished.

M'Ninch.—We have to announce the death, at the comparativefy early age of 41, of Mr. J. W. M'Ninch, of Newtownards. The deceased in early life intended to join the ministry, and with that object entered college. He did not, however, complete his course, taking to Press work before he was far advanced. He was looked upon as the father of the reportorial Press of Belfast.

Robinson.—We regret to announce the death, at his residence, Stoke Bishop, of Mr. E. S. Robinson, one of the leading printers and stationers of Bristol. The funeral of the deceased was attended by the Mayor and the High Sheriff of Bristol, together with representatives from the Town Council and the bench of magistrates (of which Mr. Robinson was a member), the principals of all the public offices and members of political associations. The deceased was sixty-eight years of age.

Taylor.—Mr. Joseph Patrick Taylor, for many years manager of, and partner, in the firm of Messrs. Clay & Sons, printers, of Bread-street-hill, died on the 26th ult. Mr. Taylor had retired from active service only a few months ago.

Walford.—We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. Cornelius Walford, which took place at his residence in Belsize Park-gardens, South Hampstead, after an illness of many months' duration, on the 28th ult. The eldest son of the late Mr. Cornelius Walford, of Witham, near Chelmsford, Essex, he came of a family long connected with that county. He was brought up to the legal profession, and served his articles in the office of Messrs. Pattisson, of Witham, where he was extensively engaged in the management of landed property. While still a youth he organised a local building society, which became the model and parent of other similar associations in the Eastern counties. He also acted as a local insurance agent, and his experience in this business led to his becoming the inspector and organiser of agencies for several insurance companies in London. Somewhat late in life he was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in Michaelmas Term, 1860. He was the author of the "Insurance Cyclopædia," of which he has lived to complete only five volumes, and of the "Insurance Guide and Hand-book," the "Insurance Year-book," of a work on "Fairs," and of a treatise on "The Ancient Guilds of England," which was published in the *Antiquarian Magazine*. Mr. C. Walford was an active member of the Royal Historical Society, of the Typographical Society of London, of the Statistical Society, before which he read many elaborate papers, and of the "Sette of Odd Volumes." He also took a keen interest in stenography, in the practice of which he was himself an expert, and in the possession of books about which his library was almost unrivalled. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Shorthand Society, formed in November, 1881, and now numbering some 170 members. It was partly as representing this Society that he paid a visit to America last year, an account of which he afterwards gave in a couple of lectures before the Shorthand Society and the Shorthand Writers' Association. A few months ago a great work on which Mr. Walford was occupied in conjunction with Dr. Westby Gibson, was suspended on account of Mr. Walford's illness, after a large mass of material had been collected and much writing had been done. This undertaking was, in fact, a dictionary of periodical literature, dealing with every class of newspapers, periodicals, Academy publications, ephemerides, and biographical and bibliographical papers connected therewith—a scheme which was estimated to require from first to last some twelve years' labour for its accomplishment. Mr. Walford was three times married, and has left a family.

Weldon.—The death is announced on the 21st ult., at Rede Hall, Surrey, of Mr. Walter Weldon, the eminent chemical inventor. He was the inventor of the process by which nearly the whole of the chlorine made in the world is now manufactured. Chlorine is the essential constituent of bleaching powder. The first experiments of Mr. Weldon (other than laboratory ones) were made at Walker about 1866. They were abandoned and were resumed at St. Helens, where they were finally carried out. By the invention, instead of a fresh supply of costly manganese ore having to be bought for every fresh supply of chlorine made, perotide of manganese is regenerated, and made to serve over and over again perpetually, except a small percentage mechanically lost. By that process, and by the saving of costly manganese, it has been estimated by an authority, that the Weldon process has saved £700,000 on the quantity of bleaching powder made in Great Britain; and the use of that powder in the paper and calico industries gives point to the remark that was made when Mr. Weldon received the grand medal of the *Société d'Encouragement* that he had "cheapened every sheet of paper and every yard of calico made in the world." Mr. Weldon was born on October 31, 1832.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. Sanders.—Please write us a more explicit query. Do you mean printing on the tin, or printing the labels that are cemented to the tin?

X. Y. Z.—We do not know any one who supplies the materials for photolithography. There is no work in English specially devoted to the subject, but there is a chapter in the "Grammar of Lithography" which may answer your purpose. It can be had, post-free, from our Publishing Office for 5s. 4d.

W. G. M., Cardiff.—There is no more to be done to the stone to "keep the work on it during printing in the machine," than to see that the ink is proportioned to the rate of running. While your rollers are new, you will not get on so satisfactorily as you may when they are well worked in. If you follow the principles laid down for managing the ink, all will come right. Ten thousand runs from a fine transfer is quite possible, with only a moderate amount of etching after "rosining up."

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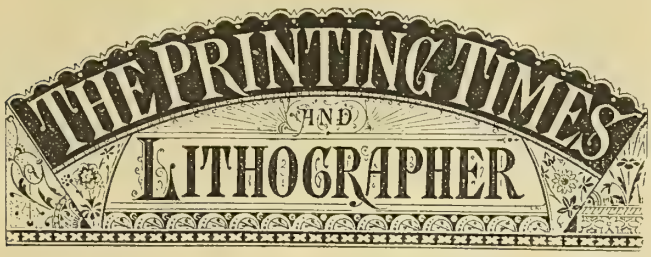
Wyman & Sons—Books, 200, 201, 202, 213	
Zorn, Bahnson & Co.—Lithographic Materials	198

WRAPPER.

American, &c. Agency Co., Patent Numbering Machine	3
Durable Printers' Roller Co.	1
Parsons, Fletcher, & Co.—Printing Ink Makers	4
Spalding & Hodge, Paper Makers	2



Topics of the Month.

TRADE prospects have shown a decided improvement during the past month, and the number of unemployed, in London at least, is considerably less than it was at the same time a twelvemonth ago. The printing of the lists of voters has doubtless contributed materially to keep some offices busy, while the approach of the General Election has also made itself already felt in some quarters. Still, taking these two factors into consideration, and also the near advent of Christmas, which is generally ushered in by greatly-increased literary activity, business is not as brisk as might have been anticipated. However, there can be little doubt that, for the next few weeks, most offices will be busy, and there is some ground for hoping that, the Elections once over, the general trade of the country will somewhat revive, and it goes without saying that any such improvement would benefit the Paper and Printing Trades among others.

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MR. THOMAS CLARK, of the well-known Edinburgh publishing firm, was, on the 6th inst., unanimously elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

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MR. W. S. BAIRD, of the firm of W. & G. Baird, printers and lithographers, and Mr. J. Henderson, one of the proprietors of the *Belfast News-Letter*, have both been appointed to the magistracy of the Borough of Belfast.

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MR. WILLIAM NELSON, of the well-known printing and publishing firm, has been appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh.

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MAJOR VERE WRIGHT, proprietor and editor of the *Home Trade Review and Exchange*, a weekly journal published in Nottingham, has been adopted as the Tory candidate for Hanley.

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MR. WILLIAM BEMROSE, of the firm of Bemrose & Sons, has gone on a four months' tour in India.

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SUPPLEMENTARY to the list of awards in connexion with the Printing exhibits shown at the Inventions Exhibition which was published in these columns in September last, we may mention that, among the awards in the Division of Music which have just been made, are the five following printing firms:—W. Augener & Co., a Gold Medal "for excellence and cheapness in music-printing"; R. Home & Son, Silver Medal for music-printing; Ricordi, Silver Medal for music-printing; G. J. Röder, Leipsic, Gold Medal for excellence in music-printing; and Mr. A. Weir, Silver Medal for type-writer for music.

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THAT most active and genial of supporters of the Printers' Pension Corporation, Mr. W. H. Collingridge, has kindly promised to give £100 to the funds of the above Charity, provided nine other friends will come forward and contribute each an equal amount. We understand, further, that as soon as this sum of £1,000 has been raised, a personal friend of Mr. Collingridge will contribute an equal amount, viz., £1,000 to the Corporation. These exceptionally handsome and generous offers should not fail to stimulate the friends of, and subscribers to, the Trade Charities to increased efforts.

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TENDERS are invited by the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office for the sole agency in England for the sale of Acts of Parliament, Parliamentary Papers, and, with a few specified exceptions, all other Government publications, for ten years from January 1, 1887. Particulars of contract and forms of tender may be obtained at Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate, down to January 30 next, and tenders must be delivered by February 1. The gross value of the sales hitherto effected, exclusive of sums realised by sales of Acts of Parliament, may be roughly stated at £50,000 a year. The successful tenderer will have the option of undertaking or not to act also as agent for the purchase of such books, &c., as the Controller may require for the use of public departments during the currency of the contract, the gross value of which may be roughly estimated at £12,000 a year.

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THE following tenders have been accepted for the supply of books, stationery, &c., for one year, for the Goole School Board:—Messrs. Brown & Sons, Hull, slates 1s. 9d. to 3s. 5d. per dozen, ink 1s. 6d. per gallon, exercise books 17s. per gross (80 pages), foolscap (ruled) 6s. 6d. and 9s. 6d., copybooks 16s. per gross, india rubber 2s. 6d. per lb.; 32½ per cent. off all printed books, maps, &c. Messrs. Gardner & Co., Goole, chalk 8½d. per 100, pens 8½d. per gross, penholders 1s. 1d., slate pencils 2s. 9d. per 1,000, blotting paper 16s. per ream, envelopes 2s. 3d. and 5s. per 1,000, foolscap 11s. 6d., drawing pencils 4s. 2d. per gross.——The following tenders have been submitted for printing in book form 200 copies of the statement of account and list of paupers for the half-year, for the Guardians of Stockport Union:—Thompson & Son, St. Peter's-gate, Stockport, £10. 12s.; Swain & Bearby, King-street East, Stockport, £10. The tender of the last-named firm has been accepted.

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FOLLOWING the example of a number of other firms, the proprietors of the *British Medical Journal* have lately conceded to their compositors a week's holiday during the summer, the uniform rate of pay to both 'stab and piece hands during the holiday week being thirty-six shillings.

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"WHAT is Underpaid Labour?" Under this title Messrs. Unwin Brothers, of the Gresham Press, have printed an eight-page pamphlet giving an account of certain efforts that have lately been made by some of their *employés*, together with the Secretary of the London Society of Compositors, to induce the firm to open their establishment to Society hands. It appears that on the 14th ult. a memorial was received, signed by fifteen members of the staff, asking Messrs. Unwin to bring their office under the rules of the London Society. On the following day a second memorial was submitted, signed by twenty-five *employés*, in which a protest was entered against the "attempt

to upset the existing arrangements, which have worked harmoniously for upwards of thirteen years." It is but fair to add that, whereas the first memorial asking for an alteration of the existing arrangements bore the signature of only one man who had been with the firm for ten years, there were, among the signatories to the "protest" above referred to, nineteen *employés* whose term of service ranged from ten to twenty-three years each.

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SUCH being the tenour of the two memorials submitted to Messrs. Unwin, the firm subsequently had an interview with representative members from both sides, and, after there had been a full discussion of the proposal referred to in the preceding paragraph, the deputation, we are told, were asked "what they would do with regard to the two memorials if placed in our circumstances," and candidly admitted they would make no change. Messrs. Unwin not unnaturally came to the same conclusion, and matters will, therefore, remain as they are.

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QUITE a lively correspondence has been provoked by the announcement in the *Manchester Guardian* of the 6th ult. that "Messrs. Furnival & Co., of Reddish, have been awarded the Gold Medal at the International Inventions Exhibition, London, for their Gill's patent hot-rolling machine, Express self-clamp guillotine cutting machine, and general exhibit of letterpress and gripper platen printing machines." This statement was taken exception to by Mr. W. H. S. Watts, a solicitor acting on behalf of Mr. James Salmon, who in a letter that appeared on the 8th urged that the award had been made "for Gill's hot or cold rolling machine and for their general exhibit of cutting and printing machines." This elicited a reply from Messrs. Furnival, who, in a letter dated October 12, quote the exact wording of the revised award communicated to them by the secretary of the jury commission as follows: "In further answer to your letter of August 24, I am now instructed by the Jury Commission to say that they will with pleasure alter the terms of the awards to you by adding the words, 'And for their general exhibit of printing and cutting machines,' as they are informed that this will better express the original intention of the Jury than the terms of the award as they now stand." Messrs. Furnival added that, to confirm their position, they have had an interview with the Secretary of the Jury Commission, and laid the matter fully before him, and, to quote their own words, "he informs us that the statements published by Mr. Salmon in your columns are incorrect, and that we are quite justified in putting the case as we have done. He also added that the idea of the Jury was that, although they could not give us a gold medal for each machine, yet they were all worthy of one, and therefore they awarded one to include the whole exhibit." This rejoinder was followed by a second letter from Mr. Watts, which appeared in the *Guardian* on the 17th ult., and in it he maintains his original position. Animated as the discussion has been, it would thus seem to have thrown but little additional light upon the actual issue on which both parties were at variance.

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UNDER the head of "Correspondence," on another page of the present issue, we print a letter from a master printer raising certain questions apropos of the information given on page 206 of our October number in connexion with the law bearing upon Parliamentary Elections so far as it affects printers. As regards the case put by our correspondent, of a candidate having no agent, we may mention that the law provides that "on or before the day of nomination at an election a person shall be named by or on behalf of each candidate as his agent for such election. A candidate may name himself as election agent, and thereupon shall, so far as circumstances admit, be subject to the provisions of this Act, both as a candidate and as an election agent." There will, doubtless, be very few, if any, candidates who will act as their own agents, so that little difficulty will be experienced on this head. A safeguard as to the identity of the agent is provided by another clause which enacts that "on or before the day of nomination the name and address of the election agent of each candidate shall be declared in writing by the candidate or some other person on his behalf to the returning officer"; and then follows the most important proviso, that "the returning officer shall forthwith give public notice of the name and address of every election agent so declared." Although a candidate need not under this section appoint his election agent until the day of nomination, it is not likely that he will delay doing so until then, since he would, doubtless, have to make some payments before that day, and under another section of the Act any payments made otherwise than through his agent would constitute an "illegal practice." This seems to dispose of the first question raised in the letter under notice.

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SEEING that a large proportion of the candidates now in the field for Parliamentary honours must needs be unsuccessful, Mr. Wilkes pertinently asks, How the non-success of such candidates will affect printers and others who may have executed work for them? The Corrupt Practices Act makes, happily, no distinction between the two classes of candidates, and the word "candidate" is defined as meaning "any person elected to serve in Parliament at such election, *and any person who is nominated as a candidate at such election, or is declared by himself or by others to be a candidate*, on or after the day of the issue of the writ for such election, or after the dissolution, or vacancy, in consequence of which such writ has been issued." There is, however, a saving clause which somewhat modifies this definition, and of which our readers will do well to take account. It is as follows:—"Provided that where a person has been nominated as a candidate, or declared to be a candidate by others, then, if he was so nominated or declared without his consent, nothing in this Act shall be construed to impose any liability on such person unless he has afterwards given his consent to such nomination or declaration, or has been elected." From the foregoing it will be seen that the claims of tradesmen supplying goods to, or executing work for, a candidate, will be in no way affected by his want of success at the Election.

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FINALLY, Mr. Wilkes asks, How can a printer prove that his statement of account has been received, in case an unsuccessful candidate were to allege that it had not come to hand? From what has been said in the preceding paragraph, it will be seen that the election agent alone is authorised to receive and pay accounts, and we presume that, where a doubt is entertained as to the *bona fides* of the agent, the registration of the letter containing statement of account would afford the necessary safeguard. Apart from this, however, the claim would not be barred, as our correspondent fears, for it is especially provided that "if the election agent in the case of any claim sent in to him, within the time limited by this Act, disputes it, or refuses or fails to pay it within the said period of twenty-eight days, such claim shall be deemed to be a disputed claim." The claimant may, if he thinks fit, bring an action for a disputed claim in a competent Court, and any sum paid by the candidate or his agent, in pursuance of the judgment or order of such Court, shall be deemed to be paid within the time limited by the Act. We may add that the term "competent Court" would include both a County Court and the High Court of Justice. There is a further provision bearing upon this point embodied in another section of the Act, where it says that, on cause shown to the satisfaction of the High Court of Justice, such Court, on application by the claimant, may give leave for the payment of any claim for expenses, "although sent in after the time mentioned for sending in claims, or although the same was sent in to the candidate and not to the election agent." A perusal of the provisions of the law, as given on page 206 of our October issue, together with the above further explanations, will amply demonstrate that the Election law, as it now stands, although it limits on the one hand the expenditure to be incurred, is well qualified to benefit printers, stationers, and others, in securing them prompt payment for work done in connexion with Parliamentary Elections.

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MESSRS. A. B. FLEMING & CO. (LIMITED), of Edinburgh and London, have issued a new specimen-book showing the colours of their various letterpress inks. To speak of the quality of these inks is altogether superfluous, as they have already acquired a well-deserved world-wide reputation, and the specimen impressions now before us fully attest their depth and

fulness of colour, and their good covering capacity. The inks here illustrated, if we may use that term, range in price from sixpence to seventy shillings a pound. A copy of this specimen-book would prove of great service for reference purposes in every printing-office. Messrs. Fleming & Co. have also lately issued to their foreign correspondents a large and substantially-framed show-card, giving excellent photographic views of their extensive works and offices at Caroline-park, Edinburgh.

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HAVING been established some sixty years, the business of Mr. FREDERICK ULLMER may rightly claim to take rank among the best known of its kind. Not content with past achievements, Mr. Ullmer continues to give evidence from time to time of increased energy and enterprise, and the latest illustration in point is afforded by the issue of a handsome catalogue containing specimens of new book, newspaper, fancy, and jobbing types, borders, ornaments, brass rule, &c. The book forms a substantial volume of 218 pages, demy octavo, and in its pages are figured no less than 1,200 founts. It will thus be seen that this catalogue is of a most comprehensive nature, and includes a sufficient variety of faces to meet the requirements of most printing-offices. The types figured are new, and they are all made up in founts of given weights, which, together with the prices, are plainly set forth over each variety. The running numbers by which each fount is distinguished are ranged on the left, and the weight and prices on the right; while the descriptive name of each type is given in the middle of the line. This arrangement is commendable as greatly facilitating reference. A pleasing characteristic that distinguishes the present catalogue from the ordinary run of type-specimen books is, that the work is printed in Vandyke brown ink, instead of the conventional black. The work is altogether a very creditable production, and its practical usefulness will, doubtless, be widely appreciated by master printers.

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MESSRS. DAVIDSON BROTHERS are early in the field with a variety of Christmas and New Year's Cards. The subjects are all of a more or less popular nature, and the execution is in many cases of considerable merit.

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FINAL instructions have have now been given regarding the new Post-office and Inland Revenue stamps, and Messrs. De La Rue are busy making them. The idea of issuing all the stamps at the same time has been abandoned, and each will appear as it is ready.

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ONCE more an effort is being made to bring about a federation of the trade unions connected with the printing trades in the metropolis. A similar scheme elaborated in 1870, for the formation of an Amalgamated Society of Printers, proved abortive. Not discouraged by that fact, the London Society of Compositors has once more set on foot a movement, having for its object the federation of their own society with the similar organisations of the Machine Managers, Amalgamated Pressmen, London Union of Pressmen, the Vellum Binders, and other cognate trades, and some of these bodies have already given in their adhesion to the scheme.

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AUCTIONEERS of literary property and second-hand booksellers will do well to take warning by a case (Ruskin *v.* Robinson) which came on the 30th ult. before the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. The facts, as stated by counsel, were as follows:—Messrs. Robinson & Fisher, of Old Bond-street, had issued catalogues of an auction sale, in which were to be included a number of works by Mr. Ruskin. These, it appears, were American piratical reprints, which fact having come to the knowledge of Mr. Ruskin's solicitors, they immediately applied for and obtained an *ex-parte* injunction. Such being the material facts of the case, the question that came up for decision in the Chancery Division was, whether, seeing that the defendants had acted in ignorance in offering for sale the piratical copies, Mr. Ruskin's solicitors had not been harsh in obtaining an injunction, and ought, therefore, to be deprived of the costs, the contention of the defendants being that the solicitors ought to have come to them and asked them to withdraw the books without taking legal proceedings. Mr. Justice Pearson, in the course of his judgment, said that it had been determined by other authorities than his, that in cases of this kind notice is not necessary, and that the party in the wrong must pay the costs, though he may have had no bad intention, and may have acted in ignorance, and the learned Judge therefore decided that the plaintiff was entitled to his costs. This decision should make dealers in second-hand books cautious both as regards cataloguing and selling piratical reprints of copyright works—a practice which is by no means very exceptional.

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TO-MORROW (Monday) will commence a twelve days' sale by auction of the choice collection of rare books and manuscripts formed by Mr. Ellis, of New Bond-street, who, as previously announced in these columns, is retiring from business, on account of failing health. Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge are the auctioneers.

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WITH the November number Cassell's *Magazine of Art* commences its ninth volume. A charming photogravure forms the frontispiece, and the whole number is, both as regards illustrations and letterpress, up to the high standard to which we have become accustomed by previous issues.——Both the *Antiquary* and *Book-Lore* for the present month contain a number of highly-interesting contributions.

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A VERY valuable contribution to bibliography was made at the last monthly meeting of the Library Association, which took place on the 6th inst. in the Library of Gray's-inn. This noble hall will in future be granted for the monthly meetings of the members, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Dowthwaite, the librarian, who has obtained the necessary permission from the benchers. At the meeting referred to, Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum Library, presided. A paper was read by Mr. E. S. Thomas, the hon. secretary, on "The Library of the German Booksellers." He traced the history of this fine collection, and gave an interesting account of its peculiar features. Nothing of the kind exists in England or America, and the Leipzig "Bibliothek des Börsenvereins der deutschen Buchhändler" is the largest by far on the Continent. The catalogue (mentioned in our "Bibliography of Printing") is a very valuable work, containing a great number of books, especially on Bibliography and the history of Printing. The classification is extremely elaborate, the German faculty for this kind of science being very marked. A new edition of this excellent catalogue, compiled by Herr H. F. Meyer, the learned librarian, has just been issued.

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AN interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper. Dr. Garnett said it ought to be known that the British Museum had recently acquired a large number of priced catalogues, running back to the sixteenth century, of the Leipsic book fairs. He had no doubt, if any one went to the trouble of going through these, a large quantity of most valuable matter relating to literary history might be unearthed. He hoped some one interested in the subject, and duly qualified to handle it, would take it up. This was an important announcement, and we are glad to be the means of recording it.

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REFERRING to the general subject of Booksellers' Catalogues, Dr. Garnett said that great quantities of them were sent to the British Museum and had to be destroyed, with the exception, of course, of such as Mr. Quaritch's. Mr. John Southward thought that this was somewhat regrettable. There was occasionally very valuable matter in these catalogues. (The chairman cordially assented.) A little while ago he (Mr. Southward) was in Clapham-road, and picked up a catalogue of Mr. Salkeld the second-hand bookseller. One of the articles named was a volume of pamphlets of a miscellaneous character, and the catalogue, in giving the titles, had "Lithography, or the Art of Making Drawings on Stone," 2 plates. Bath, 1813. To this there was added, "Is not this the first published account of the art in England?" Unfortunately, the book had passed into

the hands of a collector of Bath-printed books before he could examine it, but it was probable that here was a valuable piece of information. Such items constantly appeared in booksellers' catalogues, and they should by no means be allowed to lapse into oblivion. Several other gentlemen took part in the discussion, which closed with the usual compliment to the reader of the paper.

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SOME eighteen months ago the office of the Civil Service Printing Company was closed to Society hands, in consequence of the then manager insisting upon working fifty-four hours before charging overtime. The office, which is now carried on under the title of the Blackfriars Printing Company, in Salisbury-square, has lately been reopened to Society hands.

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JUST half a century has elapsed since the right of property in lectures was confirmed by statute. The law enacted in 1835 specifically exempts from the provisions of the Act "any lecture or lectures delivered in any university or public school or college, or on any public foundation." In a case that came on the 23rd ult. before the Court of Session on appeal, it was, however, sought to argue that, independent of the above provision, a university professor had a right at common law to restrain any one from publishing his lectures without authority. The original action was instituted by Professor Caird, against Mr. W. S. Sime, bookseller, of 331, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow, to restrain the latter from publishing a book entitled, "An Aid to the Study of Moral Philosophy," which work was alleged to embody some of Professor Caird's lectures. In the Sheriff Court of Lanarkshire, where the action was tried in the first instance, the verdict was in favour of the Professor. Against this decision Mr. Sime appealed, and the case was then argued before thirteen Judges in the Second Division of the Court of Session.

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THAT the question involved in the above case was one of some difficulty, may be inferred from the fact that the Court of thirteen Judges before whom the issue was tried was almost equally divided upon the subject, and came only to a decision by a majority of one. Lord Young, who read the judgment of the majority, said that the common law alone was relied upon, and that the only kind of common law applicable to the subject was the law of a private proprietor. A portion of his Lordship's opinion is worth giving in full, as touching upon the broader aspect of the issue involved. He said :—

It was not doubtful that lectures, or indeed any literary composition, might be the subject of property—not merely the material on which it was written or printed, but the composition itself. Publication introduced a new element, which terminated property at the common law, and left the author or publisher only such protection as the statute law of copyright afforded. The author of any literary composition, be it an essay, sermon, lecture, or speech, was proprietor of it, with absolute control, which the common law would protect so long as he kept it to himself, and his legal right would not be affected by his giving it to another's custody for any lawful purpose not involving publication. So far the common law was clear, and it would be idle to refer to the law of copyright, as that law was not here appealed to. But there might be a real and extensive publication which was not of the character to which the law of copyright applied, as in the case of speeches spoken, or lectures delivered to audiences, or sermons preached to congregations, and the general question here involved was, whether the common law was displaced, and to what extent. Pursuer maintained that it was not affected, but remained exactly as if there had been no publication at all. Defender maintained that it vanished altogether. His Lordship had no hesitation in rejecting pursuer's contention. But this rejection of pursuer's contention did not necessarily involve sustaining that of the defender. Neither the common law of property nor the statute law of copyright applied to the public teaching of a public teacher in a public university. It was obviously expedient that such teaching should be public and open to public criticism. This, accordingly, his Lordship apprehended, was a reason why lectures in public universities were excepted from the provisions of the Act of 1835, which was passed for the exceptional protection of lectures delivered elsewhere in public which did not necessarily take the form of university teaching. It was contended that the exception was that the provisions of the existing law protected the lectures thus excepted. His Lordship was not of that opinion.

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ACTING in accordance with Lord Young's "opinion," the Court by a majority of seven against six reversed the previous judgment in favour of Professor Caird, and dismissed the action with costs. In connexion with this decision, it is worth mentioning that the Royal Commissioners who inquired a few years ago into the whole subject of the law of copyright did not in their report suggest any interference with the Act of 1835, so far as it relates to the exemption of lectures delivered in universities from the enjoyment of statutory copyright. Indeed, as the law now stands, statutory copyright in any kind of lectures is practically never or but seldom acquired, since, to secure such copyright, it is essential that notice in writing shall be "given to two justices living within five miles from the place where such lecture or lectures shall be delivered, two days at the least before delivering the same." This condition is but little known, and consequently rarely acted upon. The Royal Commission before referred to, therefore, wisely suggested that the above provision should be omitted from any future law.

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A NEW edition of the Paper Makers' Directory of all Nations has been issued. It has been edited and compiled by Mr. S. C. Phillips. It professes to contain particulars concerning every paper and pulp mill in the world. The body of the work appears to have been compiled with care, and will, doubtless, prove widely useful. In the preface, stress is laid upon the fact that "a large proportion of the advertisements are printed in foreign languages." Unfortunately, however, some of these abound with mistakes, so that even those familiar with the languages in question will, doubtless, be nonplussed by some of the words to be met with in these advertisements. This portion of Mr. Phillips's otherwise valuable Directory will have to be carefully overhauled before next year's issue is published.

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JOURNEYMEN typographers, lithographers, and bookbinders severally contributed their contingent to the trades procession held last month in Manchester in favour of the local Ship Canal scheme. The bookbinders, as emblematic of their Trade, carried a huge volume which was lettered "The Revival of Lancashire Industries by Daniel Adamson." On the upper side of the book was shown a schooner in full sail. Mr. Adamson, we should add, has been one of the chief promoters of the ship canal scheme ; hence the above allusion.

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CORROBORATIVE evidence as to the dulness of the Printing Trade in the metropolis during the third quarter of the year is afforded by the newly-issued balance-sheet of the London Society of Compositors. The income for the three months (July to September) has been £2,770, and the expenditure £2,839, thus leaving a deficit on the quarter of £69. The relief of the unemployed absorbed the large sum of £1,877, as compared with £1,622 in the corresponding three months of 1884, and £697 in the preceding quarter (March to June) of the current year. The number of unemployed that has been relieved has been also proportionately greater, viz., 938, against 794 in the corresponding three months of 1884, and 606 in the second quarter of the present year. Superannuation grants have totalled up to £240, funeral allowances to £174, removal grants to £66, and defence of scale to £18. The total funds at the disposal of the Society amounted, at the end of September, to £15,976, as compared with £11,903 at the corresponding date a twelvemonth ago.

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BUT, if its finances have suffered during the past quarter, the numerical strength of the London Society has, on the contrary, increased, and stood at the end of September at 6,410, thus showing an accession of 820 members during the year, and of 85 during the quarter. Seventy compositors are on the superannuation list, and six have emigrated. Thirteen members have died, their total ages having been 595 years, and the maximum and minimum 74 and 29 years respectively. The average age of each of the deceased was rather more than 45 years and 9 months.

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THAT the depression in prices from which most branches of industry have long been suffering should also affect the trade in Printed Books is a somewhat singular phenomenon ; yet, to

judge by the export statistics, such would seem to be actually the case. Thus, during the past month, for instance, while the quantity of Books shipped to foreign parts showed an increase as compared with the corresponding month of 1884, the value showed a decrease. The actual exports totalled up to 13,217 cwt., valued at £126,030, against 12,841 cwt., valued at £124,353, in October last year. A comparison of the outward trade done during the first ten months in the two years under notice indicates, on the other hand, a falling-off, both in quantity and value, the exports having been 97,278 cwt., valued at £945,176, in 1885, and 102,410 cwt., valued at £966,251, in 1884.

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BUSINESS in the Stationery branch has been fairly brisk during the past month, more especially as regards the Colonial trade, the orders from Australia and India having been of more than average proportions. The total exports for the month represent a value of £101,755, against £95,824 in October, 1884. During the first ten months of the year the exports have amounted in value to £702,402, as compared with £700,492 in the like period of 1884.

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THE steady rate of development which has been so marked a feature of our outward trade in Paper for some months past, has not been maintained during October, the aggregate exports having amounted to 65,858 cwt., valued at £130,072, as compared with 69,244 cwt., valued at £141,227, in the like month of last year. The slight falling-off in trade which these figures betoken does not, however, materially affect the amount of business done during the first ten months of the year, which shows still a considerable advance in favour of the current twelvemonth as compared with the corresponding period of 1884. The exports during 1885 have thus far totalled up to 672,009 cwt., valued at £1,345,855, while the corresponding total, a twelvemonth ago, was 608,365 cwt., valued at £1,280,486; thus denoting an increased export in favour of the present year of 63,644 cwt., valued at £65,369.

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OUR imports of Foreign-made Paper have shown but little fluctuation during the past month, and the total arrivals are only slightly in excess of what they were during the corresponding period of last year. The imports have amounted to 122,858 cwt., valued at £112,485, as compared with 120,810 cwt., valued at £110,072, in October, 1884. On the other hand, the imports for the ten months have been smaller during the present year than in the past, as will appear from the following figures:—In 1885, 1,097,510 cwt., valued at £1,053,015; and, in 1884, 1,138,161 cwt., valued at £1,090,495. In all the above figures allowance has been made for the re-exports of foreign paper from this country, so that the totals given represent the actual consumption within the United Kingdom.

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COMMERCIAL failures still continue to show an increase as compared with last year. During the past month there were gazetted 428 firms, against 394 in the corresponding four weeks of 1884. The total number for the first ten months of the year is 5,170, against 4,526 in the like period of 1884, thus showing a total increase for the current year of 644 failures. In the trades in which our readers are interested, there have been recorded during the month ten failures, as compared with twelve in October last year.

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HAVING regard to the larger number of failures above referred to, one is not surprised to find that there has been a corresponding increase in the number of Bills of Sale that have been registered. During the four weeks ended October 31, there have been recorded 1,093 such documents, against 1,025 in the like interval of 1884. The total for the current year stood at the same date at 10,607, as compared with 10,142 a twelvemonth ago, thus showing an increase during the ten months of 465. Printers, stationers, &c., are included in the month's total by thirteen firms, whose names are given on another page. During the corresponding month of last year fifteen Bills of Sale were filed by traders connected with the Printing industries.

DISPUTE IN A LONDON PRINTING-OFFICE.

IT is matter for regret that a dispute of a serious nature is now pending between Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton and the London Society of Compositors. The relationship between the two parties appears to have been strained for some time past, and various causes seem to have by degrees led up to the present rupture. When the firm was started in 1877, they engaged the services as overseer of Mr. Webb, a member of the Society; he was, however, discharged in 1884, and replaced by a Non-Society man. Among the changes introduced by the new overseer was the introduction of a piece companionship, and the discharge of a number of men, while the 'stab hands were at the same time called upon to write bills. Subsequently two members of the Society—one a compositor and the other a reader—were called upon to pay for spoiled work, and as both objected to do so they were discharged. The Father of the Chapel next received notice, and after this things seemed to work smoothly for some time. The next cause of disagreement arose in connexion with the printing of a Telegraphic Code, for the production of which some fifty additional compositors were engaged, and the grievance alleged by the firm was that the men were determined to delay the completion of the work, and were not earning their wages,—an assertion which the men, on the other hand, alleged to be devoid of foundation. However, matters were once more adjusted, and the next step in this chapter of friction was the one that led to the present disruption.

Some time last month the question arose, whether a certain job was to be charged as a Chancery Bill or as an Appeal Case. The contention of the men was that it belonged to the latter category, while the firm insisted that it ought to be charged as a Chancery Bill. The Committee of the Society, when called upon to give their opinion, held that the job was an Appeal Case. The firm, however, adhered to their view, and one result of the contention was that, on October 2, the following notice, signed by the overseer, was handed to the clicker of the piece companionship:—

SIR,—I have to inform you of the firm's intention to establish a piece companionship in your room, to be conducted upon a different basis to that upon which you now work, and to notify that the services of yourself and companions will not be required under present conditions after Friday, the 16th inst.

This notice led to an interview being arranged between Mr. Herbert Waterlow, Mr. Walter Waterlow, and Mr. Hedger, the overseer, as representing the firm, and the Chairman and Secretary of the London Society in the interest of the typos employed on the establishment. At this meeting Alderman Waterlow protested that the decision of the Committee on the Appeal Case above referred to was contrary to the spirit of the London Scale. He added that there was difficulty in making certain descriptions of work pay, under existing circumstances, more especially Statements of Claim, the scheduled prices for which, sanctioned by the Court, were unremunerative. It was the firm's intention, in future, to give out the first and second pages of such Statements of Claim to the piece hands, and to pay them for the appearing lines at the rate of eightpence per thousand; the indorse would be done on the 'stab, and the blanks, and whatever other "fat" there might be, would be claimed by the house. The com-

positors, he added, had been making all the money for some time past, and that now the firm meant to have their turn. He repudiated being bound by the London Scale, on the ground that neither he nor his firm had been parties to its compilation, and that the actual signatories thereto were all dead.

The representatives of the Society, on the other hand, urged that, although the firm had not individually agreed to the Scale, they had recognised its provisions hitherto, and that, if they were of opinion that a revision was needed, the firm should call a meeting of the employers to deliberate thereupon, promising that any suggestions emanating from the employers as a body would receive full consideration by the Society. Stress was also laid upon the fact that the contemplated action of the firm, apart from its immediate effect upon the men, would prove injurious to the interests of the London master-printers as a body. As regards the immediate cause that led to the notice quoted above, the representatives of the Society offered to withdraw their decision pending an appeal. They further pointed out that, if the firm adhered to the determination to introduce a piece Scale of their own, the Society would have to withdraw the members employed on the 'stab.

Alderman Waterlow then urged that it was not intended to interfere in any way with the 'stab hands, and suggested that the latter should be allowed to remain for a month, in order to give the new system of working a trial.

The interview was thus brought to a close without any friendly settlement having been arrived at. In view of the contemplated action of the firm, the 'stab hands were instructed to give a fortnight's notice, which they did on the 14th. ult The firm, however, absolved them from completing their term of notice, and paid them off on the following Monday, October 19. At a crowded meeting of the members of the London Society, held on the 17th ult., the action taken by the Committee was endorsed. A report of this meeting will be found on another page of the present issue.

Of the sixteen piece hands, fourteen left, while the whole of the men employed on the 'stab, we believe about thirty in number, have also come out. The firm have, as a matter of course, had no difficulty in filling the vacant frames, more especially as full 'stab wages are paid. A form of agreement has, however, to be signed by the hands newly engaged, by which they bind themselves to continue with the firm for a fortnight certain, at the termination of which period they are to be put on 'stab or piece, or be discharged at the discretion of the firm.

The above is a brief outline of the causes which have led to the present dispute. Without wishing to adjudicate upon its merits, we cannot but lament its occurrence. In the interests of the Trade at large it is, doubtless, of the highest importance that a uniform scale of wages and piece prices should obtain among printers. Even under such favourable circumstances the competition among them is sufficiently keen; but we dread to contemplate to what lengths suicidal competition would be carried if the system of each office having a scale of its own were once to become general. While saying this, we must not be understood as necessarily endorsing and supporting every detail of the London Scale; but, supposing its revision in certain points to be desirable, it would certainly be only fair to the employers' as well as the operatives, that that revision should be effected by consultation among representative members, from both sides. This, however, no less than the whole dispute at Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton's, now pending, brings once more into strong relief the urgent necessity that exists for a Master Printers' Association—a want which we have lamented in these columns over and over again. It is not too much to hope that, had such an organisation been in existence, the difficulty which has led to the present disruption would in all probability have been adjusted without much difficulty. All who have at heart the best interests of the Trade will lament with us that Masters should be so slow to profit by the example set them by the journeymen.

BARTOLOZZI AND HIS WORKS.

THE monograph of Bartolozzi by Mr. Tuer was, on its original appearance, noticed at some length in these columns.* We then took occasion to commend the thoroughness with which the work had been done, the evident enthusiasm of the author for his subject, and the value of his investigations as a contribution to the history of engraving.

About three years have since elapsed, and the popularity of the book has led to its being reissued. The first edition was a splendid quarto, in two thick volumes. The new edition is in one octavo volume, of 478 pages. Its title-page reads: "Bartolozzi and his Works. By Andrew W. Tuer. A biographical and descriptive account of the Life and Career of Francesco Bartolozzi, R.A., with some observations on the present demand for, and value of his prints; the way to detect modern impressions from worn-out plates, and to recognise falsely-tinted impressions; deceptions attempted with prints; print-collecting, judging, handling, &c. Second edition, corrected and revised, with additional matter. London: Field & Tuer, The Leadenhall Press. 1885." The book is "dedicated by gracious permission to Her Majesty the Queen."

The preface states that in this new edition sections of little interest to the general reader have been omitted, but, on the other hand, fresh matter of interest has been freely interspersed. The omitted portions chiefly consist of the list of Bartolozzian prints, of which a *catalogue raisonné* is being prepared for separate publication. The references to new matter, including corrections and alterations in the text, are indicated by a star prefixed to the lines in the index. This is an admirable plan, which authors generally would do well to adopt. The chief objection would no doubt be, that it would render so easy the discovery by the reader of previous errors and shortcomings; for a man, when writing his autobiography, does not usually emphasise his blunders with italics. Mr. Tuer, however, comes well out of the ordeal. Notwithstanding the close examination to which his work was subjected by a number of critics and specialists, he has little to amend and little to add. This is evidence, of course, of the ability, care, and study displayed on his task. Without professing to be able to speak with the confidence of one who had devoted particular attention to the subject, we ventured to express our belief—based on the general style and tone of the book—that it was nearly as perfect as it could be made, and the inability of so many reviewers and collectors to find reasons for additions or subtractions certainly indicates the correctness of our impression.

The new work bears externally the signs of the Leaden-

* Printing Times and Lithographer, vol. viii., p. 30.

hall Press. It is bound in the now familiar vellum, lettered in black and gold; but, of course, there is a new and original feature introduced—Mr. Tuer would not be himself if he did not do something different to what had been done before. The cover is laced, so to speak, with two bands of broad ribbon which, tied, take the place of a clasp, and on these are printed the principal lines of the title. The device is almost too dainty for a book of reference, as this must become, and one is apt to overlook the utility and interest of the work, in admiring its tastefulness and originality. But the two characteristics are not incompatible, and the printer and binder might well say that it is only right and proper that good literary work should go before the reader in an appropriately pretty and pleasing attire. Internally, the book is in a corresponding degree unique. The paper is antique laid; the edges are left rough, with the exception of the top, which is gilt. The border to the title-page is an exquisitely-rendered copper-plate reproduction of one of Bartolozzi's lately-discovered engravings. There are few of the typographical eccentricities to which we referred in writing of the first edition, and the printing generally is simply exquisite. The Leadenhall Press is noted for its old-style work, in which the best features of antique models are happily reproduced in tone and feeling, together with the mechanical excellences which modern improvements in presses and type-founding render possible. When we see volumes of this kind produced one after the other, it is sheer folly or ignorance to talk about the superiority even of the so-called old masters, or to allege that machinery or anything else has debased typography and "spoiled our English books."

We have said that practically there is little new in this revised edition. The picture of Bartolozzi's life has needed few finishing touches. It is given with much succinctness, although with all the detail that patient research could command. His birth at Florence in 1727; his first attempts at copying engravings, and the encouragement wisely given by his father; his entrance into the Florentine Academy, where he was especially successful in the study of anatomy; his correspondingly rapid success in figure-drawing; his connexion with his fellow-pupil, Cipriani; his first visit to Rome and subsequent abode in Venice; his being articled to Wagner; his copies and reproductions of Domenichino and Giacomo Guarana; his miniature portraits; his marriage, residence in Rome, and return to Venice,—are all referred to as the preparatory portion of his career. How, in 1764, he was persuaded to come to England under the patronage of Dalton, the king's librarian, and thus began that remarkable series of productions which render him so eminently worthy of this sumptuous biography; his work for Boydell, for the Royal Academy, and various patrons, his idiosyncrasies and his popularity—these matters are all referred to in the most genial and appreciative and, at the same time, discriminative fashion. Then follows an account of his decadence and end—the departure from England, the residence in Portugal, and the honours and emoluments resulting; the intention to revisit England, the poverty of the last years of a life of labour and of genius, his death in 1815,—these biographical *ana* are severally chronicled with a desire for accuracy which must have entailed rare patience and prolonged research.

So much for the historical part of the book, to which we have devoted but little space on account of the synopsis given in our notice of the first edition. The practical part is equally well done, and, as it addresses itself to engraving generally, it will be useful to a wide circle of readers who are not smitten with such an absorbing love of Bartolozzi prints as is Mr. Andrew Tuer. After an account of several of the engravers' principal works, the prices paid to him, his methods of signing, his copper-plates known to be still in existence, the increase in value of his prints, and notices of some of his contemporaries, there is a valuable chapter on the art of engraving, beginning with Ruskin's dictum, "Engraving is, in brief terms, simply the art of scratch." Regret is expressed that "the art-loving public of the present day fails to offer sufficient encouragement to warrant the younger generation in aspiring to fill the gaps in the present rapidly dying-out school of line-engravers. The reason is not far to seek; photography and lithography, with the tens of thousands of cheaply-produced impressions, and, still more, wood-engraving in conjunction with its hand-maiden, electrotyping, by which millions of impressions are produced without the original wooden block being worked from, have struck a death-blow at line-engraving. Wood-engraving has, since the days of those pioneers of a new school—the brothers Bewick—advanced with rapid strides, and printing-machinery has kept pace with it; and wood-cuts of a fineness and delicacy rivalling that of the productions from steel plates, are produced at a price which places them within the reach of the many." We are glad that Mr. Tuer's enthusiasm for his Bartolozzian engravings does not warp his judgment and lead him to disparage—as other writers on plate-engraving have done—the sister art of xylography.

It is unnecessary, even if we had the space, to copy the list of contents, but the following lines may indicate the nature of the miscellaneous information contained in the book. We are shown the peculiarities of the different styles of engraving and etching; how prints are restored, inlayed, split, and cleaned; the *modus operandi* of steel and copper-plate printing; how to collect, to judge, to handle, and to frame. Under the headings of print-sales, art auction-rooms, and deceptions with prints, there is a fund of curious out-of-the-way information. Finally, there is a good index. Externally and internally, in matter and in style, the book is a delightful monument of one of the most delightful of engravers.

J. SOUTHWARD.

GELATINE VARNISHING FOR LABELS, ETC.

GELATINE Varnish gives to the picture or chromo operated upon a finish not to be obtained by any other method. To carry out the operation it is necessary to have a sufficient number of glass plates fixed in wood frames, and each one numbered; it is also important that the operation should be carried out in a place as free from dust as possible. Against the wall there must be arranged some shelves, perfectly horizontal, to receive the glass plates.

Break the gelatine in small pieces; put them into a cloth and immerse in cold water, till they are completely saturated. Now put the gelatine into linen bags, and these into a vessel containing a proportionate quantity of water. Warm with a spirit-lamp. In the water the gelatine dissolves and all impurities are left behind in the linen bags. To this solution, which is slightly liquid, add a certain quantity of spirit, without which the mass would set too quickly, and thus an unequal surface would be formed. The best proportions to adopt are—two parts of gelatine, three parts of spirit, and three parts of water. Directly after the addition of the spirit, cover the vessel containing the mixture to prevent the spirit evaporating. A graduated vessel is desirable, as by its employment fixed quantities can be used. Before pouring out the liquid, the glass

plates should be lightly smeared with oil to prevent the gelatine from sticking. When applied to the plates the gelatine assumes a sirupy consistence. Move the plates in such a manner that the gelatine shall spread all over equally even to the corners. When the surface of the plate is completely covered, place it on the shelf. In about a quarter of an hour damp the back of the object to be varnished, and put it evenly upon the skin of the gelatinous film which has formed on the glass plate. Leave it for two or three days to thoroughly dry. Lift the picture from the glass plate with the aid of a blunt knife, by carefully inserting it under the thin skin of gelatine formed beneath. A transparent lustre is thus given to the surface, which may be rendered pliable and impermeable by covering with a thin film of collodion.

Printing-Office Economy.

A NEW PATENT BRONZING MACHINE.

A GOOD Bronzing Machine is a desirable acquisition in every large printing-office; for bronzing by hand is not only highly detrimental to the health of those engaged in the work, but is also very wasteful as regards the bronze employed. A third factor of importance is, that the rate of speed at which bronzing can be done by machinery widely outdistances that of handwork. Recognising these several desiderata, Mr. W. B. Silverlock, of the new firm of W. B. Silverlock & Co., of 37, Hop Exchange, Southwark, London, S.E., has lately perfected and patented a new Bronzing Machine which promises to be a valuable addition to the several types of such machines already in the market.

Being himself a practical printer of experience, Mr. Silverlock had the advantage of being familiar with the special requirements of the Trade in this direction, and these he seems to have met in the machine under notice. As to the quality of the bronzing work produced by the new machine, we can aver, from personal inspection, that it is excellent, and leaves nothing to be desired. There is no smearing or slurring, nor do the rollers get dirty or sticky with varnish. The machine will print any thickness, from tissue paper to pasteboard, and is equally adapted for heavy and for light work. The machine works noiselessly, and up to a speed of about 1,000 sheets per hour, although the inventor assures us that even this is not its maximum capacity. Having regard to the ease and smoothness with which it works, its wear must be reduced to a minimum.

The machine is made to take Double Royal. The rollers can be easily changed from gold work to silver work, or *vice versâ*; or an extra set of rollers can be supplied, in which case, we are told, neither set would ever require cleaning. While of substantial construction, the machine is of a simple character, and free from complicated parts that are likely to get out of order.

As regards its value on economical grounds, we can speak with some authority, having ourselves inspected figures demonstrating that, as compared with hand labour, one of the semachines had effected, on some dozen different jobs, an all-round average saving of about twenty-five per cent. in material and labour combined. This latter fact cannot fail to recommend Mr. Silverlock's machine to the attention of the Trade.

The new Bronzing Machine has been patented in America as well as in all European States.

THE "DAVEY" SAFETY MOTOR.

USERS of small steam-power will be interested to learn of a new patent motor that is now in the market under the title of the "Davey" Safety Motor. It is the invention of Mr. Davey, of the firm of Hathorn, Davey, & Co., and seems to embody many special points that should recommend it to the attention of printers amongst others.

The motor in question is a vacuum engine of simple construction, the power being derived from the condensation of steam at atmospheric pressure. It has a small generator in which, we are told, there cannot be "any more pressure than there is in an ordinary tea-kettle." There is thus no risk of explosion, while at the same time no skilled attendance is required. The vacuum is produced by means of a small supply of cold water, which may be used over and over again.

The working cylinder and piston are made of bronze, and are stated to require no lubrication, and the only packing necessary is a little tallowed hemp around the piston and valve-rods. Coke is the fuel recommended by preference, by reason of its giving out no smoke, and obviating the necessity of frequently sweeping the chimney; other kinds of fuel can, however, also be employed. When coke is used, the fire-box should be kept nearly full of fuel, and the damper regulated; if treated in this way, the motor will run a long time without any addition of fuel. In working the motor no attention is required to anything but the fire, and this only at considerable intervals.

Although the "Davey" Safety Motor was only introduced last year, it has already well demonstrated its usefulness and practical value. We have perused a number of testimonials from printers and others, all of which tend to prove the adaptability of the new motor to the special requirements of small printing-offices, not the least of its many recommendations being that the cost of fuel is vouched to be only one farthing per horse-power per hour.

The merits of the "Davey" Motor were fully recognised by the jurors of the Inventions Exhibition just closed, where two Gold Medals were awarded to it, one of them as a mark of special distinction from the Society of Arts. Prize medals have been also awarded to the engine under notice by the Royal Agricultural Society and the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic. Mr. Davey's invention has already met with considerable favour and patronage, not only in this country, but also in the United States.

Reporting Long Sermons.—The following amusing anecdote on the subject of reporting long-winded sermons is told in the "Leaves from the Note-book of Thomas Allen Reed." He says:—The length of sermons varies greatly, and no reporter should undertake to report a sermon for a given price, especially a low one, unless he has some assurance as to the length to which it will run. In my early professional practice, a Scotch clergyman engaged me to report a series of sermons delivered by himself. He told me that he desired to publish them, but that he should probably gain nothing by the enterprise, and he made a strong appeal to me to undertake the work for the lowest possible remuneration. I yielded to his entreaty, and a fee was fixed that would have been inadequate for the shortest sermons ever delivered. Imagine the state of my feelings at the close of the first sermon. It had lasted exactly two hours and twenty minutes! The work of transcription was about the weariest I have ever undertaken. The reflection was continually forcing itself upon me that there were five other discourses to follow. And they did follow in due course; none of them quite reached the length of the first, but the shortest was just an hour and a half. My clerical friend expressed himself highly satisfied with the transcripts, and once or twice invited me to his house after the service; but he gave no indications of a smitten conscience. He held me to my bargain, and even ventured to suggest that he might again avail himself of my services! I remember another sermon that lasted precisely as long as the one I have mentioned. It was by an Irish bishop. I need hardly say that that body voluntarily increased my fee in consideration of the inordinate length.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER XV.—The Art Critic.

THE art critic, like the dramatic critic, is generally a man specially educated for this branch of the profession. In a notice of Mr. G. Beavington Atkinson, who died in December, 1877, it is stated that he pursued artistic studies in early life, and acquired the practical knowledge desirable for the career in which he became known to the public. It is frequently contended that the critic of art should be an artist himself in order to understand the merits and defects of pictures. "Painters assume," said Hazlitt, "that none can judge of pictures but themselves. Many do this avowedly, some by implication, and all in practice."

But he denies the exclusive right and power of painters to judge pictures. What is a picture meant for? he asks; "To convey certain ideas to the mind of painters; that is, of one man in the thousand? No; but to make them apparent to the eye and mind of all. If a picture be admired by none but painters," he adds, "I think it a strong presumption that the picture is bad. A painter is no more a judge, I suppose, than another man of how people feel and look under certain passions and events. Everybody sees as well as we whether certain figures on the canvas are like such a man, or like a cow, a tree, a bridge, or a windmill; and all that the painter can do more than the *lay* spectator is to tell *why* and how the merits and defects of a picture are produced. I see that such a figure is ungraceful, and out of nature. He shows me that the drawing is faulty, or the foreshortening incorrect. He then points out to me whence the blemish arises; but he is not more aware of the existence of the blemish than I am."

A further objection to the above argument of painters is made by Hazlitt, who says that the way in which they are devoured and consumed by envy would be ludicrous, if it were not lamentable. It is folly, he considers, to talk of the divisions and backbitings of authors and poets while there are such people as painters in the world. "I never, in the whole course of my life, heard one speak in hearty praise of another. Generally they blame downrightly; but, at all events, their utmost applause is with a damning reservation." "God help the artists!" exclaimed Tom Taylor, in acknowledgment of Mr. Whistler's pamphlet "Art and Art Critics," "if ever the criticism of pictures falls into the hands of painters! It would be a case of vivisection all round." From a public point of view, the evil would be equally great. "An art critic, who himself paints," wrote Bayard Taylor, "judges everything from the standpoint of his own methods and prejudices. Still," he contended, "an art critic should practically know enough about the *technique* of art to understand its difficulties; he should paint just enough to be reckoned a clever amateur, but not enough to be reckoned a clever artist."

Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton considers it would be interesting to have an authentic list of anonymous art critics, to know what are their usual avocations, and what proportion of their lives has been devoted to the study of art. He declares that there is no subject in the world of which the mere writer-of-all-work is less competent to treat than art, and adds, "It is eminently a subject requiring practical experience and especial study. It cannot be grasped in its large relations by minds habitually occupied with other matters, and whose only claim to treat of it is their faculty of verbal expression. It demands great personal devotion and untiring enthusiasm. It requires also much technical knowledge. The devotion and the enthusiasm are occasionally found in men who are not practically artists, the technical experience never." But Mr. Hamerton does not therefore argue that artists should write criticism. He agrees with Hazlitt and Tom Taylor, that their criticism would be too likely to degenerate into personal recrimination; and, in a later note to his "Thoughts about Art," he writes, "The objection to artists as writers on art is their injustice; the objection to literary men who write on art is their ignorance of technical conditions and difficulties, and their consequent incapacity for making the necessary allowances. The plain truth is," adds Mr. Hamerton, "that to write on art requires two distinct educations; one in literature and philosophy, the other in practical art-work." Mr. Hamerton thus summarises the functions and duties of an art-critic:—

1. To utter unpopular truths.
2. To instruct the public in the theoretical knowledge of art.
3. To defend true living artists against the malice of the ignorant.
4. To prevent false living artists from acquiring an influence injurious to the general interests of art.
5. To exalt the fame of dead artists whose example may be beneficial.
6. To weaken the fame of dead artists whose names have an injurious degree of authority.
7. To speak always with absolute sincerity.
8. To give open expression to vicissitudes of opinion, not fearing the imputation of inconsistency.
9. To make himself as thoroughly informed as his time and opportunities will allow about everything concerning the Fine Arts, whether directly or indirectly.
10. To enlarge his own powers of sympathy.
11. To resist the formation of prejudices.

To be a true art critic Mr. Hamerton contends that it is necessary, first, to be in possession of an enormous amount of information about art and nature, as well as of a natural talent or disposition for criticism.

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that no one who has not a knowledge of art, and who has not had some experience as a painter, is qualified for the work of art criticism. In large towns the reporter is rarely called upon to "do" the pictures; and, in our opinion, he ought never to be asked. Some conscientious reporters positively shrink from criticising even the humblest collection of pictures, but to refuse would be to render themselves liable to dismissal as incompetent. Mr. Ruskin writes as follows as to the points to be observed by a country reporter in noticing local collections of pictures:

Brantwood, Coniston, Lancashire,
26th June, '84.

My dear Sir,—Supposing—which I hope your question *does* suppose—the country reporter to be a man of natural sense and intelligence, the best thing he can do is to describe carefully the subjects of the pictures he thinks likely to please simple people, if they are shown what is in them, and, as far as the editor will allow him, to take no notice of pictures attracting merely by their tricks of painting. I do not think the public value the affectations of art-knowledge in a newspaper reporter, but they would always be grateful to him for the indication of elements of interest in a picture, which they would have missed without his help.—Faithfully yours, John Ruskin.

Bibliography of Printing.

YEATON (Charles C.). Manual of the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine: an Illustrated Exposition of its Mechanism, with Tabular Statements of the Weight of every Piece, including Estimates of Cost of Labour and Material; a Summary of the Amount of Type-setting annually executed; an Authentic Sketch of the History and Progress of the Invention, with a Proposed Plan of Future Operations for the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company. New York: 1865. Royal Folio. pp. 246. Profusely illustrated with mechanical engravings.

Only 100 copies printed. Unique as a specimen of curious tabular work and misdirected labour, for the machine was radically altered soon after the publication of the book. The 100 copies cost over $10,000.

——— A Letter to the Proprietors of the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine Company. Without place or date. New York: 1867. 8vo. pp. 64.

The complaint of Yeaton at his expulsion from the direction of the company for extravagant mismanagement.

TIMOTHY ALDEN, the inventor of the Alden Type-setting and Distributing Machine, was born at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, June 14, 1819, and died at New York, December 4, 1858. At the age of sixteen he learned the trade of a printer in Massachusetts, and continued at it till 1846. When only nineteen years of age, he announced his purpose of inventing a type-setting machine, and, although his project was ridiculed as visionary, he continued to devote his best thoughts and energies to its realisation. He removed to New York in 1846, and thenceforth applied himself sedulously to his favourite idea with such success, that a practical, though imperfect, machine was completed and patented in various countries in 1856. The English patent is No. 3089, December 29, 1856, "for setting and distributing printing types." By this time, incessant toil and mental anxiety had so pressed upon his spirits, that his vitality gave way, and his health rapidly declined till the day of his death.

A very large amount of money and labour was lavished upon this machine, but it was never made efficient. At a trial in 1865, in the office of the *New York Tribune*, it was proved that, although the machine could set as much type in one hour as could be done by five men in the same time, the cost of the composition so done was greater than that of hand-labour. The original machine both distributed and set up type, which was laid on a type-carrying wheel supported in a horizontal position above a suitable table of a horse-shoe form, around which the type cases were arranged. These cases consisted of a series of channels terminating near the circumference of the wheel. Keys actuated levers which brought the type to the setting-table (*see* "Abstracts of Specifications relating to Printing," vol. i. p. 570; and "American Encyclopædia of Printing," *s.v.* Alden, T.; Alden Machine; Type-setting Machines). At p. 478 is a view of the machine. The proprietors have practically abandoned the original machine, and made separate machines for composition and distribution.

YOUNG & MINNS. The Defence of Young & Minns, Printers to the State, before the Committee of the House of Representatives. With an appendix containing the debate. Boston, U.S.A.: 1805. 8vo.

ZACCARIA (Antonucci [Gaetano]). Catalogo ragionato di opere stampate per Fr. Marcolini da Forlì, con memorie biografiche del medesimo Tipografo raccolte dall' Avv. Raffaele di Minicis, dissertazione. Fermo: 1850. 8vo. pp. 93.

——— Memorie biogr. int. al tipografo Fr. Marolini da Forlì, con un catalogo rag. di opere stampate dal medes. Con appendice. 2 parts. Fermo: 1850–53. 8vo.

——— Catalogo di opere ebraiche, greche, latine ed italiane stampate dai celebri tipografi Soncini ne' secoli xv e xvi, accresciuto dal medesimo ora per cura di Cresc. Giannini corretto e migliorato. Come nella prima edizione ci sono premesse le breve notizie storiche degli stessi tipografi dettate dal Cav. Zefirino de Cesenate. Fermo: 1863. 8vo.

The Soncini family were the first printers at Soncini, near Cremorne, in Lombardy, where they set up a press for the production of Hebrew books in 1472 or 1473, the first book issued by them with a date being in 1484. Only 1 0 opies were printed of the above work.

——— Lettera sopra alcune giunte e correzioni le quali potrebbone farsi al libro del padre Orlandi, sull' origine e progressi della Stampa. [In Callogerà, raccolta di opuscoli.] pp. xlv. 213.

ZAENEKER (Joh. Dav.). Bey der doppelten Jubelfreude der edlen Buchdruckerkunst in Preussen, da selbige das dritte Jahrhundert der Erfindung, das Reussnerishe aber Dezcrote seines Ruhmes Feyerte. Königsberg: 1740. Folio. Single sheet.

ZAFFAUK (Josef). Militair-Kartographie. Vienna: 1873. 8vo. pp. 38.

Report on the exhibits at the Vienna World's Exhibition in 1873, concerning the production of geographical maps and military charts.

ZAINER (Gunther). Etymologies of St. Isidore. Augsburg: 1472. 4to.

This work, previously referred to, was the first printed with Roman letters in Germany. Gunther Zainer, of Reutlingen, who probably learned his art in the neighbouring city of Strasbourg, appears to have established the first press at Augsburg, and in 1468 printed a small folio, entitled "Meditationes vitæ domini nostri Jesu Christi," by Bonaventure. In 1469, "La Somme de Jean de Ambach," and an edition of the celebrated "Catholicon" were issued. Zainer's books were all printed in the semi-Roman character, first used by the Cologne printers; but in 1472 he introduced for the first time a true Roman letter, in imitation of that cast by Jenson, at Venice, and printed with it the work cited above. Zainer appears to have relinquished the art in 1475, and died in 1478, by which time three other presses had been established in Augsburg; one by John Schüssler, one by John Bämler, and a third at the monastery of St. Ulric.

ZALUSKI (Jos.). Programma litterarum ad bibliophilos, typothetas, et bibliopegas, tum et quo suis liberalium artium amatores. [Dantisci]: 1734. 4to.

ZAMBRINI (Francisco). Le opere volgari à Stampa dei secolo xiii e xiv, indicate e descritte. 4th edit. accomp. di tremila citazioni. Bologna: 1878. 8vo. pp. 565. 2 vols.

A second edition was issued in 1854.

ZANDER (C.). Handbuch enthaltend das Reichgesetz über die Presse vom 7 Mai 1874. Leipzig: 1880. 8vo.

ZANETTI (A.). Le premier siècle de la chalcographie, ou catalogue des estampes du cabinet du Comte Cicognara. Venice: 1837. 8vo.

See also CICOGNARA.

ZANI (Pietro). Materiali per servire alla Storia dell' origine e de' progressi dell' incisione in rame ed in legno, e sposizione della scoperta d' una stampa originale del celebre Maso Finiguerra fatta nel Gabinetto Nazionale de Parigi. Parma: 1802. 8vo.

ZANTEDESCHI (Francesco). Memorie della Elettrotipia, con 5 tavole elettrotipiche. Venice: 1841. 8vo.

ZAFATER (Justo) and JARENO (José Garcia Alcaraz). Biblioteca enciclopedica popular ilstrada. Sect. 1, Artes y oficior. Manual de Litografia. Madrid: 1880. 8vo. pp. 222 and plates.

ZAPF (Georg Wilhelm). Aelteste Buchdruckergeschichte Schwabens; oder Verzeichniss aller von Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst bis 1500 in Ulm, Esslingen, Reutlingen, Memmingen, Stuttgart, Tübingen, Urach, Blaubeuren und Constanz gedruckten Bücher, mit litterarischen Anmerkungen. Ulm: 1791. 8vo. pp. xliv. 272.

——— Aelteste Buchdruckergeschichte von Mainz, von derselben Erfindung bis auf das Jahr 1499; verfasst, herausgegeben und mit Anmerkungen erläutert von Georg Wilhelm Zapf. Ulm: 1790. 8vo. pp. xvi. An historical introduction of 46 pp., and the body of the work with register of 176 pp.; plates.

——— Annales typographicæ Augustanæ ab ejus origine 1466 usque ad annum 1530. Accedit F. A. Veith diatribe de origine et incrementis artis typographicæ in urbe Augusta Vindelica. Edidit, notisque litterariis illustravit. Augustæ Vindelicorum: 1778. 4to.

This was republished in German, with copious additions, at Augsburg, in two parts. 1786. 4to.

——— Augsburgs Buchdruckergeschichte, nebst den Jahrbüchern derselben. Erster Theil: Vom Jahre 1468 auf das Jahr 1500. Verfasset, herausgegeben und mit literarischen Anmerkungen. Augsburg: 1788. 4to. 8 plates. pp. lxiv. 220. Zweiter Theil: Vom Jahre 1501, bis auf das Jahr 1530. Mit Zusätzen und Verbesserungen zum 1. Theil. Augsburg: 1791. 4to. pp. xxiv. 263 and 15; index to both parts.

——— Bibliographische Nachschriften von einem lateinischen Psalter u. andere bibliogr. Seltenheiten aus dem 15. Jahrh. Augsburg: 1800. 4to.

——— Catalogus Librorum rarissimorum, ab artes typographiæ untio ad annum 1499 excusorum et in Bibliotheca Zapfiana extantium. Papenheim: 1786. 8vo.

——— Ueber das eigentliche Jahr, in welchem die ehemalige berühmte Privatbuchdruckerei ad insigne Pinus in Augsburg ihren Anfang genommen. Vom Geheimrath Zapf. Augsburg: 1805. 8vo. pp. 32.

——— Ueber eine alte und höchst seltene Ausgabe von des Joannis de Turrecremata, explanatio in psalterium und einige typographische Seltenheiten. Eine litterarisch-bibliographische Abhandlung vom Geheimrath Zapf. Nürnberg: 1803. 4to.

——— Vorläufige Nachricht von der ehemaligen berühmten Privatbuchdruckerey ad insigne pinus in Augsburg, an Herrn Konrektor D. Johann Gottlob Lunze in Leipzig vom Geheimrath Zapf. Augsburg: 1804. 8vo. pp. 32.

An interesting tract on private printing-offices.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

THE following are the questions issued by the Commission and the answers made thereto on behalf of the Paper Manufacturers' Association :—

1. In what branches of Trade or Industry is your Association specially interested?—The manufacture of paper in all its branches.

2. In what proportion do they find their market at home, and in foreign countries; and, as regards the latter, in which countries chiefly?—Mainly at home, but the exports amount to about £1,500,000 annually, of which India and Australasia take about £870,000, France about £120,000, and the United States £50,000.

3. How have they been affected in the last five years as compared with the periods 1865–70, 1870–75, 1875–80, in respect to—(*a.*) Volume; (*b.*) Gross value; (*c.*) Net profit; (*d.*) Amount of capital invested; (*e.*) Quantity of labour employed?—It is impossible to answer these questions with any approach to accuracy; but while the volume of the production has probably increased considerably, and the gross value has probably remained nearly the same, the net profit has greatly decreased. The actual amount of capital invested has probably increased, though at present its value is depreciated. The quantity of labour employed has probably decreased within the last few years.

4. The phrase "depression of trade" would appear to imply a "normal level" of trade. During what periods in the last twenty years should you say that trade had been—(*a.*) At its normal level; (*b.*) Above that level; or (*c.*) below it?—Assuming "a normal level," we should say that, out of the last twenty years there have been, roughly speaking, seven at the normal level; five above the level; and eight below it.

5. Judged by a scale constructed in this manner, can the condition of the branches of trade or industry in which you are specially interested be fairly described at the present time as "depressed"?—Certainly, so far as profits are concerned.

6. If so, when did the depression begin; when did it reach its lowest point; and what are its most prominent symptoms?—The depression has been increasing in intensity during the last four years. It was probably never greater than at present at this season of the year. The principal symptoms are small demand and unremunerative prices.

7. Has its progress hitherto been uniform or irregular; and what do you anticipate that its course will be in the immediate future?—The fall in prices and diminution in profits have been almost continuous, and under existing conditions there seems no prospect of amelioration.

8. Are there any special circumstances to which the existing condition of the special trade or industry of your Association can be attributed?—The depressed condition of the trade is largely due to the increased importation of paper from foreign countries, from which our own productions are practically excluded, the principal supplies of certain kinds of stationery for our own Stationery Office and Post Office being now derived from foreign sources.

9. Should you say that—(*a.*) The demand for, (*b.*) The supply of, (*c.*) The return on capital in your trade or industry is above or below the average of the last twenty years?—The return on capital is far below the average, and probably less is being invested.

10. Is the rate of wages in relation to service rendered, and to the quality and quantity of the work produced, (*a.*) for skilled and (*b.*) for unskilled labour in your trade or industry, above or below the average of the last twenty years?—Workmen, both skilled and unskilled, are receiving higher weekly wages than they were twenty years ago, though the cost in wages per ton of paper produced has been diminished.

11. What measures could, in your opinion, be adopted to improve the existing condition of your trade or industry, (*a*) by legislation, and (*b*) independently of legislation?—It is difficult to point out what could be done by legislation to improve the condition of our trade; what seems to be really required is perfectly free trade with other countries. As it appears impossible to obtain this by the means hitherto employed, it is a question whether some other methods might not be adopted. Under any circumstances, all foreign goods, whether duty free or not, should contribute to the cost of the Custom House by Registration Fees; the abolition of Preferential Railway Rates is also most desirable. The tendency of much modern legislation has been to handicap the British manufacturer as against his foreign competitors.

12. To what extent do you consider that the present condition of your trade or industry has been affected by the operation of any of the following causes :—(*a.*) Changes in the relation between capital and labour; (*b.*) Changes in the hours of labour; (*c.*) Changes in the relations between the producer, the distributor, and the consumer; (*d.*) Fall in prices, or appreciation of the standard of value; (*e.*) The state of the currency and the banking laws; (*f.*) Restriction or inflation of credit; (*g.*) Over-production; (*h.*) Foreign competition; (*k.*) Foreign tariffs and bounties; (*l.*) Incidence of taxation, Local or Imperial; (*m.*) Communication with other markets; (*n.*) Legislation affecting trade; (*o.*) Legislation affecting land?—It is considered that the present condition of our trade is to some extent due to over-production, but more largely to foreign competition. At the time when the export duties on foreign rags acted as a bounty on the exportation of foreign paper, most manufacturers increased their production in order to reduce the proportion of standing charges to the other items of cost, and though the surplus manufacture was sold even at cost price, a profit could still be realised. Foreign producers have now in like manner extended their manufacture in an enormous degree, and while the British market is freely open to receive their surplus production, our own produce is carefully excluded by heavy duties from competing in foreign markets. As a consequence the British manufacturer is now in a very large degree called upon to compete with the surplus products of foreign manufacturers, who, being protected at home, can still realise a profit by selling their surplus here at cost price, or even below it; and continued competition of such a character is gradually becoming impossible. The evil is aggravated by the depression of other industries, especially the agricultural. The heavy incidence of local taxation on real property, and the shortening of the hours of labour, have told injuriously on all manufactures.

THE STRIKE AT MESSRS. WATERLOW BROTHERS & LAYTON'S.

A CROWDED meeting of the members of the London Society of Compositors was held, on the evening of the 17th ult., at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, "to consider a statement with reference to a dispute of a very serious nature which has taken place in the firm of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton, Broken Wharf, Upper Thames-street, and to decide upon the steps to be taken thereon." The proceedings were of an excited character. The chair was taken by Mr. Lee (chairman of the Society).

Mr. C. J. Drummond, the secretary, made a statement, from which it appeared that, while the firm in question carried on its business in accordance with the rules of the union and their scale, and while Mr. Herbert—now Alderman Waterlow—declared in 1882, when a candidate for the aldermanic gown, that any breach of the Society's scale was not his fault, but that of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, the firm had recently set at nought the rules of the Society, and through their manager had ignored the regulations which the Society had, in the interests of its members, laid down. A deputation from the Society had waited on the firm on October 9, when Alderman Waterlow distinctly refused to be guided by the acknowledged rules of the Society. The deputation did everything they could to induce the alderman to alter his decision, impressing upon him that sooner or later he would regret his determination. The Society had no alternative but to direct the "'stab" hands to tender their notices, which they did to a man. Fourteen out of sixteen of the piece hands had also left. The house was now "closed" to the trade, and it remained for the members to say whether they were prepared to fight the firm and to win. To carry on a battle like this meant a great expenditure, so that the committee recommended that, if it were found necessary, the members' subscriptions should be increased to one shilling a week. The report was received with cheers.

Mr. Edwards (manager at Kenny's) proposed, and Mr.

Jackson (Father of the Chapel at Messrs. Cassell's) seconded the following resolution :—"That this meeting heartily endorses the action of the Trade Committee in instructing the establishment hands at Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton's to tender their notices, looking to the fact that the firm had announced their determination to override the London scale of prices by substituting a piece scale of their own ; and hereby pledges itself to use every legitimate means, regardless of cost, to maintain in their entirety the rules and customs of the trade, as agreed upon mutually between the employers and workmen so far back as 1872." This was carried amid loud cheers.

On the motion of Mr. Wardley, seconded by Mr. Korne, the following recommendations of the committee were adopted, with cheers :—"To invite the Machine Managers' and Pressmen's Societies to withdraw their members from the firm ; to authorise the committee temporarily to increase the subscriptions of members in employment, and to take all other necessary steps."

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman closed an enthusiastic meeting.

The two Societies of Pressmen have since complied with the terms of the last of the above resolution by "closing" the house to their members. The Machine Managers, on the other hand, have expressed themselves as unable to comply with the request.

English Jottings.

Mr. W. Parker, the labour candidate for Central Hackney, is a compositor by trade.

Mr. William Henry Ashton, printer, of Earl-street Ward, has been admitted to the freedom of the City of Coventry.

Lithographers' Pension Society.—A performance in aid of the funds of this society was given on the 21st ult. at the Surrey Theatre.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Historical Society, Mr. E. L. W. Bulkeley, of the *Stockport Advertiser*, was admitted a Fellow.

The new department of prints and drawings at the British Museum has been opened to the public. The collection has been rearranged.

A new work, entitled "English Political History, 1880–85," is announced from the pen of Mr. William Pimblet, of the *Bolton Guardian*.

Mr. W. Warren, Mayor of Winchester, and well known as a local printer, has lately been presented by his fellow-employers with an illuminated address.

Such is Fame!—The *Birmingham Weekly Post* of the 24th ult. announced that the second volume of Routledge's Pocket Library was "The Parish Sketch Book" of Thackeray!

The proprietor of the *Citizen* newspaper, Dublin, has had his house set on fire, after being threatened with death, if he persisted in publishing cartoons in his paper caricaturing Mr. Parnell.

Mr. John Benny, manager of Messrs. Emmott & Co., Manchester, has been presented by the *employés* with a handsome writing-desk, as a token of personal respect on the occasion of his leaving the firm.

Messrs. Samuel Jones & Co., of 56, Carter-lane, St. Paul's, inform us that they have erected machinery for gumming paper in the continuous web, and rolling and cutting up afterwards to the required sizes.

The Spottiswoode Memorial Fund has been closed ; the total amount collected, £690, has been paid over to the Printers' Pension Corporation for the purpose of founding a Spottiswoode Memorial Pension.

On the retirement of Mr. F. S. Ellis from his business of bookseller and publisher, the stock and stereotypes of Mr. William Morris's works are to be transferred to Messrs. Reeves & Turner, who will henceforth be Mr. Morris's publishers.

The Bible in Shorthand.—Messrs. Pitman will shortly publish, in monthly parts, an edition of the Bible in shorthand, at the price of sixpence a part. The work is to be illustrated, and will be produced under the care of Mr. Ford, editor of the *Reporter's Journal*.

Burglary at the "East Anglian Daily Times" Office.—Between half-past seven and nine o'clock on the 17th ult., the premises of the *East Anglian Daily Times*, in Carr-street, were broken into, the desks and tills in the front office were ransacked, and about £8 in gold and silver stolen.

Praying for Editors.—At the Church Congress, in the debate on "The Church and the Printing Press," which subject was more fully referred to in our last issue, the Rev. A. R. M. Finlayson, of Liverpool, urged that editors should be more frequently prayed for.

Mr. E. Everett Hale is gathering material for a monograph on "Franklin in France." For this purpose he will visit Paris, and no doubt examine there the remarkable collection of books and pictures relating to Franklin, the possession of Mr. W. H. Huntington.—*Athenæum*.

Burglary at a Publisher's in Edinburgh.—A burglary of a daring character was committed early on the morning of the 17th ult. at the premises of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, publishers, St. Leonard-street, Edinburgh, and the thieves managed to escape with about £300 in money.

"Hansard" has reached its four-hundredth volume. Since 1803 all the debates in Parliament have been faithfully chronicled here. Besides the actual debates from 1803 downwards, a complete set of "Hansard" includes the Parliamentary history as far as it can be collected from the year 1066 to 1803.

"Jonathan's Home," by Alan Dale, is the latest volume added to Arrowsmith's Bristol Library. "Slings and Arrows," by the late Hugh Conway, is the title of Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual. Both books are printed, and published at the price of one shilling, by Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, of 11, Quay-street, Bristol.

The Wesleyan Methodist Bookroom proposes to issue a general index to the *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* if a sufficient number of subscriptions can be obtained to guarantee the expenses. The periodical was started in 1778 under the title of the *Arminian Magazine*. It is particularly rich in biographical matter.

Boiler Explosion at a Paper-mill.—On the 22nd ult. a large boiler exploded at the paper mills of Messrs. Gillespie & Mason, at Newton-le-Willows. Two of the workmen were killed instantly, and a number of other men were more or less seriously injured. Great damage was done to the works and the surrounding property.

Original Editions of Shelley's Poems.—At Messrs. Hodgson's sale rooms last month, an exceedingly shabby pamphlet, in a blue paper wrapper, sewed, quarto size, and containing only twenty-five pages, sold for forty guineas. It was Shelley's "Adonais," the first edition, printed at Pisa in 1821. High as this price is, a copy of the same edition sold recently for £47. The price was given in both cases, not by a private collector, but by a bookseller.

Mr. C. B. Harness has suggested a simple plan, which, if adopted by the postal authorities, will prove a public boon. He proposes that the ordinary penny stamp should be perforated diagonally, so that each half of the stamp may be used as a half-penny stamp. Nearly every one has personal experience of having, by reason of there being no halfpenny stamps to hand, frequently to use a penny stamp where a halfpenny one is all that is needed. By Mr. Harness's plan this difficulty would be obviated.

The Annual Dinner of Causton's Cricket Club, which is composed of the *employés* of the well-known house of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, took place in the Holborn Restaurant, on the 24th ult. One hundred and thirty sat down to a well-arranged repast. Mr. R. Knight Causton, M.P., occupied the chair, and Mr. J. Albert Causton, and Mr. T. Micklemass, members of the firm, and also presidents of the club, acted as croupiers. The stewards were Mr. J. T. Dormer and Mr. V. Ives.

Booksellers' Provident Institution.—The directors acknowledge the following amounts received by them in response to an appeal for funds to enable them to continue the work of the institution. Further donations are invited by Mr. George Larner, assistant-secretary, 67, Paternoster-row :—Her Gracious Majesty the Queen (patron), £20; Mr. John Murray (president), £52. 10s. ; Mr. John Miles (trustee), £100 ; the Earl of Derby, £10. 10s. ; Messrs. J. & A. Churchill, £5. 5s. ; Messrs. J. & R. Maxwell, £2. 2s. ; Mr. U. Linden, £1.

Luminous Paper.—A simple receipt is given in *L'Illustration* for making luminous paper. The composition consists of forty parts ordinary paper pulp, ten parts water, ten parts phosphorescent powder, one part gelatine, and one part bichromate of potassa. The phosphorescent powder is composed of sulphides of calcium, barium, and strontium, well ground and mixed together. The bichromate of potassa acting on the gelatine is said to render the paper, which is manufactured in the ordinary way, impermeable.

Dewsbury Reporters and the Bankruptcy Act.—The Dewsbury reporters have lately declined to take notes of the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Court for official purposes. They have been hitherto paid the usual terms for taking notes in bankruptcy cases and transcribing, and by arrangement among themselves, and with the sanction of Judge Saagge, they undertook the duty in turns. On the 27th ult. they were offered and refused a much lower rate of pay ; and they were not, therefore, employed, the work being given to a clerk from Leeds, and to one of the office clerks.

A Lucky Find.—A short time ago a Yorkshire bookseller, who was waiting at Thorparch station, near Harrogate, for his train, went

into a room there, and on opening the door he saw hanging against the wall an old and curious-looking volume, which on examination proved to be a copy of the "Recueil of the Historie of Troye," one of the first works printed by Caxton, with the title, introduction, and most of the contents in good preservation. He interviewed the porters to see if there were any more Caxtons in the vicinity, but without success, though he learned that, had he been a few days earlier, he might have obtained the book in a far more perfect condition. Shortly afterwards he disposed of his lucky windfall to a well-known firm of Manchester booksellers for thirty guineas. We give the above story on the authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, without vouching for its truth.

New Newspaper Room at the British Museum.—Within the last week or two there has been opened at the British Museum a new and commodious reading-room for the use of persons who wish to consult the files of the daily and weekly papers. It is in the new wing at the east end of the Museum, facing Montague-street, and is about 90 ft. in length by 30 ft. in width. It is fitted with larger and broader tables than those in the circular reading-room, and is well lighted and ventilated. The long passage or corridor leading to this room from the Grenville Library is fitted up with long rows of shelves, containing bound copies of the chief London daily papers, each nearly complete from the beginning. In the recesses of the windows is a complete bound set of the *London Gazette*, from its beginning soon after the Restoration. The room is open at present from 10 a.m. till 5 p m. daily; and its contents are available to all those who hold the customary reader's ticket. The room is to be eventually lit with the electric light.

Shorthand Society.—The inaugural meeting of the fifth session of this society was held on the 4th inst., at the Victoria Chambers, Chancery-lane, Mr. Edward Pocknell, President, in the Chair. The President read a paper on "Principles hitherto used in Shorthand," in which he analysed and classified the main devices of about forty of the chief systems employed from the year 1602 to the present day, the object being to place before the members, in view of the discussion, in the current session, of practical points, a succinct account of what had been done in the past, as a guide or warning for future inventors. In the discussion which followed, the value of the paper was fully admitted. Prior to the ordinary business a resolution was passed, recording the services rendered to the society by its last President, the late Mr. Cornelius Walford, and expressing the sympathy of the members with his bereaved widow and family. Mr. T. A. Read undertook to bring before the next meeting the subject of a phonetic *versus* an orthographic basis for shorthand.

The Power of the Press.—Monsignor Gadd recently delivered at Manchester an address on "The Power of the Press." He said that the power of the press showed itself in every department of State, and every phase of public and private life. It created public opinion now, though some years ago it would have been untrue to say that it did so. Its power in this direction was unlimited. Popularity was power, and of all our institutions none was so popular as the press. It was almost our popular court of justice, and, no doubt, it would soon become so, if the law on this subject were not so stringent. It was the popular court of criticism, and it passed judgment upon every question of taste, science, and art. Public conduct, public and private morals, and even religion were all brought before its tribunal, and against its decision there was no appeal. In the matter of politics its power was immeasurable. Was it not true that a Parliamentary minority with the press at its back, was more powerful than a Parliamentary majority without it? It assumed the functions of Parliament itself; it initiated legislation, and it anticipated all questions that came before the House. It was the feeling of many thoughtful men that newspapers would one day take the place of Parliament itself, and in the not far distant future they would probably become, as a modern writer had called them, "the rulers of the world."

Legal Jottings.

Prosecutions under the Factory Act.—At the Mansion House, on the 1st inst., Mr. John Draper, a printer, was summoned for transgressing the provisions of the Factory Act by employing four boys under the stipulated age without having a medical certificate as to their fitness, and with not keeping a register of the hands in his service. Mr. Lakeman, inspector of factories, appeared in support of the summons; and Mr. Hood, solicitor, for the defence. It was stated by one of the boys that he was employed as an errand-boy, having also to sort letters; but he was employed for an hour only every day. The Lord Mayor thought that there was not much in the case, seeing that the boy was employed in the factory for an hour only daily. While technically there had been an infringement of the Act, yet it must be borne in mind that the object of the Act was to prevent boys being kept in close rooms and offices, except under proper supervision. The case might come within the words of the Act, but not within the meaning. In the course of some discussion, Mr. Hood said that Mr. Draper had only recently come into the business, and matters were unsettled, but he had now taken every means to comply with the law. The Lord Mayor said that, with regard to the two boys employed as machine boys, he should impose a penalty of 5s. and costs, but, as to the two boys engaged as errand boys, costs only would be ordered. The penalty for not keeping the register would be 20s. and costs. ——At the Guildhall, on the same day, before Mr. Alderman Cowan, Nathaniel Valentine, a printer, carrying on business at 13, Houndsditch, was summoned under the Factories Act, for not keeping his workshops clean. Mr. Myers, who represented the defendant, admitted that the premises were not kept in such good condition as they should have been, but immediate steps had been taken to prevent any complaint in the future. Mr. J. B. Lakeman, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, stated that the defendant was a printer, and that his machine-room was under ground. It was one of those places which he was exceedingly anxious to improve, or, if that were impossible, to remove entirely from the City. An inspector visited these premises as long ago as the 1st of September, when notice was given to Mr. Valentine to remove the nuisance. But up to the 13th of October the place remained in the same condition. Mr. Lakeman was about to describe minutely the character of the nuisance, when the Alderman interposed, and said that the defendant had virtually pleaded guilty, and, as the object was to compel the defendant to make the place what it should be, he would adjourn the summons in order to give him an opportunity of performing his promise in that respect.

Action for Libel.—An action for libel was heard in Dublin on the 4th and 5th inst., before Mr. Justice Andrews and a common jury. The defendants were a limited company, the proprietors of the *Drogheda Independent* newspaper, a Nationalist organ established about two years ago, and the plaintiff, Mr. James Oartland, a Meath farmer, who is also a Nationalist. The articles complained of were a letter which appeared in the *Independent* on Nov. 29, 1884, signed "Shamrock," another signed "Ted O'Neale," published in December, and a rejoinder from "Shamrock." After notice of action was given, defendants published an apology, stating that the letters were published in the absence of the editor, and lodged £5 as compensation. Their counsel asserted that the "Ted" letter was written by plaintiff himself to entrap "Shamrock," and that he was trading on patriotism. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with £10 damages, besides the £5 lodged in court.

Embezzlement by a Typographical Society's Secretary.—At the Scarborough Borough Sessions, on the 28th ult., Michael Anthony Moyer (43), compositor, was indicted for obtaining the sum of £5, the money of the Scarborough branch of the Typographical Association, from Robert Hotham Inchbold. Mr. Haigh (instructed by Mr. W. B. Richardson) prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Taylor defended. The accused was secretary to the branch, and Inchbold was treasurer. It was the duty of the secretary to disburse small sums in relief to unemployed members. He represented to Inchbold that he had no funds in hand, and thus obtained the sums stated, whereas he had upwards of £30 in hand. The evidence for the prosecution further showed that he falsely represented to the president, Mr. Fletcher, that he had remitted £15 to the head office. The defence was that the matter was merely one of account, and could have been remedied by civil process. After a long deliberation, the jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy, and expressed the opinion that the books of the branch had been very loosely kept. Prisoner was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Defrauding a Printer.—At the West Riding Sessions at Wakefield, Arthur Crowther, 21 years of age, commission agent, was indicted, on the 27th ult., for obtaining £3 by false pretences from Mr. Jas. S. Wilson, printer, Low-street, Keighley. Mr. Ellis prosecuted, and Mr. Beverley appeared for the prisoner. On Saturday, August 29, and again on Monday, August 31, the prisoner went to the prosecutor's and represented that he lived in Highfield-road, Keighley, and had been acting as traveller for some time for a firm of printers and paper-bag makers at Huddersfield, who had failed. The prisoner also said that he had several orders in his possession for printing, and that, if the prosecutor would give him a commission of 10 per cent. on the orders and 10 per cent. on the cash, he would hand him the orders he had got. The prosecutor agreed to the prisoner's terms, and thereupon the prisoner handed to the prosecutor about thirteen orders for printing work of the value of about £37. On the truth of the prisoner's representations the prosecutor advanced the prisoner the above-named sum, and he thereupon absconded. It was then ascertained that the orders, or at least some of them, were fictitious. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended under a warrant at Lancaster, when he wished to settle the case on payment of money. Mr. Beverley, in defence, contended that the prosecutor engaged the prisoner as his traveller, and advanced him the £3 to pay his travelling expenses, as he was hard up. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

A Disgrace to the Craft.—At the Mansion House, on the 2nd inst., William Randall, 25, a printer, was charged with being on the premises of the *Daily News* in Bouverie-street, supposed for an unlawful purpose. On the previous Saturday night a timekeeper and watchman was going his rounds through the machine department when he heard a noise like the dropping of paper in a private room occupied by the manager. He obtained admission and made a search. The prisoner then jumped out of a recess, and the watchman gave him in charge. He had been previously in the service of the paper as a printer, but was discharged two months ago. A few small articles were missing and the manager's desk had been broken open. The Lord Mayor sentenced the prisoner, who made no defence, to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Embezzlement by a Stationer's Assistant.—At the Mansion House, on the 4th inst., Thomas Bottomley was charged before the Lord Mayor with embezzlement. The defendant had been in the service of Mr. James Hurry, a stationer, of 47, Cornhill, as a shop assistant, and as his honesty was suspected the police were communicated with. On the preceding day Detective Sergeant Lawley went to the shop and made various purchases, amounting to 15s., for which he paid in coin which he had previously marked. Later in the day he returned to the shop and saw Mr. Hurry, and it was found that only one purchase, amounting to 8s., had been entered in the books. Three of the four marked coins were found on the prisoner, with other money, and the other coin—a half sovereign—was neither in the cash-box nor the till. The prisoner, when taken into custody, stated that he had intended to make up the rest of the money at the end of the day. The prosecutor said he had suspected the prisoner for some time past, but did not wish him to be dealt with severely. The Lord Mayor sentenced the prisoner, who pleaded guilty, to six weeks' hard labour.

Colonial Jottings.

Mr. W. T. Reay has become the proprietor of the *Sandridge Standard* (Victoria).

Messrs. W. Miller and J. H. Woods have commenced business as printers in Dorcas-street, South Melbourne.

Mr. James Alipius Trainor, formerly of the *Kilmore Free Press*, has purchased the *Nagambie Times* (Victoria) from Mr. Thomas Hanney.

The *Wodonga and Towong Sentinel* is the title of a new weekly publication. The publishers and printers are Messrs. James Ryan & W. O. Taylor, Wodonga (Victoria).

Messrs. E. S. Wigg & Son, the old-established firm of booksellers, of Adelaide, South Australia, have received the appointment of Booksellers to the University of Adelaide.

Printers' Wages in New South Wales.—Compositors receive from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per thousand in New South Wales. At present the supply of labour is generally equal to the demand.

Book Production in Madras.—The total number of books and periodicals published in Madras during last year was 818. Of these 142 were in English, 539 in the vernaculars of the presidency, and 76 in the Indian classical languages.

Mr. Wilton Page, compositor in the Government Printing-office at Melbourne, was recently presented with a watch and silver tea and coffee service on leaving that establishment to commence business as a commercial traveller. Mr. Perres, the Government Printer, made the presentation.

Not to be behind Melbourne or Sydney, Brisbane has just received its first rotary printing machine from Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., of New York and London. It has been sent to the proprietors of the *Brisbane Telegraph*, and is capable of delivering 8,500 copies per hour. The machine has been forwarded by Messrs. F. Wimble & Co., 27A, Farringdon-street, London.

Working Hours and Wages in Sydney Printing Houses.—The following printing firms in Sydney have adopted the new rules reducing the working hours to forty-eight, and increasing the minimum 'stab. wages to £2. 15s. per week. Messrs. Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., Messrs. John Woods & Co., Messrs. John Batson & Co., Messrs. Turner & Henderson, Mr. Henry Solomon ("Caxton"), Messsrs. J. Miller & Co. ("West City"), Mr. S. E. Lees, Messrs. J. L. Holmes & Co., Messrs. John Scott & Co., Mr. Robert Bone ("Phœnix"), Mr. W. E. Smith, *War Cry*, Mr. Hector Ross, Messrs. John Sands & Co., Messrs. Cunninghame & Co., and Messrs. Lee & Ross.

The *Madagascar Times* announces that the Rev. J. Richardson's new "Malagasy-English Dictionary" is now complete, and that "it forms by far the most handsome and elegant volume which has hitherto been produced in the island of Madagascar." The "Antananarivo Annual" is published as usual; and the Rev. J. Sibree, the author of a well-known work on Madagascar, is about to issue a complete catalogue of all books, pamphlets, and reviews on subjects relating to the island, whether printed in the English, French, German, or other European languages. Mr. Sibree estimates that the number of such publications amounts to between 700 and 800.

Piece Work in the New Zealand Government Printing-Office.—Mr. G. Fisher, M.H.R. and Mayor of Wellington, recently introduced a deputation, consisting of seven of the compositors employed in the "piece room" of the Government Printing-office, Wellington (N.Z.), to the Colonial Secretary, the object in view being to represent to the Minister the rate of wages paid to those engaged in that department, numbering about thirty persons. The deputation explained, at some length, the unsatisfactory state of things, and drew from the Minister an expression of astonishment at the poor remuneration obtained by the hands. It was reported that the average number of hours spent by the compositors in the "piece room" was sixty-two per week, and the average amount earned by the thirty men employed was £2. 19s. per week. Mr. Fisher said the money earned was only equal to a navvy's wages; instead of the men earning more than they should in other places, because of the casual nature of their employment, the rate of wages was actually much less. The Colonial Secretary, who carefully attended to the arguments used, promised the deputation a favourable consideration of their request.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

The German Publishing Institute at Stuttgart has declared a dividend of fourteen per cent.

Honourable Distinction.—The King of the Belgians has conferred upon Herr R. von Waldheim, a well-known fine art printer in Vienna, the Knight's Cross of the Order of Leopold.

Typographic Exhibition.—The Hamburg Typographical Association, in conjunction with the local Historical Society, is organising an exhibition of typographic curiosities, and of old and modern printing plant.

Liberal Newspaper Proprietors.—The *Schwabische Mercur* lately celebrated the centenary of its existence, on which occasion the proprietors presented the working staff with a sum of £2,000 as the nucleus of a fund for the relief of invalided members, widows, and orphans.

A Prosperous Paper Mill.—The paper-manufacturing company Leykam-Josefsthal, of Vienna and Graz, made during the financial year 1884–85 a net profit of £36,500. The share capital of the company amounts to £400,000. Out of the above-mentioned profit a dividend was declared of seven per cent., which absorbed £20,000.

Money Prizes for Illustrations.—Herr F. Lipperheide, of Berlin, publisher of the *Illustrirte Frauenzeitung*, is offering money prizes of £150, £100, and £50 respectively for the three best illustrations suitable for reproduction as woodcuts in the above journal. The subject chosen for illustration must be adapted for the columns of a ladies' paper.

An excellent little manual on Litho-Zincography has been written by M. L. Monrocq, of the firm of Monrocq Frères, Paris, which firm has devoted special attention to this subject, and has produced work of a high order. The present is the second edition of this little work, which has deservedly met with a very favourable reception at the hands of French craftsmen.

Strike of Bookbinders.—An agitation against overtime has lately been set on foot among the operative bookbinders of Leipsic, and one result of the agitation was that eighty-nine journeymen employed by the famous firm of Brockhaus struck work. A mutually satisfactory agreement was, however, subsequently arrived at, after which the men returned to work.

Auction Sale of two Paris Newspapers.—Two Paris newspapers the *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel* were lately put up for sale by auction, the reserve price of the former being £4,000, and of the latter £2,400. A solicitor, who acted for Madame Gibiot, the widow of the former proprietor, made a formal bid of £5 upon each of the above sums, at which prices both papers were knocked down.

Press Prosecutions in Spain.—Apropos of the late political agitation in Spain, it is worth recording that from the 4th to the 20th September no less than eighty-five press prosecutions were instituted in Spain, and eighty more in some thirty-four of the chief provincial towns. A number of newspapers were confiscated day by day.

Under the title of "Gutenberg-Buch," Herr Josef Böck has compiled a daintily got-up little volume giving selections in prose and verse from literature that has been written in praise of Printing. Some of the contributions are original, and for an improved and enlarged edition that is now in preparation it is hoped to enlist the sympathies of a larger number of living authors. Herr Böck's little work reminds one of the "Gutenberg-Album," published by Dr. H. Meyer in 1840.

Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER.

PRINTERS AND THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

Sir,—The information contained in your October number is certainly very refreshing. I refer more particularly to the payment of accounts. But, suppose a candidate has no agent (I know of one), and is unsuccessful in the contest, how do we stand then? And, again, how are we to prove that the said unsuccessful man received our statement of account? It will be easy enough for him to say "Never came to hand," we are then barred. I shall be glad of an answer in your next number.—Yours faithfully, J. P. WILKES.

63, Newington Butts, S.E., *October* 22, 1885.

[The questions raised by our correspondent are of such general interest at the present moment, that we have answered them at some length in our Topics of the Month, on page 226 of the present issue, to which we would refer our correspondent and other readers. Every master printer and every overseer should read the exposition given on page 206 of our last issue, of the law as to Parliamentary, Municipal, and School Board Elections, so far as it affects printers, together with the further explanations elicited by our correspondent's letter, and referred to above.—ED. *P. T. & L.*]

WALFORD'S DICTIONARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Sir,—While thanking you for the kind mention of my late husband in your paper of this month, I must ask you to correct your remarks with regard to our "Dictionary of Periodical Literature."

Dr. Westby Gibson's engagement with my husband terminated in (I think) May, 1883. Since then we engaged the services of Mr. Cooper Morley, whose knowledge of this subject is very extensive. The work has been and is still being carried on as actively as possible, and we hope at least to bring this book before the public at no very distant date.

I am led to mention this for fear the idea should be entertained that the work was to be abandoned, which would prevent the many kind friends, who have forwarded from time to time much valuable information, continuing to do so in the future, and this would be a most serious misfortune.—I remain, dear Sir, yours obediently,

LAURA WALFORD.

86, Belsize Park Gardens, London, *October* 27, 1885.

[Our readers will, doubtless, like ourselves, be greatly gratified to learn that the work, which engaged so much of the late Mr. Walford's time and thought, will not be allowed to lapse, and that a conspicuous void in English literature will before long be supplied by the publication of this Dictionary of Periodical Literature, which has been for some years in preparation. To all connected with journalism, such a work cannot fail to prove of the utmost interest.—ED. *P. T. & L.*]

New Journals & Press Changes.

THE first number of *Fair Trade* was issued on the 16th ult. It is a creditably got-up eight-page paper, printed by Mr. G. Reveirs, 4 and 5, Graystoke-place, Fetter-lane, and published at the same address, by Mr. W. H. Faulkner, at the price of one penny.

THE *Birmingham Dramatic News* is the title of a lately-started weekly "illustrated record of the Midland stage." It is printed by Messrs. Morris Brothers, of Bishop-street, and published by Mr. A. G. Beacon, 3, Pershore-street, both in Birmingham. A number of illustrated comic advertisements form an excellent feature. The paper, which deserves to succeed, is published at the price of twopence.

THE *Beaconsfield Standard and Primrose Banner* is the title of a new weekly started on the 10th ult. The printing leaves much to be desired. The paper bears the imprint of the Primrose Press Agency, 59 & 60, Chancery-lane.

ON the 24th ult. was issued the first number of the *Reformer*, which is the successor of the *Social Reformer*, a paper that has been in existence for twenty years. It is printed by Messrs. Maclaren & Sons, 12, Renfield-street, and published by Mr. R. Mackay, 112, Bath-street, both Glasgow. The price is one penny.

A NEW monthly was started on the 15th ult. under the title of the *Eastern, Australasian, and South African Journal of Commerce*. It is printed by Messrs. Howard & Jones, 28, Bury-street, St Mary Axe, and published by Mr. E. L. Bennett, of 95, Bishopsgate-street.

UNDER the title of the *Judge* an amusing illustrated weekly has been started, at the price of one penny. It is printed and published by Mr. P. H. Davis, at 32, Victoria-street, Manchester.

THE *Teachers' Aid* was started on October 3. The first number bears neither printer's nor publisher's name, nor is there the least indication from what part of the United Kingdom the paper hails, while the date of its periodical publication is also left conjectural. These are very serious omissions, and give to the paper a most unbusiness-like appearance.

UNDER the title of *Travel and Talk*, a new penny social weekly paper has been started at the price of one penny. It is printed and published by Mr. W. A. Tanfield, at 27, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

NO. 1 of the new series of the *Train* was issued on the 10th inst. It is printed by Messrs. John Smith & Co., of 52, Long-acre, and published at the price of one penny by Mr. C. W. Hastings, on behalf of the Scientific Publishing Company (Limited), at 22, Bucklngham-street, Strand.

A NEW weekly has been started under the title of the *Liverpudlian*, by Messrs. Mills & Knight, of Liverpool.

THE *Cambrian Daily Telegraph* is the title of a new evening paper issued from the office of the *Cambrian*, at Swansea.

THE *Daily Post* is the title of a new paper started at Bradford.

A NEW illustrated weekly has been started under the title of the *Nineteenth Century Penny Satirist*.

A NEW bi-monthly has been started under the title of the *Ipswich Advance*.

THERE is some talk of the speedy appearance of an Anglo-American illustrated magazine, conducted on more popular lines than either the *Century* or *Harper's*. A firm of West-end publishers are also, it is said, meditating the establishment of a *People's Magazine*, for which both pictures and text are to be supplied exclusively by British artists and writers.

A NEW quarterly magazine, devoted wholly to Asiatic subjects, and especially to India, Central Asia, and the Far East, will appear at the beginning of the new year. The editor is Mr. D. C. Boulger.

ON and after January 1, 1886, the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* will be published simultaneously in London and Philadelphia, under the title of the *International Journal of the Medical Sciences*. It will be issued quarterly, by Messrs. Cassell & Co. (Limited).

THE *Northern Provision Trade Journal* is the title of a new paper started at Glasgow. It is published at the price of threepence.

UNDER the title of the *Northern Miller and Baker*, a threepenny trade journal has been started at Glasgow.

MR. A. RAMSAY is about to issue the *Garner and Science Recorders' Journal*. This new periodical is to be devoted to the interests of science and scientific workers.

THE first number of the *Nottingham Magazine*, a local periodical intended to be in some sort a continuation of the *College Record*, is announced for the present month. The editors are Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, Mr. Ph. H. Stevenson, and Dr. C. U. Yates, all members of the Nottingham Literary Club. The publisher is Mr. Derry Wheeler Gate, of Nottingham; and the price is one penny a month.

"CRUMBS FOR THE ROBINS" will be the title of the Christmas part of the *Little One's-Own* coloured picture paper, and will contain, in addition to the usual quantity of chromo pictures and text, sixteen extra pages of illustrated tales by R. André, Irving Montague, &c.

THE buildings of the *Morning Post* office in Wellington-street, Strand, which already contain four floors, are being enlarged by the erection of an additional story.

THE *West Surrey Times and County Express* has been permanently enlarged. The paper was established in 1855 at Godalming. In 1860 the printing and publication offices were transferred to Guildford, in which town it has ever since been issued. The paper is an excellent specimen of a well-edited and creditably-printed journal, and Messrs. Billing & Sons, the proprietors and printers, may be congratulated upon having made their paper a model of what a county journal should be.

ON the 10th ult. the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* completed its twenty-fifth year; which event was signalised by the issue of that day's number printed on sea-green paper. The *Express* is excellently got up, both editorially and typographically, and it may take rank as one of the most readable of suburban journals, its thirty-two long columns being well filled with news and advertisements in suitable proportions. Mr. G. S. Jealous, of High-street, Hampstead, is the proprietor and printer.

THE *Oxford Chronicle* has been permanently enlarged, and a new double feeder cylinder machine is about to be put down to accelerate the printing.

WITH a recent number of the *Tunbridge Wells Advertiser* was issued a capital county map of Kent, showing the new Parliamentary Divisions, as well as the physical features, towns, villages, railways, &c., which forms thus a very interesting supplement. Mr. H. M. Clements, who is both proprietor and editor, continues to conduct the paper with great ability and enterprise.

MR. H. C. WILKINS, hitherto connected with the staff of the *Northampton Mercury and Daily Reporter*, has become the proprietor of the *Cheltenham Chronicle* and *Gloucestershire Echo*.

MESSRS. J. A. SLADE and GEO. H. J. GUNDRY have withdrawn from the *Macclesfield Courier*, of which the late Mr. Swinnerton was for many years proprietor. Mr. William Claye, the remaining partner, has admitted Mr. Robert Brown, chief reporter on the paper, and his own son, H. S. Claye, into the firm, which will now trade as Claye, Brown, & Claye.

THE publication of *Eastward Ho!* a monthly magazine dealing with East-end subjects, which has just completed its third volume, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co.

THE *Battle Axe*, the organ of the Church Army, will in future be issued weekly by Messrs. Marshall Bros.

Trade Changes.

Mr. A. Kingdon has taken into partnership Mr. Newnham, and the business is carried on in the name of both partners at 16, Finsbury-street.

Mr. Francis George Heath, the author of several works on ferns and cognate subjects, has commenced business as an advertisement agent.

Mr. E. A. Pallister, inventor and patentee of Pallister's label-making machinery, has removed from Wellington-street, Leeds, to 2, Wade-street, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds.

The Eagle Pencil Company, of New York, inform us that they have appointed Messrs. Silber & Fleming, of Wood-street, Cheapside, their sole agents in Great Britain and Ireland.

Messrs. A. Pornot & M. T. Dougal have commenced business as photo-lithographers, photo-zincographers, and chemical engravers in relief, at 1, McLean's-buildings, New-street-square.

Mr. Ellis, of new Bond-street, has made over his business to his nephew, Mr. G. J. Ellis, and Mr. J. P. Scrutton, by whom it will in future be carried on under the style of Ellis & Scrutton.

Mr. William G. Stoneham, the well-known bookseller, has secured premises at Pear-tree-court, Farringdon-road, in consequence of his business premises in Charterhouse-buildings having been injured by the recent fire

M. Jules Derriey, manufacturer of web rotary perfecting machines, of Paris, informs us that he is now in England, and can be communicated with by addressing his agents, Messrs. L. Percheron & Co. 21, Britannia-street, City-road.

Messrs. Campbell & Tudhope have lately removed their manufacturing department to spacious premises at Cranstonhill, Glasgow, where the several floors of a very large building are occupied by their chromo-lithographic machines and other plant.

Mr. Sydney C. Hayworth, of High-street, Kingsland, has purchased the business of W. H. Guest & Co., 29, Paternoster-row, which will be continued under the style of Guest, Hayworth, & Co. The management will remain in the hands of Mr. Guest as hitherto.

The stationery business carried on by Mr. Norbury Colbran at Kingsbridge, Canterbury, has been purchased by Mr. Edward Shelton, a nephew of Mr. Pratt, of the firm of Page, Pratt, & Turner, of Ludgate-circus. The transfer was effected through the agency of Mr. Burghes, of Paternoster-row.

A spacious warehouse, with workshops and showrooms, has been built at 21, Bishopsgate-street Without, for Messrs. Henry Mead & Sons, wholesale stationers and printers. The new building has a frontage of 30 ft. towards Bishopsgate, and a depth of 210 ft. The main frontage is five stories in height. The second and third floors have a projecting bay window of six lights, with carved and enriched mouldings and tracery.

Mr. Ruddiman Johnston, of the Waverley Works, Edinburgh, announces that, in order to extend the operations of his business—of which he was the sole partner—it has been converted into a company under the title of Ruddiman Johnston & Co. (Limited), as more fully stated under the head of "Companies," given below, and that his services have been retained as managing director. The company have opened a London house at 7, Ludgate-square, E.C.

Letters Patent.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following:—

12,784. Wicks, F., Glasgow. Improved machinery for manufacturing type, with means for collecting the type therefrom. Sept. 25, 1884.

12,867. Moir, T., Glasgow. An improved system of letters or characters, and components or part letters to be used in writing and printing. Sept. 27, 1884.

13,103. Philippi, L. H., London. Improvements in reproducing photographs by printing and in producing printing-blocks or rollers therefor. Oct. 2, 1884.

13,469. Bebro, M., London. Improvements in mechanism for printing tramcar and railway tickets. Oct. 11, 1884.

13,505. Maynes, J., 33, Blessington-road, Lee, S.E. Improvements in the construction of printing presses for rapidly producing consecutively numbered tickets, cheques, and forms. Oct. 13, 1884.

13,561. Howard, H. P., Jones, S. and F., 15 and 16, Cullum-street. Improved printed waterproof paper. Oct. 14, 1884.

13,648. Buxton, J. H., Braithwaite, D. and Smith, M., Manchester. Improvements in machinery for folding sheets of paper. Oct. 16, 1884.

13,898. Jowitt, J., Halifax. Improvements in the methods of, and apparatus for manufacturing waxed papers. Oct. 21, 1884.

14,020. White, W. G., London. Improvements in colour printing and in the preparation of colours to be employed therein. Oct. 22, 1884.

14,101. Lloyd Wise, W. A communication from Messieurs. Escher, Wyss & Co., of Zurich. Improvements in self-cleaning pulp-straining machines. Oct. 24, 1884.

14,185. Palmer, T. N. A communication from W. H. Golding, of the United States. Improvements in inking attachments for printing presses. Oct. 27, 1884.

14,248. Toulmin, G., and Bond, W., London. Improvements in machinery or apparatus for printing from flat type or stereotype, both sides of the paper supplied from a continuous web or roll. Oct. 28, 1884.

6,640. Clark, A. M. A communication from P. Jackson, of the United States. An improvement in printing-machines. June 1, 1885.

8,457. Boult, A. J. A communication from O. Mergenthaler of the United States. Improvements in method of, and means for justifying matrices, types and dies when assembled or composed in lines. July 13, 1885.

8,685. Cornett, J. P., Ford-villa, South Hylton, near Sunderland. Hydraulic pulp edge trimmer for use in paper-making machines. July 18, 1885.

Specifications Published during the Month.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

14,378.	Hayes, G.	Printing type	4d.
15,433.	Wilson, G. A.	Rotary web printing-machines	6d.
16,095.	Harrap, G. T.	Type-writer	8d.
17,351.	Huntington, C. P.	Surface colour-printing, &c.	6d.
16,434.	Savile, S., and Lund, P.	Taking-off apparatus for single cylinder printing-machines	6d.
3,080.	Wier, M. A.	Type-writer	6d.
4,816.	De Pass, E.	Preparing metallic printing-plates	2d.
9,120.	Wier, M. A.	Type writing apparatus	6d.
9,951.	Lake, H. H.	Inking apparatus for printing-machinery	4d.
9,555.	Haddon, H. J.	Counters for printing-presses, &c.	6d.

Printing and other Companies.

SINCE the date of our last monthly list, five new Companies have been formed connected with the Paper and Printing Trades. Their aggregate nominal capital amounts to £289,000, more than two-thirds of which sum fall to the share of the first of the under-mentioned Companies. The total number of new Companies formed this year in connexion with the trades in which our readers are interested amounts now to sixty, and their aggregate nominal capital represents the large sum of £1,545,050.

Nottingham Daily Express Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 2nd inst., with a capital of £200,000 in 200 shares of £100 each, to establish and carry on all or any of the following businesses, namely, newspaper proprietors, printers, lithographers, publishers, bookbinders, papermakers, typefounders, and any other business or undertaking that may legitimately be carried on in connexion therewith. To purchase or otherwise acquire the business of a newspaper proprietor and printer now carried on by Mr. Edmund Renals at Parliament-street, in the town of Nottingham, and all or any of the real and personal property belonging to the said Mr. Renals in connexion with the said business, and to undertake all or any of his liabilities in relation to such business; and, with a view thereto, to enter into and carry into effect (either with or without modification) an agreement dated October 19, 1885, and made between Mr. Edward Renals, of the one part, and Mr. Parker Woodward (on behalf of this company), of the other part, to establish an evening Liberal newspaper in Nottingham, or elsewhere, and such other publications as may be deemed desirable. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are all of Nottingham or the neighbourhood:—J. Renals, Chairman of the Derby Commercial Bank (Limited), Hill House, Derby; H. Ashwell, bleacher, Woodthorpe Grange, Sherwood; W. H. Farmer, lace-manufacturer, Alexandra-park; J. A. Jacoby, merchant, Normanton-on-the-Wolds, Notts; F. Pullman, draper, 12, Castle-street, Sneinton; W. H. Mallet, lace-manufacturer, 49, Beech-avenue, New Basford; H. S. Cropper, engineer, Ropewalk; E. Renals, newspaper proprietor, Clarendon-street; P. Woodward, solicitor, Victoria-street; J. Bright, solicitor, Lincoln Villa, The Park; W. H. Revis, lace-manufacturer, 83, Waterloo-crescent; J. Renals, gentleman, Tattershall-drive, The Park; R. Steele, hosiery manufacturer, Castle-gate; J. Wilson, tailor, Park-row; J. Ferneyhough, newspaper-manager, 8, Gorsey-road; H. Cooper, hosiery manufacturer, Castle-street, Sneinton; and H. Spencer, tea-dealer, Ellesmere House, Clarendon-street. The number of directors is not to be less than five, nor more than nine; qualification, three shares; the subscribers are to appoint the first; the company in general meeting will determine remuneration.

Ruddiman Johnston & Company (Limited). — This company was registered on the 13th ult., with a capital of £50,000, in £10 shares, to acquire the business of lithographer and printer, now carried on by Mr. Thomas Ruddiman Johnston, at the Waverley Printing Works, Edinburgh. The subscribers, who are each entered for one share, are:—T. R. Johnston, publisher, Murrayfield, Edinburgh; T. Mackay, 14, Weatherby-place; J. Collings, publisher, 42a, Holborn-viaduct; F. C. Moncrieff, barrister, 3, Pump-court, Temple; W. Lawson, tutor, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; H. Wicks, printer, 28, Little Queen-street; and F. S. Pilditch, solicitor, 20, Threadneedle-street. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than six; qualification, 10 shares, or £100 stock; remuneration, 10 per cent. of the certified net annual profits. The three first subscribers are appointed directors. An agreement of the 12th ult. regulates the purchase, the consideration being £4,000 cash, and £17,000 in fully-paid shares. The vendor is appointed managing director for fourteen years, at a salary of £500 per annum, payable after a sufficient sum has been set apart for the payment of 10 per cent. per annum dividend, and a further sum, equal to 50 per cent. of the surplus net profits, after making such provision.

"Birmingham Daily Times" Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 17th ult., with a capital of £25,000, in £5 shares, to print and publish a Conservative evening newspaper. The subscribers are:—J. H. Chance, manufacturer, 40, Augustus-road, Edgbaston, 200 shares; J. Sawyer, M.D., 48, Hagley-road, Edgbaston, 20; W. Showell Knowle, brewer, 100; W. Medlicott Ellis, metal-dealer, Perry Barr, 100; G. H. Cartland, barrister, King's Heath, 20; Frank James, manufacturer, Aldridge, 20; and J. S. Hopkins, Jesmond Grange, Edgbaston, 20. The subscribers are appointed first directors.

The North of England Peat Moss Litter Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 15th ult., with a capital of £10,000, in £5 shares, to manufacture and supply peat moss for paper-making, covering steam-boilers and other purposes. The subscribers are:—*C. Arnison, physician and surgeon, Stanhope, Darlington, 10 shares; J. Smith, Willington-on-Tyne, 50; *R. Richards, iron-merchant, 64, Fawcett-street, Sunderland, 10; *A. D. Carr, land agent, 1, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1; E. T. Reid, merchant, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 10; *J. V. Walton, lead manufacturer, Wilton-le-Weor, 10; and *W. B. Campbell, C. E., 34, Grey-street, Newcastle, 1. The number of directors is not to be less than five, nor more than twelve; the first are the subscribers denoted by an asterisk and Mr. T. Smith, of Wallsend; qualification, £50 in shares or stock; the company in general meeting will determine remuneration.

"Exeter Flying Post" Company (Limited).—This is the conversion to a company of the business of newspaper proprietor, priater, and publisher, carried on by Catherine Jane Bellerby, at 1 and 2, Little Queen-street, Exeter. It was registered on the 28th ult., with a capital of £4,000, in £1 shares, with the following as first subscribers, all being of Exeter:—E. A. Sanders, banker, 100 shares; *S. Bastard, hop-merchant, 100; M. Richard, wine-merchant, 100; *W. A. Padfield, engineer, 50; *E. H. Shorto, tutor, 15; *E. T. Fulford, auctioneer, 10; and W. Pring, brewer, 100. The number of directors is not to be less than six, nor more than nine; the first are Messrs. H. Wilcocks, W. Pring, W. N. G. Baker, H. F. Willey, H. D. Thomas, and the subscribers denoted by an asterisk; qualification, 25 shares.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

Partnerships Dissolved.

Claye, W., J. A. Slade, & G. H. J. Gundry, printers and publishers of the *Macclesfield Courier and Herald*, the *Congleton Gazette*, the *Stockport Express*, and the *Cheshire Advertiser*, Macclesfield.
Dinsdale & Co., stationers, lithographers, and printers, Tower Royal and Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate-street.
Dunn & Duncan, law stationers, Fleet-street.
Guest & Co., publishers, Paternoster-row.
Guy, J., & Sons, stationery case manufacturers, Hoxton-street.

Bills of Sale Recently Filed.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

Adams, L. H., law stationer, 20, Stock Orchard-cres., Caledonian-rd., Holloway, to B. Blaiberg. Oct. 21 ..... £61
Barton, E. W., lithographic music printer, 17, Ingestre-pl., and 9, Denman-st., Golden-sq., to T. E. Brads. (Of property at 17, Ingestre-pl., aforesaid.) Oct. 13..... £63
Blair, G. P., advertising-agent, 123, Almack-rd., Clapton-pk., to Charing Cross Bank. Oct. 8 ..... £40
Broemel, F., & wife, publisher, 47, Eland-rd., Lavender-hill, to Bloomsbury Advance Company. Oct. 7 ..... £30
Davies, D., fancy stationer, &c., 6, Dark-gate, Carmarthen, to J. Davies. Oct. 10..... £450
Dongray, H., account-book manufacturer and book-binder, 9, Huggin-lane, Queen Victoria-st., City, and 4, Margaret-villas, Clarendon-rd., Walthamstow, to S. Weston. Oct. 23 ..... £66
Edgington, T., bookbinder and printer, George and Dragon Inn, Worcester, to A. G. Spreckley and another. Oct. 20 ..... £215
Grant, T., bookbinder and printer, 55, Foulden-rd., Stoke Newington, and City, to H. Tyler. Oct. 21 ..... £60
Howard, W., printer and stationer, 4, Fransfield-gr., and 76, High-st., Sydenham, to Charing Cross Bank. Oct. 19 ..... £32
Malyon, W., printer, 36, Beech-st., Barbican, City, and 3, Southgate-gr., De Beauvoir Town, to W. J. P. Mason. Oct. 15..... £266
McIlveen, J., printer, trading as McIlveen & Son, 69, Percy-st., Belfast, to W. W. Cleland. Oct. 29 ..... £32
Rowe, G. W., stationer, 179, Clarence-rd., Lower Clapton, to London and County Advance Company. Oct. 8 ..... £40
Standring, D., paper-bag manufacturer and printer, 32, Dale-st., Accrington, Lancashire, to J. Whittaker. Oct. 9 ..... £250 (abs. sale)

Renewals of Registration of Bills of Sale.

Clark, J., & J. Luke, jun., paper-makers, Boothwood, Rishworth, Halifax, to J. Whiteley. Orig. B.S. filed, Jan. 15, 1880; re-registered, Oct. 30, 1885; amount, £2,500.
Lewis, W., newspaper proprietor, Bridge-st., Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, to R. Thomas and another. Orig. B.S. filed, Oct. 23, 1880; re-registered, Oct. 17, 1885; amount, £300.
Smith, T., lithographic printer, Plumtree-st., and 33, Carlton-rd., Nottingham, to C. Hibbert. Orig. B.S. filed, Oct. 29, 1880; re-registered, Oct. 27, 1885; amount, £100.
Swift, E., printer, 4, Stanley-ter., Portway, West Ham, Essex, to J. Husband. Orig. B.S. filed, Mar. 2, 1880; re-registered, Oct. 27, 1885; amount, £100. (Re-registered, by order, on terms.)

Satisfactions.

Malyon, W., printer, 3, Southgate-gr., De Beauvoir-town, Hackney, and 36, Beech-st., Barbican, to R. Bowman. Filed, Mar. 11, 1885; satisfied, Oct. 19, 1885; amount, £150.
May, J., printer and publisher, Victoria-rd., Aldershot, to J. C. Burleigh. Filed, July 31, 1880; satisfied, Oct. 20, 1885; amount, £165.

Bankruptcy Act, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

Caple, G. J., newspaper proprietor, printer, and publisher, *Clevedon Mercury and Courier* office, Alexandra-rd., Clevedon. Oct. 17.
Chappell, F. W., printer and stationer, Alpha-pl., Southville, 19, Redcliff-st., and 1, 2, & 3, Thomas-lane, Bristol. Oct. 3.
Conell, W. J. B. G., newspaper proprietor, 2, Nevill-st., and 4, Scarisbrick New-rd., both Southport. Oct. 14.
Edgington, T., bookbinder and printer, George and Dragon Inn, The Tything, Worcester. Oct. 20. Adjudicated, Oct. 20.
Edwards, C. F., bookseller, 11, Rosehill-ter., and 4, Wind-st., both Swansea. Oct. 2. Adjudicated, Oct. 2.
Harrison, F., lithographic printer, 64, Corporation-st., Manchester. Oct. 6. Adjudicated, Oct. 8.
Sloman, Mary Ann, bookseller, &c., 213, Oxford-st., Manchester. Oct. 7.
Spencer, W. (sep. estate), stationer, printer, &c., 141, Mansfield-rd., Nottingham. Oct. 16. Exam., C.C., Nottingham, Nov. 17.
Webb, H. T., & W. A. Douthwaite, paper-merchants, trading as H. T. Webb & Co., 30 & 31, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars. Oct. 12. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, Nov. 17, at 11.

Composition Sanctioned by Court.

Claremont, E. McD. S., printer, trading as E. Clarke, Settle, Yorkshire. Sept. 29. To increase the assets of the estate by a sum sufficient to pay a composition of 2s. 6d. in the pound. Such sum to be paid to the trustee within three days after approval. Bankruptcy annulled.
Cordingley, C., printer and newspaper proprietor, The Grove, Hammersmith, and Caxton House, Walham-green. Oct. 23. Composition of 2s. in the pound within seven days after approval, secured. Official receiver to distribute the composition. Receiving order rescinded.

Dividends.

Clayton, E., stationer and newspaper agent, Spring-st., and Kirkgate, Huddersfield. First and final dividend of 4s. 5d., any Tuesday, from 2 to 4, at the official receiver's, Huddersfield.
Cohen, E. G., stationer, Stroud Green-rd., Finsbury-pk. First and final dividend of 4s. 6d., Oct. 20, or any subsequent day, at O. Berry's, trustee, 6, Arthur-st. East.
Evans, T., printer and stationer, trading as Webb & Evans, Newsham-drive, West Derby, and Union-ct., Liverpool. Second and final dividend of 1s. 5½d., at H. D. Eshelby's, 24, North John-st., Liverpool.
Metcalfe, J. A., accountant and printer, trading as Hodgson & Co., Guisborough. Dividend of 7s. 3⅜d., Nov. 5, at the official receiver's, Middlesborough.
Meyer, O. J. von N., The Terrace, Camden-sq., & C. Gregory, 53, Cathcart-rd., West Brompton, colour printers, trading as Kronheim & Co., Shoe-lane. Dividend of 1s. 3d., at 136, Southampton-row.
Thomson, C. C., advertising agent and stationer, King's-rd. and Warrior-sq., St. Leonard's-on-Sea. First and final dividend of 1s. 2½d., on and after Nov. 13, at the official receiver's, Hastings.
Wilson, J., Great Russell-st., & T. Godfrey, 84, St. Mark-st., stationers, trading as Wilson & Godfrey, 255, Great Russell-st., all Birmingham. Dividend of 4d., at the official receiver's, Birmingham.
Windross, G., newspaper publisher and printer, 1, Meadow-view, and Queen's-buildings, Strand-st., both Whitehaven. Dividend of 8s. 0⅜d., at the official receiver's, Whitehaven.

Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

Carroll, D. W., printer, 44, Lower Sackville-st., and 49, Mid Abbey-st., Dublin. Oct. 2. O. A., Deering. Solicitor—J. Mathew.

Meeting under Bankruptcy.

Carroll, D. W., printer, &c., 44, Lower Sackville-st., and 49, Mid-Abbey-st., Dublin. Nov. 17, at 11. To consider offer of composition of 12s. 6d. in the pound, payable by six equal instalments at 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, and 16 months.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

Re B. CLEGG.—At the London Bankruptcy Court, on the 22nd ult., the first meeting of the creditors of Benjamin Clegg was held before Mr. Stewart, assistant-receiver. The debtor, described as of 13, York-street, Covent Garden, in 1862 started the *Insurance Record*, and, in 1876, the *Bicycle News*. In that year he assigned the *Insurance Record* to the Prudential Assurance Company, to secure an advance of £700, the company also taking a bill of sale over the furniture of an hotel conducted by him at Watford. The *Bicycle News*, which he had charged to the extent of £400, was carried on to within the last month, when the mortgagees sold their interest in it to Messrs. Iliffe & Son, of Coventry, for £50. The debtor stated that he still had the working of the *Insurance Record*, receiving for his services a salary of £2 a week. He was unable to make an offer to the creditors. Resolutions were passed for bankruptcy, the meeting being adjourned over the public examination to enable the creditors to consider the appointment of a trustee.

Obituary.

HADDEN.—Mr. James Hadden, bookseller, of 129, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow, died on 1st inst.

JOLLIE.—The death is announced of Mr. Patrick Jollie, of the firm of Patrick Jollie & Son, printers, booksellers, &c., of High-street, Leslie, Fifeshire. The deceased was ninety-seven years of age.

KENNETT.—Mr. Richard James Kennett, who formerly carried on business at 14, York-street, Covent Garden, died on the 3rd ult. at Midhurst, Kent, in his eighty-fourth year. The *Bookseller* says that the deceased was the first to act as London agent for American houses; and that at one time the only means available to the trade of sending small parcels to America was by getting Mr. Kennett to enclose them.

LEADER.—We regret to announce the death, on the 31st ult., at his residence, Moor-end, Sheffield, of Mr. Robert Leader, for nearly half a century editor and proprietor of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, from the active management of which he retired a few years ago. The son of Mr. Robert Leader, who in 1830 became the proprietor of the *Sheffield Independent*, the deceased, who served an apprenticeship with Mr. James Montgomery, then the editor of the *Iris*, exercised for many years sole control of the chief organ of Sheffield Liberalism, and, even after he transferred the property to his sons, some years ago, he was a frequent contributor to its columns. Mr. Leader, who was an alderman of the borough, was seventy-six years old.

LYMAN.—American papers announce the death, at Brooklyn, of a most prolific American inventor, Azel Storrs Lyman. The deceased was born at Potsdam, New York, in 1815, and was of the eighth generation of the descendants of Richard Lyman, who came to New England in 1629. He was educated at Illinois University, and originally intended for the ministry, but a physical affliction, incurable deafness, obliged him to abandon that career, and to devote his life to the inventions with which his name became successively connected. He was one of the first in making fountain pens, having obtained a patent for a combined holder and nib in 1848. Lyman's next invention was an alarm for indicating the want of water in steam boilers, and this was followed by a water-gauge. Next he constructed an air-engine, in which and in air-pumps he made several subsequent improvements. Early in life he also bestowed his attention to the manufacture of paper-pulp from wood-fibre, and he obtained a patent for a method of separating the fibre of wood in 1858, which was followed by several others for the same purpose, as well as for utilising straw and other fibrous substances, the recovery of spent alkali, and other important details of paper manufacture. Lyman's "fibre gun" was made with long iron cylinders, into which prepared cane or wood was put and kept for a few minutes under steam pressure of about 200 lb., after which, by pulling a trigger, a cover was suddenly unfastened, and the contents discharged against a target several feet distant, thus effecting more in a few minutes in disintegrating the fibre than was accomplished previously by many hours' work.

MASON.—The death is announced of Mr. R. H. Mason, author of the "History of Norfolk." The deceased had led a busy literary life as a journalist, having, among other numerous engagements, established, edited, and carried on from 1852 to 1854, the *Greenwich and West Kent Observer*; later he owned the *Sunderland Times*, as well as the *Sheffield Advertiser*; and subsequently he was the proprietor of the *London and Eton Gazette*.

POPLETT.—Mr. C. H. Poplett, printer, Beech-street, Barbican, died on the 5th ult., after a short illness.

PROSSER.—The death is announced of Mr. William Prosser, once a member of the literary staff of the *Hereford Times*, afterwards editor of the *Hereford Journal*, and then the establisher, editor, and proprietor of the *Hereford Mercury*.

SHAW.—Mr. Henry W. Shaw, the humorist, known to the literary world as "Josh Billings," died on the 14th ult. at Monterey, California, from a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Shaw was sixty-five years old, having been born in Lanesborough, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1818. He resided in his native town until he had reached the age of fourteen, when he went West, and for several years led a frontier life, being engaged in the various occupations of steering steamboats, keeping a country store, and acting as auctioneer in the small western towns and cities. Finally, becoming weary of this irregular life, Mr. Shaw, in 1865, removed to Poughkeepsie, and devoted himself to editing a small paper. It was while thus engaged that he wrote the first humorous article, which attracted attention principally by its phonetic spelling. He called it "Essa on the Muel." It was extensively copied, and the name of Josh Billings soon became known throughout the land. From that time until his death, his career was one of continued financial success. One weekly paper alone paid him 100 dols. a week for half a column of matter, and his lectures brought him in a large and steady revenue. In 1873 he began the publication of his "Farmers' Almanax," a book which in its second year had a sale of 127,000 copies, and in ten years had netted the author and publisher 30,000 dols. each.

SPRINGER.—The veteran journalist and critic, Robert Springer, who has lately died at Berlin, was originally a compositor.

TELS.—The death is announced, at the age of seventy-five, of the distinguished Dutch jurist, M. H. Tels, who several times declined the offer of the Ministry of Justice which was made to him. The deceased was even better known as a journalist, for he had been since 1844 editor of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, one of the two principal newspapers of Holland.

WILKES.—The death is announced, at New York, of Mr. George Wilkes, who, about the year 1853, started the *Spirit of the Times*, in conjunction with W. T. Porter, a New York printer. Porter died in 1858, since which time the paper has been carried on by Mr. Wilkes. The deceased was also the author of a "History of California." He was born in 1817.

Answers to Correspondents.

SHORTHAND.—We are unable to afford you any information as to the value of a copy of Shelton's "Tachygraphy," published in 1660.

R. E., Glasgow.—We are at all times pleased to receive contributions on subjects connected with the Graphic Arts, and to pay for them if suitable to our columns; if otherwise, we return them to their authors.

A. SANDERS.—We believe that the best way to manipulate tin plates is to etch the stone into good relief, and then to print them at the litho press. If the tin plates are of good quality—free from lumps of tin—they may be printed from the flat surface, but, of course, there must be no erasures covered with new work, or the pressure will not reach such parts. There is a special ink to be used, which may be obtained of the dealers. Stone stands, probably, more pressure than any other printing-surface in use, and, therefore, is best suited for printing upon sheet metals.

NOTICES.

The terms for Annual Subscription to the PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER are as follow:—

	s.	d.
To any address in the United Kingdom	7	6
To the Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, and the United States of America	8	0
To the East Indies, China, &c. (*vid* Brindisi) ...	9	0

All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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THE PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER

Topics of the Month.

NOW that the Election fever is gradually subsiding, the general business outlook of the country will probably somewhat improve. In the Printing Branch things have of late been abnormally quiet, and the General Election, although it caused a spurt here and there, has not, on the whole, been of material benefit to the Trade at large. One cause of the prevailing dulness has been that the number of Private Bills to be introduced into Parliament next session is smaller than it was last year, although it was even then below the usual average; and, as a necessary consequence, the number of "reference-books" produced has been also smaller; both of which factors have materially reduced the amount of printing that is generally under way at this season of the year. Of new journalistic ventures, too, there are comparatively few, although rumour has it that a new Liberal daily is to be started in the new year. The past twelvemonth has in some respects been one of great trial to many master printers, upon whose business the general depression in trade has not failed to react. Indications are happily not wanting that we are on the eve of an improved state of things, and in the devout hope that each and all of our readers may fully participate in the "good things to come," we wish them

A Happy and Prosperous New Year!

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MENTION was made in our last number of the fact that Mr. T. Clark, of the well-known publishing firm, had been elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Similar honours have, we are pleased to know, fallen to the share of several other gentlemen connected with the Printing Trades. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, proprietor and editor of the *Nation* has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. Mr. J. Whitehead, founder and senior partner of the firm of Whitehead & Son, printers, has been elected Mayor of Appleby (Westmoreland). Mr. A. C. Lomax, a local stationer and bookseller, has been elected Mayor of Lichfield.

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MR. J. R. ROBINSON, the energetic manager of the *Daily News*, has been presented by the compositors employed on the paper with an ormolu and crystal timepiece, together with a complimentary address as an acknowledgment of their appreciation of his uniformly kindly conduct.

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LAST month we mentioned the generous offers of two friends of Mr. W. H. Collingridge, to contribute each the handsome sums of £1,000 and £100 respectively to the funds of the Printers' Pension Corporation, on condition that a further amount of £900 were raised by others. We are pleased to learn that it is intended to devote the promised sums to the erection of additional Almshouses. After a lapse of some years, there is thus every prospect that the block of buildings at Wood-green will be completed by the erection of two houses on the vacant plot of ground which belongs to the Printers Corporation. We hope that the friends of our Trade Charities will spare no effort to realise this highly desirable object.

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THE editor of the *Morning Post*, Mr. William Hardman, has been knighted.

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ON the 19th ult., at a meeting of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, Mr. George Waterston, jun., read a paper on "Book Ornament." The paper was illustrated by a collection of specimens of typography, printers' ornaments, and bookbindings showing the characteristic styles of the various periods and nationalities from the 15th century to the end of the 18th century. The connexion was pointed out of the architects and artists in Italy, Germany, and France with the printers of the Renaissance period, and a study of their work was recommended. The study of the work of modern designers and modern printers in colour and black and white was also insisted upon in order that the possibilities of modern technical appliances and processes might be understood and taken advantage of for modern design. Mr. Waterston's remarks were throughout of a thoughtful and practical nature, and his observations were highly appreciated by those present.

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IT is now definitely settled that the first issue of the new postage stamps will take place in February. Three varieties will be ready by that time. The work which is being done by Messrs. De la Rue, has given great satisfaction to the Committee of officials that has been entrusted with the bringing out of the new stamps.

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WITH the present number is completed the "BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRINTING," the last instalment of the work appearing in this issue. It is exactly Ten Years ago (January 15, 1876), since this Bibliography was commenced, and it affords us much gratification to have been thus able to bring this laborious and comprehensive work to a successful issue. This Bibliography has not been a mere record of the bare titles of books; but the biographical, historical, and critical notes with which it is enriched are of permanent literary value; and, to the future historian of the Art preservative, the compilation now completed will prove of the utmost value, both in directing him to reliable sources of information, and also in affording him a storehouse of facts and data not to be met with elsewhere. In bringing the work to a close, we would avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our best thanks to the many friends, at home and abroad, whose kind co-operation has so materially contributed to make our List of Books on Printing the fullest and most comprehensive that has ever been issued. It should be added that the "Bibliography of Printing" now completed is published in book form, in three handsome volumes, by Mr. B. Quaritch, of Piccadilly.

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NO settlement has yet been arrived at in connexion with the dispute pending at the office of Messrs. Waterlow Bros. & Layton. Although the firm have had no difficulty in filling the frames of the "Society" men, they have, we believe, been put at times to great inconvenience by reason of many of the newly-engaged hands having left without giving notice, and one of these men was summoned in consequence before the Lord Mayor on the 9th inst., as reported on page 255 of the present issue.

Among the candidates for Parliamentary honours that have sought the suffrages of the electors of the United Kingdom, there were about seventy gentlemen connected with the Paper, Printing, and Publishing Industries and the Journalistic Profession. Of this number, so far as data are available at the time of writing, there have been elected to sit in Parliament, thirty-five, including the following newspaper proprietors, publishers, &c. :—Sir A. Borthwick, proprietor of the *Morning Post;* Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, proprietor of *England;* Dr. C. Cameron, proprietor of the *North British Daily Mail;* Mr. J. Cowen, proprietor of the *Newcastle Chronicle;* Mr. T. E. Gibb, formerly proprietor of the *Liverpool Mercury;* Mr. H. J. Gill, head of the publishing firm of H. M. Gill & Son, Dublin ; Mr. E. D. Gray, proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal;* Mr. C. E. Hamilton, of the firm of McCorquodale & Co. ; Mr. T. Harrington ; Mr. W. J. Ingram, proprietor of the *Illustrated London News;* Mr. H. Labouchere, proprietor of *Truth;* Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph;* Mr. J. M. Maclean, proprietor of the *Western Mail;* Mr. G. E. Newnes, proprietor of *Tit-Bits;* Mr. H. G. Reid, proprietor of the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette;* Mr. W. Saunders, of the *Eastern* and *Western Morning News;* Mr. W. H. Smith, of the firm of W. H. Smith & Son ; Mr. H. Spicer, of the firm of Spicer Brothers ; Mr. S. Storey ; Mr. T. D. Sullivan, proprietor of the *Nation* and the Dublin *Weekly News;* and Mr. J. Woodhead, proprietor of the *Huddersfield Examiner* and the *Dewsbury Reporter.*

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In addition to the above the following journalists have been elected Members of Parliament :—Mr. J. J. Clancy ; Mr. L. H. Courtney ; Mr. W. R. Cremer ; Mr. D. Crilly ; Mr. T. H. Gill ; Mr. J. Hooper ; Mr. Justin M'Carthy ; Mr. L. H. M'Carthy ; Mr. J. Morley ; Mr. K. I. O'Doherty ; Mr. T. P. O'Connor ; Mr. E. R. Russell ; and Mr. T. Sexton. To the above list has to be further added the name of Mr. J. C. Durant, a practical printer.

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From the foregoing list of names it will be seen that the Printing Trade proper is hardly at all represented in the new Parliament. This is greatly to be regretted, more especially as there were some thoroughly representative candidates in the field, such as Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mr. Causton, Mr. D. Grant, Mr. W. Agnew, and Mr. G. McCorquodale ; while among the other notable candidates that have been defeated, are Mr. A. W. Black, of the famous publishing firm ; Mr. J. G. Potter, a well-known paper-manufacturer, of Darwen ; Mr. Bowles, of *Vanity Fair;* Mr. Passmore-Edwards, Dr. A. Mackie, of the *Warrington Guardian;* Mr. E. G. Johnson, of the firm of S. Mordan & Co. ; and Mr. P. S. Macliver, proprietor of the *Western Daily Press.* Political considerations apart, one could have wished that these and many other of the defeated candidates had found seats in Parliament ; for, in the interests of the Craft, it is highly desirable that some master printers should be members of the Legislature, more especially as the subject of the new Government Printing Contracts may possibly be brought under the notice of Parliament. For comparative purposes, we append the following statistics, showing the relative strength of the Members of Parliament connected with newspaper and similar enterprises in the last and in the new House of Commons :—

	New Parliament.	Old Parliament.
Papermakers, publishers, &c. ...	4	5
Newspaper proprietors	17	15
Journalists	14	7
Total.....	35	27

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We learn that Messrs. Cassell & Company (Limited) will from the commencement of 1886, be the exclusive publishers of "Letts's Diaries" and of the Christmas Annual "Yule Tide." The business of Messrs. Letts, Son, & Co. has been purchased by Messrs. Cassell & Co., and Messrs. Hazell, Watson, & Viney conjointly.

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Many charming novelties are included in the Christmas and New Year's Cards for the present season, introduced by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons. The selection is almost endless, including nearly two thousand separate designs, while the variety of subjects available is sufficiently comprehensive to recommend itself to even the most diverse tastes. Messrs. Tuck, who have long made for themselves a foremost reputation in this particular branch, are evidently sparing no effort to maintain their prominent position, and their new artistic Christmas Cards cannot fail to enjoy that almost universal favour which has fallen to their share for some years past.

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Messrs. Riddle & Couchman, of the Sumner Printing Works, Southwark Bridge-road, have lately produced some excellent portraits of political and other celebrities. The likeness is in all cases most striking, the expression is life-like, and the mechanical execution is of the highest order, and reflects great credit upon this well-known firm of lithographers and printers.

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Some of the latest productions of the Artistic Stationery Company (Limited), include charming examples of *menus*, programmes, memorial cards, calendars, and similar articles of stationery. Both in the matter of design and execution these charming novelties leave no room for criticism, and their high merit will, doubtless, be widely appreciated both by the Trade and the public.

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When lately in Birmingham, we made a call upon Messrs. Lowe & Willets, in Whitall-street, a firm well known as dealers in stationers' sundries, and foreign merchants. The stock of goods we saw displayed in their showrooms was of a comprehensive nature, and included the thousand-and-one articles of fancy stationery that are in special demand at this season of the year. There were writing-cases, purses, wall-mirrors, stationery cases, brackets, table-gongs, movable toys, olive-wood goods, and a host of minor items. In most of these classes of manufactures the firm keep on hand a great variety of patterns, in order to enable stationers and other retailers to make their selection. Having regard to the fact that such fancy goods are just now in special request, we are pleased to direct the attention of the Trade in the Midlands to a wholesale house that supplies these various knicknacks.

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To what extravagant lengths it is at times sought to stretch the law of libel, was illustrated in a case heard on the 27th ult. in the Court of Appeal. The action, which was brought by Mr. Emmens against Messrs. Pottle & Son, raised the important question as to the liability of newspaper vendors in respect of libellous matter contained in newspapers which they sell. The defendants carry on business as newsvendors, at 14 & 15, Royal Exchange, and the plaintiff brought an action against them to recover damages for the publication by them of certain alleged libels appearing in a newspaper called *Money*, on February 11 and 18, 1885, the publication complained of being the sale of the paper by the defendants' servants to their customers. The defendants denied the publication, and pleaded that they, in the ordinary course of their business, sold copies of *Money* without any knowledge of their contents. At the trial before Mr. Justice Wills and a common jury, the jury found that the defendants did not know that the newspapers, at the time they sold them, contained libels on the plaintiff ; that it was not by reason of any negligence on the defendants' part that they did not know there was any libel in the newspapers ; and that the defendants did not know that the newspaper was of such a character that it was likely to contain libellous matter, nor ought they to have known so. Upon these findings, the Judge gave judgment for the defendants, but the jury assessed the damages contingently at one farthing. The plaintiff appealed. It appeared that he has an action pending against the printer of *Money*, and also against Messrs. Willing & Co., who sell papers at the metropolitan railway stations, as well as the present action, and that he had brought the action against Messrs. Willing and this action in order to "attack the market," as he stated, in which the newspapers are sold, and thereby "to give further protection to persons who are libelled."

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After Mr. Emmens, the plaintiff, had been heard in support of his contention that the defendants were liable for having published the alleged libel, the Court, consisting of the Master

of the Rolls and Lords Justices Cotton and Bowen, dismissed the appeal. In announcing this decision, the Master of the Rolls said that the principle involved was very important. The question was, whether the defendants were liable on the findings of the jury. They were *primâ facie* liable, because they handed the paper containing the libel to a stranger, and this called upon them to show that they did not "publish" the libel. The charge against the defendants was, that they disseminated the libel, and so published it. But did they, by disseminating it, publish it? If the defendants had known the contents, and disseminated it, that would have been a publication; but here they did not know. The jury found that the defendants did not know, and ought not to have known, that the newspaper was one likely to contain libellous matter. They were, therefore, innocent disseminators of a paper containing a libel. The consequences of holding them liable as having published this libel would be enormous. Every carrier who conveyed a newspaper containing a libel would be liable.

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Let us hope that the above decision of the Court of Appeal will, once for all, settle the question as to the non-liability of newsvendors for selling papers containing matter that is alleged to be libellous. By adopting the opposite view to that enunciated in the present case by the Master of the Rolls, gross injustice has, in past times, been inflicted upon booksellers, who have been found guilty of publishing libels, simply in consequence of having sold books that no one could have suspected of containing such matter. It seems to us that, if Mr. Emmens's contention in the case outlined above were to be recognised, every porter carrying a parcel of newspapers, and every postman delivering such in the ordinary course of business, would run the constant risk of being charged with, and convicted of, libel.

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We would direct our readers' attention to the fact that the Printing Trades' Diary and Desk-book for 1886 will be ready in a few days. It will contain, in addition to a ruled diary interleaved with blotting paper, a mass of technical information relative to letterpress and lithographic printing, bookbinding, &c., while a comprehensive and trustworthy digest is also given of the laws affecting printers, and of the rulings of the late Master Printers' Association. Orders should be addressed immediately to Messrs. Wyman & Sons. The price is three shillings, post free.

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In our issue for last July we drew attention to the case of John Hutchinson, a lithographer, of Nottingham, who had obtained certain printing machinery on credit within four months of filing a petition for bankruptcy. Having been acquitted upon this charge on the ground of infancy, the case was remitted to the last Nottingham Assizes where it was tried on the 11th ult., before Mr. Justice Denman. Mr. Charles Pollard, of Malvern-road, Leeds, printer's engineer and partner in the firm of Messrs. Mann & Co., deposed that last March the prisoner gave him an order for machinery worth £375, representing that he had work in hand to the value of £300. The first part of the machinery was forwarded ten days afterwards. He subsequently had an interview with the prisoner, who said that there was a gentleman in Glasgow who would give him an order worth £500, and that if the firm would send the second machine forward he would pay them £100 in two or three days. The prisoner sent to the firm a bill at two months for £126. 7s., which was not paid, and the firm had received no money at all. The representatives of several Nottingham firms who had been similarly defrauded by the prisoner also gave evidence. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve calendar months' hard labour. It is some satisfaction to know that the plea of infancy has not availed, and that Hutchinson has been brought to justice. The present case should be the means of making printers' purveyors chary of affording credit to comparative strangers.

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The scheme for perpetuating the memory of the Pressmen who fell in the ill-fated Soudanese campaign, rapidly approaches completion. The authorities of St. Paul's have assented to a tablet being placed on the Crypt of the Metropolitan Cathedral, hard by that which recalls the lamented deaths of Professor Palmer and his colleagues. It has been decided to request Mr. R. Johnson, an artist on the staff of the *Graphic*, who was accredited to the Nile Expedition, to design the tablet, which will be of brass, with the lettering in relief. Mr. G. Hendy, an old war correspondent, will draw up the inscription. The scheme also includes the foundation of Press Scholarships at St. Paul's Schools.

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At a recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences, M. de Boutarel read an essay upon "Paper and the Industries connected with it," in the course of which he quoted some statistics as to the rapid increase in the quantity of paper, pens, pencils, &c., being manufactured in Europe and the United States. M. de Boutarel says that the manufacture of paper, which at the beginning of the century was practically nil in the United States, now amounts to 500,000 tons per annum, and that it is just double this figure in Europe; the value of the straw, rags, and other materials used in the production of the paper being £20,000,000. M. de Boutarel estimates the value of these 1,500,000 tons of paper, when manufactured, at £40,000,000; the note paper being calculated at 120,000 tons, worth £6,400,000. M. de Boutarel computes the value of the steel pens manufactured annually at £800,000; while the number of heliotype plates may be safely estimated at 3,000,000,—thirty Paris houses alone turning out 900,000.

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Little Britain was some centuries ago the centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and one of the adjoining thoroughfares, Duke-street, is described by Strype as "taken up by booksellers for old books." This landmark in the history of the London book trade has lately become a thing of the past, so far as its name is concerned, for the street is in future to be reckoned as a part of Little Britain. Apropos of this fact Dr. Norman Moore, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, points out, that Duke-street is better known in its older forms of Ducke-lane, Duck-lane, Duc-lane, and Doke-lane. As bearing upon its literary associations of former days, it is worth recalling that this was the street to which Swift in the poem, on his own death, conjectured that booksellers might send inquirers for his works :—

> Some country squire to Lintot goes,
> Inquires for Swift in verse and prose.
> Says Lintot, "I have heard the name,
> He died a year ago." "The same."
> He searches all the shop in vain :
> "Sir, you may find them in Duck-lane."

And Garth tells how the learned Dr. Edward Tyson filled his library from its shops :—

> Abandon'd authors here a refuge meet,
> And from the world to dust and worms retreat ;
> Here dregs and sediments of authors reign,
> Refuse of fairs and gleanings of Duck-lane.

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The Rev. G. E. Phillips, rector of Stalbridge, Blandford, has presented to the Corporation of London for their Art Gallery, a portrait of his grandfather, Sir Richard Phillips, publisher and Sheriff of London in 1807. Though now almost forgotten, Phillips was, in his day, a man of considerable local celebrity. He was the founder of the *Monthly Magazine*, and the author of a number of popular publications. The late Professor de Morgan's quaintly satirical summary of Phillips's career was not wholly without truth. "Sir Richard," he says, "had four valuable qualities,—honesty, zeal, ability, and courage. He applied them all to teaching matters about which he knew nothing, and gained himself an uncomfortable life and a ridiculous memory.

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Phillips's career was one of more than ordinary interest. He was originally a schoolmaster at Chester, whence he removed to Leicester, where, in 1790, he started the *Leicester Herald*, of which he was both editor and publisher for several years. In 1793 he was prosecuted for printing and publishing Paine's "Rights of Man." In 1795 a fire broke out on his premises, and destroyed the whole of his stock in trade, and he then removed to London, and commenced business as hosier in St. Paul's-churchyard. Here, in 1796, he established the *Monthly Magazine*. He subsequently removed to a large house in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where for some years he carried on an extensive business as publisher and bookseller.

He did not, however, confine himself entirely to the trade, for during this period he speculated by bringing from Leicester to London the celebrated Daniel Lambert, whom he exhibited to considerable pecuniary advantage, although he is said to have paid Lambert £12 per week. In 1807 he attained the dignity of Sheriff, and was subsequently knighted. Phillips is stated to have been the first bookseller to cheapen knowledge, and in his day no one in the trade was better known. Some amusing references to Phillips and the authors who wrote for him, will be found in the "Modern Danciad," pnblished in the early part of the present century.

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NOVEMBER has not been a month of average activity in the export branch of the Publishing Trade, and the aggregate shipments of Printed Books have totalled up to 11,820 cwt., valued at £106,331, as compared with 12,704 cwt., valued at £117,984 in the like month of last year. A correspondingly slight decrease is observable in the export figures for the eleven months, which are:—109,098 cwt., valued at £1,051,507, in 1885, and 115,114 cwt., valued at £1,084,235, in 1884.

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IN the Stationery Branch, on the other hand, business has been somewhat more brisk, which is, however, mainly due to the increased orders that have come to hand from India. The value of the total exports has been £79,581, while in November, 1884, the shipments of Stationery goods totalled up in value to £77,015. The outward trade done during the eleven months, also shows a slight advance, the respective figures being £781,983 this year, and £777,507 last year.

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TAKING the Paper Trade as a whole, our export business has been fairly maintained during November, the shipments representing a total of 58,912 cwt., valued at £118,101, as compared with 59,418 cwt., valued at £122,325, in the like month of last year. The trade, for the eleven months, shows a still more satisfactory result, the actual figures being, for 1855, 730,921 cwt., valued at £1,463,956, and for 1844, 667,783 cwt., valued at £1,402,811. These figures thus indicate that our outward trade in Paper has, during the last eleven months, increased by 63,138 cwt., valued at £61,145, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In the light of these figures, the prospects of the Paper Trade cannot be said to be very discouraging.

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RATHER heavier than usual have been the imports of Foreign-made Paper during the past month; the arrivals having totalled up to 127,830 cwt. valued at £122,841, as compared with 117,420 cwt., valued at £104,638, in the corresponding month of last year. As a set-off against the increased imports of November it is, however, pleasing to find that the imports for the past eleven months show a decrease as compared with the like period of 1884; the respective totals being 1,225,340 cwt., valued at £1,175,903, this year, and 1,255,581 cwt., valued at £1,195,066, last year. In all these totals allowance has been made for the re-exports from the United Kingdom of foreign paper, so that the figures given may be said to represent the actual consumption of the foreign product within this country.

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DURING the four weeks ended on November 28, there have been gazetted 468 commercial failures, as compared with 409 in the corresponding month of last year. A proportionate increase has marked the first ten months of the year, during which the failures have totalled up to 5,638, against 4,935 in the like interval of 1884. These figures betoken thus an increase of 703 failures during the current twelvemonth as compared with the past. In the Printing and cognate Trades there have been recorded during the month fifteen failures, particulars concerning which are given in our "Gazette" intelligence.

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OF Bills of Sale there have been registered during the past month 914, as compared with 958 in November, 1884. The total for the past eleven months is 11,521, against 11,100 in the corresponding period of last year. The number of Bills of Sale filed during the month in connexion with the trades in which our readers are interested is fourteen, particulars concerning which will be found on another page.

THE METAL OUR TYPES ARE MADE OF.

EVERY printer knows that the "lifetime" of a fount, or in other words the length of time it can be made use of, depends chiefly on the metal of which it is made. Some types give in almost immediately, others become "rounded" in the face after very little wear, others shrink as soon as stereotyped from, and when returned to the case vitiate a whole fount. Some are so brittle that they break, especially in the serifs, in ordinary distribution, while others are so tough that they last for years. All this is within the experience of every printer, but few engaged in the trade know why types are defective in this particular quality of endurance. Type-founders do not care to enlighten us much on the subject, and seem to suggest that if our founts last for a reasonable time, we ought to be content. So we might be, if that reasonable time could be insured, as it is by the respectability of the principal foundries, the best of whom do not send out, at any price, inferior products. But there are founders and founders, and it is only right, we think, that printers should know something about a subject which has such an important bearing upon the working expenses of every printing establishment.

Assuming, then, that the durability,—the capability to withstand the ordinary wear and tear involved in the operations of printing and stereotyping,—depends upon the metal of which the type is made, it may be pointed out that the essential qualities of a good type-metal are four:—1. its hardness; 2. its toughness; 3. its capability to take a fine and clean impression from the matrix, and 4. its complete homogeneousness, and the absence of soft parts in the casting. There is also involved the necessity that the metal should fuse at a temperature not higher than that which the mould will bear. Type-metal is an alloy, the proportion of the ingredients varying, however, according to the size and the quality of the letter required. Several of the foundries have their own special recipes, and these are regarded as trade secrets; others purchase from metal merchants who make the compounding of type-metal a distinct business, selling the different qualities in bars graded as No. 1, No. 3, and so on.

We do not intend, now, to divulge the exact proportions of any particular house, but it is well that the printer should know the chief materials used, and why they are used. A variety of ingredients are sometimes adopted, or it is pretended that they are adopted; for some foreign and obscure foundries indulge in the empiricism of professing to include all manner of substances, some of them being manifestly,—to any one possessing the slightest knowledge of chemistry,—incapable of being combined together. What may be called the standard materials are lead, antimony, and tin. What are the properties of these metals? The lead serves to give bulk to the mass, and tempers the extreme brittleness of the antimony; but it is too soft to impart the requisite strength and sharpness to the types. The antimony gives the requisite hardness and sharpness; it fulfils also another purpose: it expands somewhat in cooling, whereas lead contracts considerably; and the antimony, therefore, within certain limits, compensates for the contraction, causing the alloy to retain the full size of the mould, and further tending to make the letters sharp.

Hence the reason why poor type shrinks when the stereo matrix or "flong" is being heated on its face. There is too much lead (a cheap material), and too little antimony (a dear material, in its composition. The tin contributes additional hardness, strength, toughness, and gives a finer grain to the whole, by causing the ingredients to become more intimately incorporated one with another, and thus uniting them into one compact and durable alloy. Copper is an excellent ingredient, but, when in sufficient quantity to give the necessary hardness, it is said to flow with the greatest difficulty. When a smaller quantity is used, there is said to be a separation of the compound into two parts, one of which floats above the other, causing inequality in the results, unless the metal is frequently stirred in the furnace when casting by hand; but the oxydation is thereby much increased. In the mechanical mould, the pump draws off the inferior metal from below, and when the superior metal accumulates, it chills in the nozzle. We notice, however, that "copper-alloy" type is largely advertised in the American trade journals; but, on the other hand, the organs of the founders who do not use copper to any considerable extent assert that this is a mere device to deceive printers. If type-metal made from a composition containing one quarter of copper were deemed the best compound for the purpose, there would be nothing to prevent its use. But some of the best founders there contend that its introduction is more detrimental than otherwise. From a printer's point of view, also, copper is, to a certain extent, objectionable, because, if used in too large proportions, it might set up a chemical action with some of the inks used in presswork, especially with certain kinds of red. Zinc has been tried and abandoned, as type made from it rapidly oxydises when kept in a damp place, and becomes cemented together when wet, after being set up in a page. Although some writers have mentioned iron as a constituent of types, it is not, and probably could not be, used for the purpose.

We now come to the question of the proportions of these various ingredients, and here we enter upon delicate ground. Different foundries have different recipes to meet, among other things, differences of purposes to which the type is to be put, and differences also of price to be charged for it. In each foundry, too, different proportions for one fount are used. The softest compound is used for casting leads, clumps, quotations, and the like. Harder metal is employed for the large letters, the hardest of all for the smallest. Generally, type is now required to be much harder than formerly, in order to withstand the greater wear occasioned by modern machinery and "long runs," and by the more frequent adoption of the stereotyping process. This increased endurance is obtained by largely increasing the proportions of tin and antimony. The precise relative quantities depend, as already indicated, on the custom of the foundry and the price charged for the types.

Up to the middle of the present century, the formula was, approximately,—lead 3 parts, antimony 1 part, tin as necessary. Perhaps a tolerably accurate average at the present time would be, lead 60 per cent., antimony 33 per cent., tin 7 per cent. In 1854, Mr. John R. Johnson, the originator of the Patent Type-Founding Company in Red Lion-square, for so many years managed and now owned by Mr. Peter M. Shanks, patented an alloy in which tin was employed in large proportions with antimony, and so greatly reducing or wholly omitting the use of lead with such metals. Type thus produced was claimed to be "so hard, tough, and enduring as to allow of its being used as a punch on the ordinary type-metal then used." The best proportions were given as tin 75, and antimony 25; "when lead is used it must not exceed 50 parts in 100 of the combined metals employed." An analysis of the type-metal used by the *Times* about this date was,—lead 48, antimony 25, tin 25, copper, a trace. In 1855, the late Mr. Besley (Reed & Fox), took out a patent for a type-metal composed of lead 100, antimony 30, tin 20, nickel 8, cobalt 5, copper 8, bismuth 2. It is doubtful, however, whether this formula was practically adopted.

The kind of lead generally used is "tea lead," which is the lining of tea-chests imported from China. It is purer than the bar lead, and cheaper, and has a considerable quantity of tin in the solder, which is an advantage. The tin is usually the kind called "block tin," and comes from Truro, in ingots. The antimony, which founders call by the old name of "regulus," introduced by the alchemists to denote the reguline or metallic form of any body, is supplied in the thick crystalline plates in which it is cast.

In the compounding of the type-metal alloy, the lead and tin are first put into the caldron, both being introduced together. When these have been melted down and are duly incorporated, pieces of the antimony from one to two inches square are thrown into the vessel, whereupon the heat is considerably raised; owing to the antimony being far less fusible than the others, it takes some four hours before the lumps become perfectly liquefied and blended with the molten lead and tin. Tin melts at 442°, lead 612°, antimony 810°. Finally the whole is well stirred so as thoroughly to combine, each with the other, and then the contents of the molten metallic pool are ready to be run into moulds for future use. As already stated, however, type-metal ready-prepared can be purchased from those who make a business of selling it.

An experiment which may lead to unexpected results may be tried by the printer. Let him set up a line of type and a line of quads, and then weigh them separately. He would expect to find the types, being the largest bodies, to be the heaviest, but will be surprised to learn that the two are about the same weight. This is owing to the predominance of lead in the metal of which the quads are made.

A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL JOURNALISM.

By A. Arthur Reade.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Dramatic Critic.

THE dramatic critic, like the art critic and the musical critic, is generally a specialist; and no one who has not special knowledge can hope to succeed in this capacity. In the early days of journalism, it is true, a newspaper man had to do many things of which he had no special knowledge; and Mr. Congdon, in his "Reminiscences of a Journalist,' describes in the following paragraph how he criticised a French play by Mademoiselle Rachel, at Boston:—"One little peculiarity of this engagement was, that I wrote all the articles on Mademoiselle Rachel's acting in our newspaper without knowing a word of French. I looked these marvels of criticism over lately, and was much astonished at the superiority of my job work. A really good journalist never betrays his ignorance of anything. He carries the whole encyclopædia, so to speak, in his vest pocket. How did I do it? I did it much as Captain Shandon in the debtors' prison did the prospectus of the magazine, when he asked for Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' and wished to be left to his abominable devices. Mr. Goodrich, the foreman of the office, whom I still remember gratefully as the best proof-reader this erroneous

world ever saw, happened to know French well, and helped me kindly.* I bought the translation of 'Phèdre,' of 'Adrienne,' and the rest; I threw in all manner of profound and acute critical observations; I followed the play carefully at the theatre, and I accomplished the work beautifully. We saved the fifty dollars which would have hired a really competent critic, and given our readers something which it might have been worth their while to read. They found no fault with my ingenious reports of the wonderful *tragédienne* in Boston. Why not? Because, I suppose, they knew no more about the matter than I did." There are daily newspapers even in our day which cannot afford to employ specialists; in consequence, the reporters are called upon to "do" the theatres, the art-galleries and the musical festivals; but all the London, as well as the majority of provincial papers, employ special men for special work.

Among dramatic critics, the late John Oxenford held the foremost place, though the *Athenæum*, in a notice of his death, declared that he was never just to himself. "Excessive kindliness of disposition induced such leniency of judgment as was fatal to the value of the verdict. It was his boast that none of those he censured went home disconsolate or despairing on account of anything he had written. Those who read between the lines of his criticism would probably arrive at an opinion with consideration." Mr. Oxenford was a scholarly man, a dramatic author himself as well as an amateur actor, and was, therefore, better able to appreciate the difficulties of acting and the success of the actors in any play he criticised.

The late Mr. Dutton Cook was equally successful as a dramatic critic; but it must be remembered that he had been a playgoer from his infancy, and had learned to interest himself in the stage and its professors long before the responsibilities of systematic criticism devolved upon him. On his own behalf he urges that, as a critic, he has not spared painstaking, and that he has sought to be candid. It seemed to him when he entered upon his duties as a theatrical reviewer, that the criticisms of the time were too often written in the interests of managers and actors, rather than to serve or inform the public. But he explains that the journals with which he had been connected owed nothing to the managers, and ignored or remained insensible to the influence they exercised as advertisers. "I have," he added, "always been at liberty to express my opinions unreservedly, and I have so expressed them, with no desire to offend or injure individuals, but with a conviction that occasionally our stage has needed a more caustic treatment than it has been wont to receive."

According to Mr. Wm. Archer, "the critic is very often a man of immense experience; but, as a rule, he has no fundamental principles—no fixed, not to say lofty, standards, —in short, no ideal . . . . involuntarily, too, but quite inevitably, he is trammelled by feelings of personal kindness and good-fellowship,—feelings which are very admirable, but destructive to criticism. The theatrical clubs, which bring together authors, managers, actors, and critics, are the bane of critical frankness and impartiality." Mr. Mowbray Morris seems to share Mr. Archer's views; for he tells us that there are some who are to be bought with champagne and chicken. There are others, he says, who write to order, according to the length of the advertisements in the newspapers they adorn, or the social exigencies of its proprietor; and there are some who run down Jenny because they adore Polly, who find fault with Jack because they hobnob with Bob, and who are about as intellectually fitted to form a just estimate even of the humblest theatrical performance in a barn as they are to rule an empire.

To be absolutely impartial, therefore, it seems essential that the critic should have no connexion with green-room clubs. Some reform has already taken place. The *Times* is now adopting the same policy as the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in appointing young men in preference to old stagers. "The *Times*," says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Evening News*, "seems to have given mortal offence by not choosing a permanent successor to Mr. Oxenford from among an inner circle of dramatic critics, all of whom must at some time have been novices, and must have gained their experience gradually. Finding that it had on its own staff a reporter of considerable aptitude for such work, and probably desiring that its theatrical notices should differ from others, in being written for the public rather than for managers and actors, it permitted this reporter to train himself for theatrical description and criticism. It is admitted that he displays considerable ability and judgment in dealing with a new play on its substantial merits, and fairness in the appreciation of individual ability. But he may be innocent of stage tricks and technicalities, or ignorant of the traditions of the green room; and any slip in these respects, or any inadvertent assumption, exposes him at once to personal attacks having reference to his Scotch descent, or his stature, or the size of his feet. It is a pity that a critic cannot maintain his *incognito*. With the object of preserving the independence of the man and of the paper, the *Times* insists on its representatives paying for admission as private individuals, and this is done almost invariably, unless cards of invitation have been previously received. It, therefore, often happens that the conductors of a theatre do not know whether the reporter of the *Times* is present or not, and they have no right to inquire."

It is clear, therefore, that whoever would succeed as a dramatic critic must begin early, read all the books on the subject, visit the theatres, write critiques, and contrast them with the performances of the professional critic. We commend to the notice of the amateur Mr. Dutton Cook's "Nights at the Play" and Mr. Wm. Archer's "English Dramatists of To-day." A Leeds journalist, in reply to the question, What are the qualifications necessary for a dramatic critic? furnishes the following answer:—"A dramatic critic must, as a first and positive requirement, be familiar with the pieces produced on the modern stage for at least the last fifteen years. He must have been a constant and intelligent student of the stage of to-day, its changes, developments, and retrogressions. He must be familiar with the temperament of audiences, in order that he may not be led away either by too liberal applause or by too hasty condemnation. He must closely follow all theatrical events, read as many plays, ancient and modern, as he can, and should know something of the art of dramatic construction. If he has tried to write pieces himself, it will be all the better: he will know the difficulty of expressing ideas dramatically and in logical sequence. The same rule would apply to acting, and he will be better able to judge and appreciate good work if he has been an amateur actor, particularly if the stage manager has been a man of experience. He must be a constant student of Schlegel. This is absolutely necessary, for in Schlegel he will get a learned and critical history of the rise and progress of the drama in all ages and countries, from the early Greeks down to our present time.

"He must also devote time to the intelligent study of Lessing, and must on no account neglect to study with keen appreciation the criticisms of George Henry Lewes on modes of expression in the dramatic art. If he knows his Goethe and Schiller (through translations will do) all the better. He ought to know his Shakespeare by heart, and should also possess a fair knowledge of the works of the Eliza-

* We are glad to notice this appreciation of the "proof-reader."—Ed.

bethan and Restoration dramatists—Ben Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Congreve, Wycherley, Farquhar, Vanbrugh, Dryden, and so on. There are carefully-compiled works by the late Dr. Doran, from which he may learn much,—notably, 'Their Majesty's Servants,' published shortly before the learned doctor's death. He should know something of general history, and have some idea as to historical costume. He should be a man of general culture outside the range of the drama, and, in particular, should be able to give an opinion upon art in painting and decoration. He should learn how plays frequently "grow" and are built up after they leave the author's hands, and should have a nice discrimination as to the balance of character. A musical ear and an acquaintance with modern music will stand him in good stead; and it is absolutely necessary that he should have a good temper, a large stock of patience, a good digestion, a facile literary style, a genuine love for the drama in itself, and a modicum of Christian charity and consideration for the feelings of others."

Bibliography of Printing.

Zasii (U.). J. C. Friburg. quondam celeberrimi epistolæ ad viros ætatis suæ doctissimos. Quas partim ex autographis primum edidit, partim hinc atque illinc dispersas collegit, illustravit, et commentarium de illius vita præmisit J. A. Riegger. Ulmæ: 1774. 8vo.

Of particular importance on account of the history of printing in the town of Basle, and especially on account of the history of the family of Froben.

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A collection of essays on printing or by printers, partly original, partly reprinted from the *Journal für Buchdruckerkunst*.

Zeggelen (W. J. van). Costerliedjes. Souvenir aan Haarlems julijfeesten in 1856. Haarlem: 1856. 12mo. and 16mo.

Zeister (J. G.). Von dem Nutzen und den Verdiensten der Buchdruckerkunst. Budissin: 1740. 4to.

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——— Ueber Zeitungen der alten Römer. 2te Ausgabe. Heidelberg: 1873. 8vo. pp. 248.

Zell (Ulrich).—*See* "Cologne Chronicle."

This name, omitted by inadvertence from the review of the invention controversy *s. v.* Koster, *ante*, and from the excerpt from the "Cologne Chronicle" (*q.v.*), is important in typographical history, as that of the first printer at Cologne. He was an industrious printer there for more than forty years, but never printed a book in German, nor did he adopt any of the improvements of the printers of Italy. He adhered rigidly to the severe style of his master Schöffer, printing all his books from three sizes of a rude face of a round Gothic type. Madden supposes that he went to Cologne in 1462, and was engaged by the brotherhood of the Life-in-Common at Weidenbach, near that city, to assist them with his new art of printing in their pious task of making books. (*See* Madden, J.P.A., "Lettres d'un Bibliographe," 2nd series, No. 15, *ante*, and 1st Series, No. 5, *et passim.*) Zell's name appears for the first time in a book dated 1466, which date may be accepted as indicative of the time when he left the monastery and began to print on his own account.

Zell's name appears in the earliest notice of book-printing in the Netherlands, the "Cologne Chronicle" (*q.v.*) of 1499. The passage is translated in full in Hessel's Haarlem Legend (*see* Hessels), pp. 7 and 8. "The origin and progress of the art was told me verbally by the honourable master Ulrich Zell, of Hanau, state printer at Cologne, anno 1499, and by whom the said art came to Cologne." Zell here relates not what he had seen, but what he had heard; he was either a mere child—or possibly was not born when Gutenberg began to experiment with types at Strasburg about 1436, or sixty-three years before this chronicle was printed. Zell's statement is the earliest acknowledgment of the priority of book-printing in Holland.

All the biographers of Caxton, previous to Mr. William Blades, speak of Ulric Zell as his preceptor in printing, and seem to believe that he supplied the English mercer with his first types. Van Praet, in 1829, showed that it was Colard Mansion, not Zell, with whom Caxton was associated abroad. Mr. Blades followed up the identification in his monograph of the English proto-printer, published in 1861.—*See* Van Praet and Blades, W., *ante*.

Zeltner (Gustav Georg). Kurz-gefasste Historie der gedruckten Bibel-Version und anderer Schriften D. Mart. Lutheri, in der Beschreibung des Lebens und Fatorum Hanns Luffts, berühmten Buchdruckers und Händlers zu Wittenberg, auch anderer dasigen und benachbarten Typographorum. Nürnberg and Altdorff: 1727. 4to. pp. 114.

An account of the life and works of Lufft, printer and publisher of Nuremberg, who published Luther's Bible and other works of the great Reformer. Portraits are given of Lufft, Rhau, Gutenberg, Faust, Mentel, and Koster.

Zeltner (J. C.). Correctorvm in typographiis ervditorvm centvria, speciminis loco collecta. Norimbergæ: 1716. 8vo. 600 engravings.

A work of considerable interest, containing the lives and labours of celebrated Press-readers. A second edition was issued in 1720, under the following title:—

——— Theatrum Virorum Eruditorum qui speciatim typographiis laudabilem operam præstiterunt. Norimbergæ: 1720. 12mo.

Zenger (John Peter). Remarks on the Trial of John-Peter Zenger, of New York, Printer, who was lately try'd and acquitted for Printing and Publishing two Libels against the Government. With the Pleadings and Arguments on both sides. Printed for J. Wilford, behind the Chapter-house, St. Paul's Churchyard. London: 1738. 4to. pp. 32 besides the title-page.

The writer, who sides strongly with Zenger, signs himself at the end "Indo-Britannicus."

——— A Brief Narrative of the Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger, Printer of the New York *Weekly Journal*. Boston: 1738. 4to. pp. 48.

John Peter Zenger began life as a printer at New York in 1726. In 1733 he started the second newspaper in that city, called the *Weekly Journal*. It soon assumed political importance from the unusual boldness with which the Government measures were attacked. In 1735 he was tried by commission for libel and acquitted, amidst the greatest excitement, the Advocate who defended him having the freedom of the city presented to him in a full Court of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. This was the first trial, in a question concerning the liberty of the Press, in which the principle since successfully maintained against the adverse ruling of the judges, that the jury is judge of the law as well as of the fact. The trial attracted great attention in England as well as America, and the report of it passed through several editions, of which may be noticed Boston and London, 1738, 4to. pp. 48, 1739, 1750, 1752 and 1791. New York, 1770, 4to.

——— The Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger, of New York, Printer, who was lately tryed and acquitted for printing and publishing a libel against the Government, with the pleadings and arguments on both sides. London: 1750. 8vo.

Although dated in Boston, this tract was printed in London, by Thomas Fleet, at the Heart and Crown.

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Zenghellini.—*See* Bernardi, J.

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——— *See* Weigel and Zestermann.

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Zijl (W. C. van). Mijmering van het oude standbeeld van Laurens Janszoon Coster (Afgeluisterd). Ten voordeele van het feest der onthulling van diens standbeeld. Hilversum: 1856. 8vo.

Zimmermann (Dr. Ed.). Die Reichsdruckerei gegenüber der Privat-Industrie. Berlin: 1880. 8vo. pp. 50.

Zincken (C.). Schrift-Proben * * * wie solche zu Wittenberg in C. Zinckens Giesserey befindlich sind. 1743. 8vo.

Zubrzyckiego (D.). Historyczne Badania odrukarniach Rusko. Slowianskich w Galicyi. Przez Dyonizego Zubrzyckiego Lwow: 1836. 8vo. pp. 90 and 2 leaves.

An account of the first Press at Lemberg in Poland.

Zu dem glücklich erlebten dritten Jubelfest der vortrefflichen Buchdruckerkunst wünschte den Jenaischen Buchdrucker Herren und sämmtlichen Kunstverwandten ergebenst Glück derselben und der Kunst aufrichtiger Freund. Jena: 1740. Folio. pp. 8.

Zum Andenken an das 400-jährige Jubiläum der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst am 24. Juni 1840. Bremen: 1840. Folio. 2 sheets.

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Zum Gedächtniss der IV. Säcularfeier der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst in Heidelberg am 24. Juni 1840. Heidelberg: 1840. 8vo.

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Zunz (L.). Zur Geschichte und Literatur. 1 Vol. Berlin: 1845. 8vo. [pp. 354–59: Drucker und Drucke von Mantua, 1476–1662.]

Zur Arbeiter-Versicherung. Geschichte und Wirken des Unterstützungs-Vereines deutscher Buchdrucker, 1866–82. Reudnitz: 1883. 2nd edition. 8vo.

Zur Erinnerung an das fünfzigjährige Jubiläum der Firma F. A. Brockhaus in Leipzig am 13. u. 14. Juli 1856. Leipzig: 1857. 4to. Plates.

Zur Feier des vierten Säcular-Jubelfestes der Buchdruckerkunst, welche im Saale der hiesigen Ressource am 24. Juni 1840 Vormittags 9 Uhr veranstaltet werden wird, ladet ergebenst ein die Oberlausitzische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Inhalt: Beschreibung einer neuerfundenen Manier der Vervielfältigung bildlicher Gegenstände. Nebst einigen Proben. Görlitz. 4to.

The newly-invented method was called Gypsography by its inventor, the police-director Köhler, of Görlitz. He covered a piece of thin sheet-iron with a layer of gypsum, in which the figure to be reproduced was engraved with a needle, so as to lay open the iron of the sheet. The raised block to be printed from was produced by means of the stereotype process, but the results of the gypsography were hardly anything but the rude experiments of an amateur.

Zur frohen Feyer als J. Th. Edler von Trattner, 1802, die Stelle seines Grossvaters als Druckherr antrat. Wien: 1802. Folio.

Zur vierten Feier der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst. [In "Deutsche Vierteljahrschrift 1840, No. 2. Stuttgart.]

Zur IV. Säcularfeier der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst. Dresden: 1840. Folio. pp. 6.

Zur IV. Säcularfeier der Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst durch Johannes Gutenberg. Hamburg: 1840. 4to.

Zuren (The Burgomaster van).—*See* Van Zuren.

Zürich. Denkschrift der Museumsgesellschaft in Zürich. Zur Feier des 24. Junius 1840. 1840. 4to.

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Zusammenstellung der wichtigsten in Württemberg geltenden Bestimmungen über Presssachen mit kurzen Erläuterungen. Von einem Rechtsgelehrten. Blaubeuren: 1864. 8vo.

The End.

FIRE PROTECTION OF PRINTING-OFFICES.

There are several special dangers from fire in printing-offices. Perhaps the greatest is that arising from the spontaneous ignition of oils and vegetable colours, and of oily rags and printers' cloths. Another consists in the large number of gas-jets in use in most offices, and the quantity of loose paper always scattered about. Where there are swinging gas-brackets, the destruction of the premises by fire may be considered as a matter of time only. Sooner or later, some of the paper will be left where a bracket can be swung into it, or will be carried into the way of a bracket as it projects across a passage; in some way or other, the two will be brought into contact, and the high temperature of the atmosphere in the office will be an additionally dangerous factor.

Most of the offices engaged in printing the large London papers are supplied with everything necessary to meet an emergency of this kind. We have noticed some of the best systems of Merryweather fire-apparatus at the offices of the *Standard*, *Daily News*, *Globe*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Illustrated London News*, *Weekly Times*, *Bell's Life*, and others, and at the large establishments of Cassells, McCorquodales, and Causton's. On one occasion, we recollect being at the *Standard* office, just as the press was started to turn out the evening edition. As we were looking at it, the paper in the pit under the new large machine, just purchased at a cost of £12,000, was observed to be in flames. The proprietor was present at the time, explaining the working of the machine to some friends. There was a hydrant and a length of hose close at hand; Mr. Johnston had the latter screwed on in a few seconds, and put out the fire without even stopping the machine, which rattled off the edition at the rate of 20,000 per hour, and finished it punctually to the usual time. Probably two minutes' delay would have ensured the total destruction of the building.

The importance of proper fire protection did not escape the attention of the proprietors of the *Daily News*, when the plan of their new printing-offices, recently finished, was decided upon. A connexion was made with the water company's seven-inch main, in Bouverie-street, and a four-inch high-pressure main was taken into the basement of the building. From this rising mains were fixed, and carried up in two positions through the various floors, on each of which were placed polished gun-metal fire-valves, in such positions as to command easily every part of the premises. These valves enable a jet of water to be brought to bear from the best possible standpoints. The hose is of leather, with Captain Shaw's pattern quick-coupling screws, which enable it to be used, if necessary, with the hose belonging to the London Fire Brigade. In addition to the larger apparatus, there are hand fire-pumps, of the Manchester pattern, disposed in various parts of the building, and buckets suspended from brackets in suitable positions. A fireman attends from Messrs. Merryweather's establishment once a month, to examine every part of the apparatus, and see that it is in order, and to drill some of the resident staff in its use. Thus every means are taken to ensure safety, at a cost which is probably amply covered by the reduction in fire insurance premiums, obtained in consequence of the "improvement of the risk."

One of the best-protected printing-offices in the world is the Government office at Washington. The arrangements are thus described by the *Washington Star*:—

"A plentiful supply of water can be turned on each floor at a moment's notice from the six stand-pipes, which run up near the ladders, and sections of hose are kept at hand, fitted with discharge-pipes; and, to take charge of each outlet or section of hose, in an emergency, there is an organised force, consisting of a captain and lieutenant, with a suitable number of men, all selected from the *employés*. There is also on each floor a fire-extinguisher, in charge of a captain and lieutenant, and, on the occasion of the burning of the stable on the premises, some months ago, these were found to work well. There is an iron tramway running entirely around the building, with iron cages, secured with wire ropes, to aid in conveying from the upper windows any persons who might, in case of a fire below, have their means of escape cut off. This tramway was designed by General Meigs, and the experiments made with it have been entirely satisfactory. In addition to the ordinary fire-escapes, there are two canvas escapes, reaching from the upper floor to the ground, and, as is well known, these have been satisfactorily tested several times. Bows and arrows are also provided, which would enable life-lines to be shot or thrown through the upper windows."

Several illustrations of suitable arrangements of fire apparatus for use in printing-offices and buildings of a similar character are given in the last number of the *Fireman*, to the columns of which ably-edited journal we are indebted for the above remarks.

Some means of escape should certainly be provided, for many of the London printing-offices are totally without means of escape for the compositors employed in the lofty stories of these buildings.

THE USE OF SHORTHAND IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD.—No. II.

The first system published in the Greek language was that of Panos Heliopoulos, in 1853. It met with little success. Joseph Mindler, a German stenographer, translated Gabelsberger's system in 1856, and was appointed stenographer to the Greek National Council at Athens. He organised a society at Patras in 1863, which was dissolved soon after his death. A modification of Mr. Mindler's work by Blachos gained some adherents. A son of Mr. Mindler is engaged at this time by the National Council. Outside this official use of shorthand there is scarcely any knowledge of the art.

Hungary.—The first system practically used in Hungary was a translation of the English system of Taylor, by Borsos

In 1863, Ivan Markovits published a translation of Gabelsberger, and soon afterward Adolf Fennyvessy followed with an adaptation of Stolze. Fennyvessy and a pupil, named Konyi, were made chiefs of the stenographic bureau of the Parliament. The number of stenographers at present in the bureau is 15, 10 of whom use the system of Stolze, and 5 that of Gabelsberger. Both systems have a number of associations, and are taught in many schools ; 3,796 pupils were taught during 1882. Two shorthand journals are issued, the *Magyar Gyorsiró* (Stolze), edited by Dr. Günther, and the *Gyorsirászati Lapok* (Gabelsberger), edited by Ivan Markovits, at Buda-Pesth.

Italy.—The Chamber and the Senate are reported by a staff of 13 stenographers and 6 revisers. All use the system of Delpino, an adaptation of Taylor, except Mr. Tealdi, who employs a method of his own. For a year past the Senate has been partly reported by the writing machine of Mr. Michela, with a result said to be fairly satisfactory. The system of Gabelsberger-Noe is the only one save Delpino's, which has gained many followers. It 1881–81 the number of associations was 12, with 437 members, giving instruction to 1,032 persons. The latest statistics indicate a great decrease in interest, and show a present membership in the societies of 220, with 330 students. Formerly seven shorthand journals were issued, but the number is now reduced to three. Mr. Oscar Greco has made valuable experiments with reference to the use of shorthand in the navy, and the facts have been laid before the naval department. As a result it is thought that the stenographic characters will be used as a means of giving signals and conveying information to vessels. A phonetic society devoted to the adaptation of Pitman's phonography was organised at Rome in the latter part of 1883, under the presidency of Alceste Zana. Isaac Pitman himself was present at the first meeting.

Mexico.—A manual of shorthand was published by Bustamente, but the art seems to be used very little, and has no official recognition.

Netherlands.—Twelve stenographers are employed at the parliament at The Hague, the service costing 23,000 florins yearly or about £2,000. The system used is that of Steger, the president of the Bureau, who translated Taylor's shorthand and who has written a history of the art. A translation of Gabelsberger's system was made by Rietstap in 1869. Stolze's system, translated by Herman Reinbold in 1881, already has some adherents. This system is taught and employed in the city council of Amsterdam by G. Lotman. Mr. Steger gives instruction. A German association has been formed at Amsterdam.

Norway.—The Storthing at Christiana is reported by a stenographic bureau whose president, Mr. Capellen, gives public instruction in the art. The system used is a translation of Gabelsberger by Paludan.

Portugal.—A translation of Taylor's stenography was published by Patricio Pinto Rodriguez in 1803. In 1820, when a Parliament was formed, the Spanish stenographer, Marti, was called to Lisbon, where he gave instruction in the art. In 1822, he was appointed official stenographer to the Cortes. His son, Miguel Marti, succeeded him. Of late, shorthand has come into use more widely and is employed in the courts.

Roumania.—The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest are reported by a stenographic bureau of six, the president of which is Mr. A. Stoenescu, a translator of Gabelsberger's system. A monthly magazine is issued by him in connexion with Eugen Succevanu, called the Stenografulu Romanu. The system most used in Roumania is a translation of the French work of Tondeur.

Russia.—The first system of shorthand published was issued by Baron von Wolke at the end of the last century. Many others followed, but none was widely adopted. In 1864, the ministry of education offered a reward of 1,500 roubles for the best treatise on the art. Olchin produced a translation of Gabelsberger, and another was issued by Tornauw and Zeibig. Soon afterward a translation of Stolze by Paulson and Messer appeared. The reward of the Government was divided between the two systems of Gabelsberger and Stolze. Many works have been issued in both systems since. Shorthand is officially used in the higher courts of St. Petersburg, and in the principal cities of the provincial governments. A shorthand bureau, under the presidency of Mr. Stanislaus Dlussky, was recently organised, and an association, with 25 members, exists at Kiew. Only one shorthand journal is published, the *Stenographic Messenger*, printed in the Stolze-Paulson style, and edited by Mr. Dlussky. An almanac devoted to the Stolze system is issued yearly at Charkow.

Servia.—A translation of Stolze's system into Servian was published by Milovuc in 1866, and another was edited the next year by Djordjevic. The former translation was little used, and the demand for it was limited, as Servia was at that time a Turkish province. When Servia became a kingdom in 1876, and a Parliament was formed, the Government sent an official to Austria to learn the art, and adapt it to his native tongue. He went to Vienna and studied Gabelsberger's system. Instruction was given after his return to Belgrade, and four of the students were employed as stenographers in the Senate or Skuptshina. The art has as yet made but little progress, though instruction is given each year.

Spain.—In the year 1802 the Government established a school of shorthand, the Escuela de Taquigrafia, which is still in existence. The system taught is that of Paula Marti. The Cortes is reported by a stenographic bureau of 19, the proceedings being published the day after the session in the Diario de Cortes. The service costs 200,000 reals yearly. Of late shorthand has been introduced more generally among the people and in schools, the system of Garriga y Maril being most popular. Two associations are devoted to the propagation of this system, one at Barcelona, with a membership of 106, and one at Valencia, with 35 members. The former, the Corporacion Taquigráfica, is under the presidency of Señor José Calbó y Magriñá, official stenographer in the Cortes, and issues a stenographic journal. The systems of Duployé, Stolze, and Gabelsberger have been translated into Spanish and have a small following.

Sweden.—Though but recently introduced in Sweden, shorthand has made great progress, the German systems of Gabelsberger, Stolze, and Arends being used. The two Chambers of Parliament are stenographically reported, 22 persons being employed in one, and 29 in the other. The salary paid to each is about 10s. a day during the session, with a gratuity of 10 guineas, making the annual income about £60. The presidents, or, as they are called, first notarians, receive 12s. a day, and a similar gratuity, a fortnight's pay, after the closing of the Riksdag. The total cost of stenographic service is 60,000 crowns a year. Only seventeen persons employed in the bureau are shorthand writers, the others being clerks and copyists. There are three shorthand associations, one in Helsingfors, in Finland, and the others at Göteborg and Upsala. They have a total membership of 42. Three magazines devoted to the art are published, *Tidning för Spridning af Stenografi*, at Göteborg, *Tidning för Stenografi*, Helsingfors, and the *Hermes*, organ för den Arendska stenografiska förening, Upsala. The number of persons instructed in 1882 was 140, of whom 96 studied Gabelsberger, 27 Stolze, and the remainder Arends. Instruction is given in schools at the following places :—Stockholm, Wasa, Sôderkôping, Ulleaborg, Abo, Borga, Tavastehus, Tammerfors, Wiborg, Waxholms, Oskar-Frederiksborg, Hörnösand, Ornskôldsvik, Sundsvall, Holmstad, and Landskrona.

Switzerland.—There is probably no country in the world where the use of shorthand is so general as in Switzerland. The federal government has not employed stenographers, however, owing to the expense, though such employment has been frequently urged. Three languages are officially recognised and used in the Congress : the German, French, and Italian. This would necessitate the employment of a large number of reporters and great expense. The city of Berne is the only one which employs an official stenographer. Sixty-five Stolze associations are in existence, with a membership of 1,065 persons, 891 of whom are active; the Gabelsberger associations number 7, with 127 active and 168 honorary and corresponding members, while the adherents of Arends and Adler have one association each, the former with a membership of 45, and the latter 20. Seven hundred and thirty-five persons have been instructed by the Stolze societies, and 120 by those following Gabelsberger. Many Swiss schools and seminaries have introduced the study of shorthand, mainly using the system of Stolze. Eight journals are regularly issued, six in the Stolze, one in the Gabelsberger, and one in the Adler styles.

Turkey.—The organisation of a stenographic bureau was ordered by the Grand Vizier of the Sublime Porte for the

purpose of reporting the proceedings of the Imperial Ottoman Parliament formed in 1876. Public instruction in shorthand was given, and Mr. Bontini was appointed president of the Parliamentary staff, at a salary of 22,000 piastres for the session. The proceedings were published in the official journals *El Dieŵaib* and the *Vâkit*. Difficulties were encountered, as in Switzerland, because of the recognition of several languages, so that the value of the stenographic reports bore no proportion to their cost. The Parliament was dissolved after a year's existence, and has not since been called together. Four stenographers were engaged for the new Parliament, which was to meet in December, 1883. In the court of appellation and in the various departments of the ministry, shorthand writers are employed, and of late the type-writer has been used. Shorthand is very little practised, except as stated, and no manual has yet been published.

Venezuela.—Seven stenographers are employed in the Assembly at present, all of them using the system of Marti. Instruction is given in the Colegio Mercantil and the Colegio de Vargas at Caracas.

CHEMISTRY OF PIGMENTS.—No. II.*

By J. M. Thomson, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.

Antimony Vermilion, or Antimony Sulphide may be prepared by passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen gas through a solution of some antimony salt acidulated with hydrochloric acid, when you see the orange precipitate of antimony sulphide forming.

To prepare the precipitate of a good scarlet hue, pure antimony chloride should be dissolved in water, when at first a white precipitate of antimony oxychloride will be found; on adding a saturated solution of sodium hyposulphite, or calcium hyposulphite, to this mixture, however, the precipitate will quickly dissolve, and on heating the vessel gently to about 30° C., a precipitate will be formed at first of an orange colour, but gradually changing to a brilliant scarlet. The best result is obtained when the temperature is gradually raised to 55° C., when the reaction should be finished if a sufficient quantity of the hyposulphite has been used. After preparation, the pigment should be thoroughly washed, when it will be found to stand well, and, already containing sulphur, is not affected by noxious gases.

A red of an extremely brilliant colour, named "iodine scarlet," may be obtained from another compound of mercury, namely the biniodide. Its formation can easily be shown to you on the lecture-table by adding together solutions of potassium iodide and mercury bichloride, when a brilliant scarlet colour is produced. This substance is soluble in excess of either reagent, and the addition of these must be carefully carried out; the best result being obtained by taking eight parts of mercury bichloride to ten parts of the potassium iodide. Although a colour of great brilliancy, it cannot be recommended, as the mercury biniodide undergoes transformation by heat, as already shown to you, and the colour does not withstand the action of sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Two other compounds furnish pigments of a rich colour termed "purple red." They are the chromates of mercury and silver, and are formed by the decomposition of the nitrates of silver and mercury by potassium bichromate. The cost of such pigments, however, and the fact that they gradually lose their brilliancy, in time, has prevented their extensive employment. The silver chromate was at one time much used in miniature painting.

Colcothar, English or Rouge, is a residue of iron peroxide produced in the manufacture of Nordhausen sulphuric acid, and resulting from the decomposition of the iron protosulphate therein employed. If required in a finer condition, it may be prepared either by carefully heating pure anhydros ferrous sulphate, or by roasting precipitated ferric oxide. This pigment is not unfrequently adulterated with barium sulphate, which may be readily recognised by treating with hydrochloric acid, which entirely dissolves the colcothar, leaving the barium sulphate unacted upon.

Yellow Pigments.—Ochres.—These pigments consist essentially of clay coloured with different quantities of ferric oxide, with more or less water attached to it. They comprehend also the colours "raw" and "burnt sienna," and the pigments known under the names of "Antwerp" and "Venice reds." The darker shades of ochre are readily prepared by heating the bodies of a lighter colour, and contain lesser quantities of water in their composition. I have here some yellow ochre in this tube, and you perceive that at once, on the application of heat, it becomes brownish-red in colour, losing water, which collects on the colder portions of the tube. The ochres, as a class, are of no definite chemical composition, but they are extremly stable colours, both under the action of air and noxious gases, and are well suited for outdoor painting.

Chromes.—Next to the ochres, the most important group of yellow pigments are the chromes which are produced by the combination of chromium, in the condition of chromic acid, with the metals lead, zinc, barium, strontium, or calcium. They are divided into two large classes, namely, "yellow" and "orange" chromes, and I must content myself with showing you generally how these different conditions are attained, without entering into the details of their special preparation. The yellow chromes may be obtained by the precipitation of a salt of the metal from which the chrome is required, with neutral potassium chromate, as you see on the table before you. In this jar I have a solution of barium nitrate, which, on the addition of a solution of potassium chromate, yields us a brilliant yellow precipitate of barium chromate. In the same way the lead chromate may be prepared, and obtained as a yellow powder of considerable brilliancy and density. The chrome which we have here produced is what is technically termed "lemon chrome," but by mixing this with some other white pigment a lighter shade may be made. This is generally done by mixing with lead sulphate, and we must not, in such a mixture, regard the sulphate of lead added as placed there for the purpose of adulteration, but only as a diluent to the chrome colour. The chromates of barium, zinc, strontium, and calcium, all possess shades comparable with that of the lemon chrome.

Orange Chromes.—These pigments consist of the basic lead chromate obtained by slight differencces in the method of preparation, and are generally formed by boiling the neutral chromate with caustic alkali, by which means the chromate associated with an additional quantity of lead oxide is produced. The formation of a simple orange chrome can be easily shown to you by boiling, as I now do, a little of the lemon chrome with caustic lime; you see that, as the temperature rises, a darkening in colour takes place, which may be increased at will by still farther heating. If we regard the neutral lead chromate as possessing the chemical composition $PbCrO_4$, the orange chrome formed from it would have the composition ($PbCrO_4$. PbO), and will evidently be produced by processes of oxidation. In fact, one of the methods adopted for its preparation, namely, that one in which it is formed by adding the neutral chromate to ordinary nitre in a red-hot crucible, depends on this property.

The objection to the chromes as pigments depends on the action of alkalies upon them, which, as we have seen, produce this darkening effect, and, if in excess, exercise a solvent action on the substance. The colours, of course, formed by lead chromate are subject to the same action of sulphuretted hydrogen gas as other lead pigments. Processes of reduction also affect the chromes, giving to them a slight green tint; such a reduction being produced by organic substances with which the colour may be mixed. I have here a small quantity of lemon chrome, which I mix in this tube with a little strong hydrochloric acid and alcohol, when you perceive that, on boiling, the colour rapidly changes, the chromate being dissolved, and, finally, the mixture changing to a green colour, this reduction being produced by the alcohol. The admixture of other bodies with the chromate of lead, such as calcium, or lead sulphates, does not seem to interfere with the colour unless carried to too great an extent, as is done in the case of "Cologne yellow," which contains a large admixture of these two bodies.

Before leaving the yellow pigments yielded to us by lead, there is one substance which might be mentioned, from the brilliancy of its colour, but which is not to be recommended as a durable pigment, that is, the lead iodide. This substance is formed by bringing together solutions of lead nitrate and potassium iodide, when we obtain a beautiful canary-coloured precipitate of considerable body. This pigment, however, apart from its decomposition with noxious gases, is easily soluble in hot water, becoming converted into a crystalline variety, which is deposited in that condition on cooling. Other yellow colours containing lead are found in the pigments formed from Massicot (PbO), and in "Turner's yellow," which is apparently an oxychloride of lead.

I now come to two yellow pigments which are definite in their composition, and, in one case, permanent in colour; these are yellow orpiment, or "King's yellow," and "cadmium yellow," the first of these being a sulphide of arsenic, the second, sulphide of cadmium.

King's Yellow may be formed by subliming together flowers of sulphur and arsenious acid, or by making a solution of arsenious acid in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and passing a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through the solution. The pigment obtained in both cases has the arsenic tersulphide for its basis, but the body prepared by sublimation generally contains small quantities of free arsenious acid. King's yellow forms but a poor pigment without much durability, and when containing free arsenious acid is poisonous. Another yellow may be formed from arsenic by fusing together litharge (lead oxide) and arsenious acid, and is sold under the name of "mineral and arsenic yellow;" the fused mass must be thoroughly ground to secure perfect homogenity of the pigment.

Cadmium Yellow.—Sulphide of cadmium prepared in a manner similar to that indicated for King's yellow may, I think, be regarded

* A lecture delivered before the Society of Arts.

as one of the most permanent of the yellow pigments. It mixes well with other colours, and, as it is not easily decomposed, has no tendency to deteriorate lead pigments. It may be obtained in different shades according to the proportions in which the ingredients forming it are taken, this constituting a little difficulty in its preparation for the trade. You can readily judge of the ease with which it may be obtained, by my adding some sulphuretted hydrogen to this large vessel of water, containing a little of a salt of cadmium, when a brilliant yellow precipitate of cadmium sulphide is obtained. The last yellow pigment to which I would specially draw your attention, is the one which is sold under the name "Aureolin." It is a somewhat complex compound, produced by the precipitation of a salt of the metal cobalt with potassium nitrite, when the solution is strongly acid with ascetic acid. In this flask I have such a solution of cobalt sulphate rendered acid with ascetic acid; to this I now add excess of potassium nitrite. At first, no precipitate is seen, but on standing, a brilliant yellow powder, consisting probably of the double potassium and cobalt nitrite, begins to be formed, this increasing on the mixture being allowed to stand. This pigment, when prepared in a pure condition, is strongly to be recommended, as it is entirely unacted upon by gases containing sulphur, and, when in a pure condition, withstands the action of weak alkalies.

Various other bodies yield us yellow pigments of greater or less brilliancy and durability, such as Turner's yellow, and the yellows sold under the names of Cassel, Montpelier, and Verona yellows, which are all oxychlorides of lead. They are not worthy of special notice, and I will therefore content myself with merely mentioning them.

In my next lecture I propose to take up the consideration of certain pigments yielding us green and blue colours.

The following tables give some of the more common pigments, arranged in groups according to their more or less poisonous properties:—

FIRST GROUP.

Pigments Dangerous to Health.

Orpiment (arsenic sulphide).	White lead.
Realgar.	Massicot.
Mercury biniodide.	Litharge.
Turbith mineral.	Minium.
Lead arsenite.	Naples yellow (lead antimoniate.)
Lead oxychloride.	Scheele's green (copper arseniate).
Lead sulphate.	Prussian blue.
Cobalt arseniate.	Prussian green.
Verdigris (copper acetate).	

SECOND GROUP.

Pigments less Dangerous to Health.

Lead chromate.	Zinc oxide.
Vermilion.	Zinc chromate.
Tin sulphide.	Barium chromate.
Mineral lake (tin chromate).	Antimony oxychloride.
Copper chromate.	Cadmium sulphide.
Purple red.	Smalt.
Thenard's blue.	Ultramarine.

THIRD GROUP.

Non-Poisonous Pigments.

Carbonate of lime.	Raw sienna.
Barium sulphate.	Burnt sienna.
Yellow and red ochre.	Cologne or Cassel earth.
Venetian red.	Sepia.
Mars red.	Ivory and lamp blacks.
Cochineal or carmine.	Indian ink.
Manganese brown.	Colcothar.
Vandyke brown.	Indigo.
Raw umber.	Terra verte.
Burnt umber.	

The Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office invites tenders for the sole agency in England, for ten years, from January 1, 1887, for the sale of Parliamentary papers, including Acts of Parliament passed after December 31, 1886, and, with a few specified exceptions, all other Government publications. Particulars of contract and forms of tender may be obtained at her Majesty's Stationery Office, Princes-street, Storey's-gate; and tenders must be delivered on February 1 next. The value at full prices of the sales effected by English agents in the year ended March 31, 1885, exclusive of sums realised by sales of Acts of Parliament, and exclusive also of sales effected through agencies for a continuance of which special provision is made in the contract, may be roughly stated at £36,000.

English Jottings.

The sale of Mr. Ellis's books, which was concluded on the 28th ult., realised a total of about £16,000 for 3,201 lots.

Through negotiations conducted by the Birmingham Secretary of the Typographical Society, arrangements have been made for re-opening the *Herald* office at Dudley.

Mr. John C. Francis is engaged upon a life of his father, the late publisher of the *Athenæum*. The work will give a complete history of the foundation and subsequent career of our contemporary.

During recent election riots at Cambridge the office of the *Independent Press* sustained some damage. An attack was also threatened upon the editor of the Liberal organ, but the mob could not discover his house.

Importation of Rags.—The Board of Supervision of Edinburgh has renewed the regulations issued by them on June 26, 1885, prohibiting the importation of rags from Spain, and the same are to continue in force until the 26th inst.

A fresh instance of the fallibility of publishers is seen in the fact that the recent popular work, "Bootles' Baby," was at first rejected by several in succession, and, in the words of the author, only saw the light after a two years' struggle for bare existence.

Accident at a Paper Mill.—On the 19th ult. at Strath Paper Mill, Galston, a woman in the employment of Mr. William Gemmell, papermaker, met with an accident. Her clothes were caught by a pinion wheel, which carried her round the driving shaft, and she was thus seriously injured.

Mr. John C. Montgomerie, of "Tam O'Shanter Stone" Hone Works, Dalmore, Stair, Ayrshire, has been recently awarded a Diploma of Gold Medal at the London International Exhibition, for a collection of his "Tam O'Shanter" Hones, which latter deservedly enjoy a very high reputation.

Daily Press Rowing Club.—The annual dinner and smoking concert of the United Daily Press Rowing Club was held on the 21st ult., at Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, Mr. Currie, of the *Standard*, being in the chair. In the course of the evening, the secretary mentioned that the club had over 160 names on its books.

Prize for Predicting the Result of the General Election.—The weekly journal *Tit-Bits*, having offered a prize of £50 to any one who would correctly predict the result of the elections, has received 60,560 post-cards in competition. Of these, 48,050 predict a Liberal majority, 12,400 predict a Conservative majority, and 110 give equal figures.

New Testament in Phonography.—Mr. Isaac Pitman, of the Phonetic Institute, Bath, has issued the first part of the New Testament in Phonography, or Phonetic Shorthand. It is printed from shorthand type, which is set up in the ordinary manner. In this respect the work is stated to be unique. The Testament is to be completed in twelve monthly parts. The printing is very creditable.

We have received from Mr. James Jones, colour printer, of Wrexham, a specimen of Job printing in the shape of a large business card, printed in colours. The work has been executed by R. Breese, an apprentice now in his fifth year, upon whom it reflects great credit as displaying taste, and demonstrating his readiness of resource in turning ordinary every-day material to good account.

The Invitation Card to the annual dinner of the London Society of Compositors, held on the 21st ult. at the Holborn Restaurant, is a very chaste piece of typography. The compositor's object has evidently been to imitate an engraved plate, and in this he has well succeeded, without, however, having ignored or sacrificed the special characteristics of type. Mr. C. Southam may be complimented upon the good taste he has displayed in this card.

Company of Makers of Playing Cards.—The Master (Mr. Henry Langridge), Wardens (Mr. Robert Berridge and Mr. A. J. Altman), and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards, entertained a numerous company at dinner at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, on the 30th ult. Mr. Edmund Yates proposed the toast of "The Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards," to which the Master briefly responded.

The Stationers' Company.—At a court held on the 1st inst., Mr. Charles B. W. Crews, of 33, Throgmorton-street, was admitted to the freedom and livery; and twelve apprentices were respectively bound for seven years to members of the Company. The master and some members of the court, with the clerk, attended afternoon service at the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, and on their return to the hall distributed to thirty-nine poor men the gifts of Mr. Theophilus Cater and Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin.

The First Catalogue of English Books published in this country was issued by Andrew Maunsell, in 1595; and copies are naturally very rare. This catalogue, which is of folio size, was

classed, and consisted of two parts; the first containing Divinity, and the second Arts and Sciences. Mr. John Lawler is engaged in bringing out a reprint of this catalogue, with notes and comments on the various books mentioned in it. The reprint is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Mr. J. W. Arrowsmith, of 11, Quay-street, Bristol, is coming to the fore with a variety of interesting and inexpensive books, among his latest issues being the "Diary of an Idle Woman in Sicily," by Frances Elliot; "Elise Duval," by Mrs. H. Odersfeld; and other works. The printing, which has been carried out in Mr. Arrowsmith's own office, is in all cases excellent.

The Difficulty of Finding Unappropriated Titles.—Mr. William Mackay's new novel furnishes another instance of the difficulty of finding an unappropriated title for a story. He arranged last year with his publishers for the issue of a three-volume novel to bear the designation of "Sins of the Fathers," but before it was completely printed another publishing firm issued a work entitled "The Sins of the Fathers." Mr. Mackay had, therefore, to re-christen his offspring, which now appears as "Beside Still Waters." Two volumes had actually been printed off, and these bear as running title the phrase originally selected.

Mr. S. B. McCallum, printer, &c., of 122, Union-street, Plymouth, has sent us a copy of what is termed the "Advertisers' Book of Useful Recipes for the Household." It consists of advertisements printed on a kind of sanitary paper, and interspersed with blank pages, and the book is intended for w.c. use. The idea, which, we are told, has been copyrighted, is a happy one, and such as would have commended itself to Lord Chesterfield, who, it is worth recalling, mentions the case of a friend who, not much unlike Mr. McCallum's plan, turned time similarly to account by going "through all the Latin poets."

The Longest Existing Word.—Apparently the Cherokee language supplies the longest existing word in "Winitawtgeginaliskawlungtanawnelitisesti," which means "They will by that time have nearly done granting (favours) from a distance to them and to me." And according to the same writer, "Honorificabilitudinity" is the longest word in English literature. In Aztec an equally formidable combination of vowels and consonants exists. It is "Amatlacuilolitquitcatlaxlahuilli," and it means "payment received for having been bearer of a paper with writing on it."

Fires.—On the 21st ult. a fire broke out on the premises occupied by Messrs. Spicer, wholesale stationers, in Barwick-street, Liverystreer, Birmingham. The contents of the basement were destroyed, and the remainder of the premises and contents slightly damaged. The origin of the fire is unknown.——On the 9th inst. a fire occurred at the paper-mills of the Glasgow Millboard Company, Pollockshaws, near Glasgow. The flames were first discovered in a shed containing bales of paper and rags, and spread quickly to four main buildings, which were almost entirely destroyed. The manager's house and counting house were saved. The damage done is estimated at about £12,000.

A Jubilee Celebration.—At a social tea-meeting of the workers and friends, held on the 27th ult., in the printing-office of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Morison, superintendent of the works, was presented with a gold watch and albert with pendants, and an illuminated address, to mark the completion of his fiftieth year in the service of the firm. Mrs. Morison was at the same time presented with a beautiful gold brooch. Mr. Robert Chambers, who presided, in making the presentation expressed a hope that Mr. Morison might see the twentieth century at his post. In spite of all the botheration connected with his duties he always turned up again smiling in the long-run. Mr. Morison said he attributed his present good health and activity in no small degree to the careful attention to health-hints he had received many years ago from some of the publications of the firm.

Drawing the Long Bow.—A Birmingham vendor of Christmas cards announced the other day that he had over 2,000,000 such cards for sale! This would be at the rate of five for every man, woman, child, and baby in Birmingham. Considering that hundreds of other shops have also good stocks, this is rather liberal. "I have had the curiosity," says a writer in the *Birmingham Post*, "to take from their envelopes some cards lying on my desk, of the ordinary thickness, and, putting a heavy weight on them, I found that eighty of them measured just an inch in thickness. At this rate, two million cards would make a column 2,083 feet high, or about the height of Cader Idris above sea-level. Allowing each card to be five inches by four, which is a modest average,—two million would make a solid block thirty feet wide, thirty feet deep, thirty feet high. If you go to arrange them in boxes and cases, and put them in envelopes, the space required for their accommodation would be that of a big warehouse. It is so easy to write the word million, or the equivalent cyphers; but it takes a little effort to realise what it means."

Fees for Taking Notes on Circuit.—The fee for taking notes on circuit is two guineas a day. If a case only lasts half an hour, or even five minutes, it is the same, and it is no more if it lasts ten hours. The transcript, if required, is paid for at the rate of 8d. per folio, of seventy-two words. In London the fee for attendance is only one guinea, the price of the transcript being 8d. per folio as on circuit. The reason for the difference in the attendance fee is, of course, the additional expense to which the shorthand writer is put when he is absent from town. Mr. T. A. Reed, the well-known reporter, in his lately-issued "Leaves from my Note-book," says, that sometimes the shorthand writer "takes" several cases in a day, but, on the other hand, it is not a rare occurrence for him to sit in a court for several successive days without writing a line. What he likes best is to get instructions from both sides to take a case that is sure to be written out; I mean from both sides independently, for it often occurs that the solicitors for the plaintiff and the defendant will agree to share the expense between them, and in that case the bright vision of double fees for attendance and transcript fades away.

Remuneration of Magazine Contributors.—Some interesting statistics might be compiled of the rates at which the ephemeral literature of the day is paid. In America, according to recent statements, the most generous offer is 500 dols. by the *Atlantic Monthly* for the best short story. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's price for 3,000 or 4,000 words is 250 dols. Mr. Trowbridge receives 50 dols. per thousand words. There are, in fact, four scales of prices now laid for short stories. The first is 10 dols., or 15 dols. for a complete story, paid by the smaller magazines; the second is 10 dols. a thousand words by the popular monthly publications; the third is 15 dols. a thousand words to writers who have acquired some degree of reputation; the fourth varies with the fame of the author. Mr. Howells or "Mark Twain" will produce no story or article of any kind for less than 500 or 1,000 dols. The most difficult author to induce to write is T. B. Aldrich. He once received 1,200 dols. for a short poem in *Harper's Magazine*. His price is from 300 to 400 dols. for a poem of a few verses.

"Bill Stumps, his Mark."—The *Dublin Mail* was the victim of a hoax which reminds one of the famous discovery by Mr. Pickwick. The *Mail* published the following letter from a correspondent:—"I enclose a copy of an inscription in mediæval Latin from a stone discovered during the excavations now proceeding at Cork Hill, near which stood a church dedicated to a saint and missionary known to the chroniclers by the name of Uncatus Ambulans. Perhaps a copy might be suitable for your extensively read paper, and some of your antiquarian readers might be able to supply a translation. The inscription is as follows:—

I 'SABILLI · HŒRES' AGO
'FORTIBUS' ES IN. ARO·
NOSCES 'MARI 'THEBE 'TRUX
'VOTIS 'INNEM · · · · 'PES 'AN 'DUX.'

The *Freeman's Journal* on a subsequent day gave the following translation which may, it says, suit all purposes:—

I say, Billy, here's a go,
Forty busses in a row.
No, says Mary, they be trucks.
What is in 'em? Peas and ducks.

Newspaper Blunders.—The most carefully-edited journal is fallible. In the *Times* office, it is said, proof-readers are fined for every blunder that eludes them. On the New York *Herald* they have been suspended for weeks. In spite of this severe discipline, the *Herald* once made the astonishing announcement that "a long line of scorpions' feathers filed into the church," instead of "surpliced fathers." A reporter on that paper had occasion to quote a verse from a familiar hymn in which the word "herald" occurred. The proof-reader dutifully underscored the word, and the verse appeared: "Hark, the *Herald* angels sing." It was in the *World's* report of a political meeting that the words "shouts" was so ludicrously misprinted as to make the blunder famous. "The snouts of ten thousand Democrats rent the air," read the report. A few years ago the journalist who is widely known as "Gath" wrote a Fourth of July article. With fervid eloquence he told, how the effete monarchies of the Old World trembled in their boots when they read the immortal words penned by Thomas Jefferson. "Thrones reeled," wrote the impassioned Gath. Next morning he saw in type: "Thomas reeled." The story is told that Ernest Rénan once had occasion to telegraph across the British Channel the subject of a proposed lecture of his in Westminster Abbey. The subject as written by him was "The Influence of Rome on the Formation of Christianity." It was published in England as "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity."

Early Specimens of Music Printing.—The exhibition of manuscripts and printed books illustrating the progress of musical notation exhibited in the Department of MSS. and the King's Library, British Museum, is now complete. The collection of MSS. covers the long period of nearly a thousand years, from the tenth century to the present time. In them can be followed the growth of musical notation through its various stages, from the simple breath-signs or pneums to

the system of our own day, and the development of the five-line stave from the single line. In case A is a Spanish eleventh century Mozarabic antiphonal, containing musical services for the canonical hours, in Latin, written in Visigothic characters, from the monastery of San Domingo de Silos, near Burgos. In the same case should be noticed an English MS., also of the eleventh century. It is a breviary in Latin, with pneums to the antiphons, responses, &c., from the Harleian MSS.; a French eleventh or twelfth century gradual, or musical services for the Mass, in Latin; and a German early thirteenth century antiphonal, or musical services for the canonical hours, in Latin, for the use of Strasburg. Miracle plays are introduced into the services of certain days. The play of the Magi is exhibited. Among the printed books is the Polychronicon of Ralph Higden, translated into English by John de Trevisa. This is the first book printed in England containing musical notes, apparently printed from type. The passage in which they occur relates to the "consonances" of Pythagoras. The "duplex diapason," or double octave, is wrongly printed and contains a note too much.

Presentation.—On the 16th ult. Mr. Kenning, late proprietor of the *Midland Times*, entertained his old *employés*, their wives and families, and a number of friends to a capital meat tea. Some fifty persons were present, amongst them being Mr. M. H. Bloxam, Mr. P. Simpson, Mr. G. E. Over, and Mr. Philip Smith (editor of the *Midland Times*), Mr. W. J. Hicks, and Mr. G. J. Dalton. After tea Mr. Kenning, who had a very cordial reception, stated that he had received letters of apology from many friends. He then referred to the fact that the staff at the present time was composed chiefly of those who had been with him since they were boys, and spoke of the harmony that had ever existed in the office. He was glad to say that he always felt that his workmen, one and all, were doing their best to further the interests of the paper. For his own part he always realised there was something more to be aimed at in life than the mere making of money. He trusted most sincerely that as manager of the new company, their happy relations might still continue, and that in future they would work as harmoniously as they had done in the past. Mr. R. J. Satchell, the overseer, and the oldest *employé*, having been engaged on the staff for nearly twenty years, in well-chosen words stated how Mr. Kenning had always studied the interests of his workmen, not only in their business, but as regarded their social welfare. They had found him ever ready to consult their comfort, and he had been to them more a friend than a master, and it would have been impossible for a more cordial relationship to have existed. As soon as it was known that Mr. Kenning was retiring from the proprietorship, the men felt they would like to give expression of good will towards him and Mrs. Kenning, and they had, therefore, bought the little present of which he, on behalf of his fellow-workmen asked Mr. Kenning's acceptance. Mr. Kenning, who was evidently much surprised, suitably returned thanks, and said that if he had been the means of helping others he was perfectly satisfied.

Legal Jottings.

Action under the Employers' Liability Act.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 26th ult., the case of Paley *v.* Garnett & Son came before Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith, sitting as a Divisional Court, in the form of an application on behalf of the defendants for a new trial. The original action was brought by a workman in the employ of the defendants, paper-manufacturers, at Otley, to recover damages under the Employers' Liability Act for personal injuries. At the trial, at the Otley County Court, the jury found for the plaintiffs, and the judge entered judgment accordingly. The defendants, having obtained a rule *nisi*, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, on the ground of contributory negligence, arguments were now heard as to whether the rule should be made absolute. For the defendants, it was contended that the plaintiff foolishly put his hand into the machine, and lost three fingers, and that the accident did not arise through any defect in the machinery. On the other hand, the plaintiff alleged that the machinery was defective, inasmuch as there were apertures between the segments which composed the roller of the machinery, and that the apertures caused the accident. Mr. Powell appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Robbins represented the defendants. Their lordships discharged the rule, with costs.

What Constitutes Breach of Contract?—R. H. & J. Sharp *v.* Crapon, Brine, and Brandon.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover a sum of £778 for goods supplied to the defendants. The latter, however, having paid £650 to the plaintiffs, the only question in dispute was as to the balance of £128. It appeared that the defendants who carry on business at Camomile-street in the City, had ordered from the plaintiffs 30,000 almanacks with pictures printed upon them, which were to resemble certain drawings shown to the defendants when they agreed to purchase. The defendants having refused to accept a delivery of 8,000 of the almanacks, the plaintiffs brought the present action in respect of the refusal. The case for the defendants was that the contract provided that the goods should be delivered by November 1, 1883, that the time for delivery was afterwards extended to November 23, that the goods were not tendered until December 14, and that they were, therefore, entitled to reject them. They also pleaded a counter-claim for damages for non-delivery at the times mentioned in the contract, and for a breach of warranty on the ground that the pictures upon the almanacks were inferior to the drawings the plaintiffs warranted they should resemble. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contended that the time for delivery was extended from time to time, and that the whole of the goods, except the 8,000 in question, had been delivered and accepted by the defendants within such extended times, and that the 8,000 copies were retained at the defendants' request and for their convenience, inasmuch as they had not given the necessary information for finishing them. The case turned to a great extent upon the correspondence which had passed between the parties, and especially upon a letter written by the defendants to the plaintiffs on December 10, in which they stated that they must reject the goods if they were not delivered by the end of the week. The action was tried before Mr. Justice Cave, who gave judgment for the defendants on the claim, and for the plaintiffs upon the counter-claim, as reported some months ago in the Printing Times and Lithographer. The plaintiffs appealed against this decision and the case came on for hearing in the Court of Appeal, on the 20th ult. Mr. Moulton, Q.C., Mr. Charles, Q.C., and Mr. Ashton were counsel for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jelf, Q.C., and M'Call for the defendants. The Court allowed the appeal. The Master of the Rolls said that the contract was for 30,000 copies, and the time for delivery was fixed, and was of course material. The time, however, could by mutual consent, be enlarged before any breach of the contract. If there had been anything amounting to a breach on the part of the sellers, that would give the purchasers the option to cancel the contract. It was clear, however, that the letter of December 10 gave the plaintiffs until December 15 to deliver the goods. The judgment should, therefore, have been for the plaintiffs upon the claim as well as upon the counter-claim. Lord Justice Cotton was of the same opinion. He was inclined to think that there had been no breach of the contract before the agreement to extend the time, but, even if there had been a breach, the letter of December 10 amounted to a new agreement importing the terms of the old one, but substituting a different date. Lord Justice Bowen said that the plaintiffs complained that the contract had been wrongfully rescinded. On the other hand, the defendants contended that the plaintiffs had so acted as to entitle them to treat it as off. The defendants, however, never had treated it as off, and could not, therefore, do so now.

Contractor Liable for Loss of Profits on Sub-Contract.—Cooke *v.* Boggett.—This was an action by Mr. Cooke, of the Crown Point Printing Works, Leeds, against an embosser and engraver, also at Leeds, to recover the sum of £24 for work done in printing 5,000 coloured lithographed pictures of "Coursing Dogs" for the defendant. The defendant set up a counter-claim for damages for defective performance of the contract. The plaintiff proved delivery of 1,800 copies and afterwards of 3,200 more, but according to the case for the defendant these were not according to sample; and he claimed damages for consequent loss of profit on a sub-contract with the Gosforth Coursing Company, to furnish them with 5,000 circulars of which the plaintiff's coloured lithographs were to form part. The Judge of the County Court found for the plaintiff on his claim for £24, but for the defendant on his counter-claim for £75. The plaintiff objected to this on the legal ground that he was not liable for loss of profits on a sub-contract of which he knew nothing at the time he entered into the contract; and on that ground the plaintiff appealed, and the case was heard on the 13th ult. before Mr. Justice Manisty and Mr. Justice A. L. Smith. Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Dickens appeared for the plaintiff in support of his appeal; Mr. Chitty appeared for the defendant in support of the judgment of the County Court Judge. The Court came to the conclusion that the County Court Judge was right, as the goods were peculiar, and there would be no market for them.

Leaving Work without Notice.—At the Mansion-house, on the 9th inst., Philip Samuel Wale, a compositor, appeared before the Lord Mayor to answer a claim made against him by Mr. W. J. Waterlow, for 56s., consequent upon his absenting himself from work without giving notice. Mr. Besley appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff, Mr. W. J. Waterlow, a member of the firm of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton, printers, of Broken Wharf, Upper Thames-street, deposed that he engaged the defendant as a compositor on October 26 last, at 36s. a week. There was a stamped agreement, one of the conditions of which was that fourteen days' notice should be given of the termination of the employment, and it also contained a provision that no workman should become a member of any trade union or society, and that in the event of any workman committing any breach of the agreement it should be open to the firm to dis-

miss him instantly, and that he should forfeit all claim to wages or compensation in respect of such dismissal. The defendant continued in their service until the 2nd inst., when he did not present himself at work, and no notice had been given on either side. The witness claimed 56s. as damages, being two weeks' wages less 16s. due to Wale. In cross-examination by Mr. Besley, the witness said there were three partners in the firm. By the agreement a stringent provision was made that no workman should be a member of a trade union. Before the employment of Wale they had union men in their service, but their foreman was a non-unionist. There was, however, a divergence of views, the Compositors' Society objecting to their going outside a scale as they contended, and the firm determined not to have any more union men. That was before Wale was engaged. At the time of the determination not to have union men, they had a book in which they entered the names of men who were willing to work as non-unionists. The number of these gradually increased, and they filled up the places of union men with non-unionists. They had the names of some 200 men who were willing to work as non-unionists. On December 1, Wale had earned 16s., and they had given him credit for that. The claim was for the difference between two weeks' full salary and that 16s. Mr. Besley said he took exception to the summons on the ground that the defendant made no contract with the plaintiff, but the contract was with the whole of three partners in the firm. In these matters the jurisdiction of the Court was the same as that of a County Court. He contended that the names of all the partners should appear as making the claim and not of one partner only. The Lord Mayor suggested that the case had better be adjourned in order that the point might be further argued. This was assented to, and the matter was accordingly adjourned.

Colonial Jottings.

Messrs. Upham, Pater, & Knapton have commenced business as printers in Little Collins-street, Melbourne.

Mr. James Furrell, formerly editor of the *Calcutta Englishman*, has started a new monthly review at Calcutta, called the *Indian Review*.

Messrs. Kemp & Boyce, printers, have removed from Little Collins-street to more commodious premises in Little Bourke-street, Melbourne.

A Printer Mayor.—Mr. Alex. Moore, of the firm of Messrs. Fergusson & Moore, printers, Melbourne, has been elected to fill the mayoral chair for the city of South Melbourne.

Messrs. Haase, M'Queen, & Co., of Melbourne, have dissolved partnership, and the business will in future be carried on by Messrs. Andrew Kerr & Co., Mr. George Day and Mr. Quinton having been appointed joint managers.

Victorian Master Printers' Association.—At the third annual meeting of this society lately held, the election of office-bearers and committee for the ensuing year took place, the result being as follows:—President, Mr. W. H. Williams; vice-president, Mr. J. W. Goddard; treasurer, Mr. W. Inglis; committee, Messrs. Marshall, M'Cutcheon, Stewart, Thomas, and Troedel; secretary, Mr. John B. Walker. The revised rules were adopted and ordered to be printed. It was decided to hold the annual dinner on an early date. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers and committee.

Development of the Newspaper Press of Tasmania.—From recently-compiled statistics it appears that the number of newspapers that passed through the post of Tasmania for inland circulation in 1882 was 1,588,891. In 1883, the year the *Launceston Daily Telegraph* was established (June 18), the number rose to 1,917,017, and, in 1884, to 2,340,681. From official records it appears that the number of copies of the *Daily Telegraph* which passed through the post in 1884 was 713,340, or close upon one-third of the whole of the newspapers in circulation in the colony. In connexion with the above facts it is mentioned that, in 1855, eight journals were issued in Tasmania, five at Hobart and three in Launceston; most of them were, however, tri-weekly papers, only one or two being published daily.

State of Trade in Australia.—We learn from the *Australian Typographical Journal* that trade at Adelaide is still, generally speaking, in a very dull state. One or two jobbing-offices are fairly brisk; but at the Government Printing-office a large number of men are on half-time,—a state of affairs which is somewhat unusual, seeing that Parliament is in the middle of the session, when, in the ordinary course of things, full employment might be expected for those engaged at that establishment. The dailies are only moderately busy, and the outlook altogether is not reassuring. In Sydney, on the other hand, business has become very brisk, with good prospect of continuance for the present. In Melbourne, trade appears to have been unusually bad in the leading offices of the city, it having been difficult to find sufficient work for the regular hands. The business outlook was, however, brightening.

Presentation to an Employer.—Mr. James Brickhill, proprietor of the *Launceston Daily Telegraph* (Tasmania), was lately presented with a handsome marble parlour-clock, surmounted with bronze figures, and bearing an inscription engraved on a silver plate, accompanied with an address, the spontaneous gift of the whole of his *employés*, comprising the commercial, literary, composing, and mechanical departments. The occasion chosen was the second anniversary of the paper as a daily, and the completion of the extensive alterations which have been made in the office. The presentation was made by Mr. George Stewart, the editor, in the large new composing-room, in the presence of the whole of the *employés*, and in doing so he spoke of the uniform kindness shown by Mr. Brickhill. In thanking his *employés* for the gift, Mr. Brickhill assured them that the success of the paper would be their success also.

The Press Law of Victoria.—A deputation from the Provincial Press Union of Victoria, consisting of Messrs. B. Hoare and J. Jones, waited lately on the Attorney-General for the purpose of urging certain alterations in the law relating to newspapers. The deputation stated that for some time past the Union had had under consideration the subject of the securities required by law from newspapers, and they pointed out that in England, New South Wales, and South Australia securities were not required. The deputation also stated that the law relating to libels was severe as compared with the English law. In the present state of the law many newspapers had suffered loss and injustice in cases where they had been threatened with libel actions which had not been proceeded with. The Attorney-General promised to bring the matter under the notice of the Cabinet, with a view to have the law amended so as to be in conformity with that of the mother country.

American Jottings.

Mr. George J. Coombes, New York, is about to issue a volume by Miss Kate Sanborn, entitled "Vanity and Insanity of Men of Genius, from Pindar to Dickens."

A Penitentiary Printing-office.—The job printers of Columbus are justly indignant at the action of the Penitentiary managers in running a cheap printing-office inside the walls of that institution, and cutting down prices. The managers assured outside printers that no work would be done but that used within the institution. Instead of this they have been soliciting and doing cheap work for outside customers at ruinous rates.

A Singular Banknote.—The Bank of Devil Lake, Dakota, has adopted a peculiar vignette. The base shows a sheaf of wheat, on which rests a silver dollar, over the back of which Satan is climbing, holding in one hand the scales of justice and in the other a lance. At his left is a map of the lake, which forms the place for writing the amount of draft or cheque, and on this portion are the words, "Give the devil his due."

The "New York World."—As an indication of the consumption of paper and printing material by a large daily, it is stated that the *World*, of New York, has used from August, 1883, to September, 1885, 8,572,861 lb. of white paper, for which was paid $462,075. Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. have furnished the paper with machinery to the value of $182,134, and some 77,911 lb. of printing-ink have been used in printing the paper during the first nine months of the present year.

The Wages Dispute at the "New York Tribune" Office.—The long struggle between Mr. Whitelaw Reid and the New York Typographical Union came near an end owing to political pressure brought to bear upon the *Tribune* at the recent election by the Republican managers. Mr. Reid went so far as to agree to pay the union scale of prices for labour in the *Tribune* office, but when the demand was made that the office should henceforth be run as a union office, and none but union men employed therein, he obstinately refused to comply. And so the matter rests.

The International Typographical Union.—From the report of the proceedings of the thirty-third annual session of the International Typographical Union, we learn that the total membership amounts to 16,183. The receipts of the subordinate unions for the year ending April 30, 1885, were $55,880, and the per capita tax paid to the International $6,473 20c. No less than 2,423 members were admitted by initiation, and 7,006 by card. The number of unions amounted to 174; $3,382 were paid as salaries, a sum equal to 18 cents for each member enrolled; forty-five strikes were reported, of which sixteen were successful, ten non-successful, and the balance have either been compromised, or are still pending.

Risen from the Ranks.—The New York *Graphic*, not long ago, published a page of twenty-eight portraits of Washington correspondents whose lives were sketched in the briefest space possible. Of the twenty-eight correspondents named, about twenty had begun at the roller in the printing-office, and had made their way up through the places of compositor, proof reader, city reporter, capital correspondent and staff writer, to the place of Washington representative. Very few of the hundred or more correspondents there have had the benefits of college preparation for their work. It should also be said, in justice to the majority, that they are not conspicuously outshone by the men who came into the journalistic profession with diplomas attesting their proficiency as scholars.

The Women's National Press Association was formed at New Orleans, lately, with the following officers:—President, Mrs. E. J. Nicholson, of the New Orleans *Picayune;* secretary, Mrs. Marion A. McBride, Boston *Post;* vice-president, Mrs. Florence M. Adkinson, of the Indianopolis *Sentinel;* Mrs. Lilla May Pavy, of the St. Louis *Republican;* Miss Mary McMullen, of the *Anglo-American Times*, London, England. Honorary members: Mrs. M. A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York; Miss Clara Barton, Danville, N.Y. The object of the association is to provide a medium of communication between the journalists of the United States, and to secure all the benefits that will result from organised effort. One aim of the association is to forward the interests of the working women in every possible way.

American Paper Exports.—During the year ended June 30, 1884, paper was exported from the United States as follows:—To Great Britain and Ireland, $188,575; Germany, $32,926; France, $11,877; Belgium, $18,508; Netherlands, $2,772; Spain, 694; Russia, $260; Italy, $312; Portugal, $74; Denmark, $1,046; Austria, $575; Sweden and Norway, $502; Gibraltar, $99; all other countries in Europe, $135; total for Europe, $258,355. To the British North American provinces, $127,440; Mexico, $76,259; Central American States, $26,106; British Honduras, $1,276; Cuba, $91,765; British West Indies, $30,611; Hayti, $1,612; Porto Rico, $36,419; French West Indies, $72; San Domingo, $6,601; Dutch West Indies, $1,148; Danish West Indies, $999; total for West Indies, $169,227; total for North America, $400,578. To Brazil, $54,986; United States of Columbia, $60,668; Argentine Republic, $19,860; Chili, $42,692; Venezuela, $8,449; British Guiana, $5,367; Uruguay, $2,749; Peru, $10,684; total for South America, $206,718. To British possessions in Australasia, $21,318; China, $472; British East Indies, $1,061; Hawaiian Islands, $35,518; Japan, $1,855; total for Asia, $60,258. To British Africa, $1,452; Liberia, $86; total for Africa, $1538. The total value of exported paper for the fiscal year is $929,821.

Continental & Foreign Jottings.

Memorial to Early Printers.—At Eltville, in the duchy of Nassau, a memorial tablet has lately been placed on the house in which Heinrich and Nikolaus Bechtermünze and Wigand Spiess v. Ortenberg, are stated to have four centuries ago practised the art of printing. The two Bechtermünzes, who lived in the fifteenth century, were relatives of Gutenberg.

New Postage Stamps for the Government of the Congo States have lately been printed in the Belgian Government establishment at Malines. In appearance and size they are much like those of Belgium. The bust of the King is shown in the middle, and above are the words —"Independent Congo State." The nominal value of the stamp is given underneath in centimes.

Women Compositors in Switzerland.—Repeated attempts have at different times been made in Switzerland to introduce women compositors in printing-offices; thus far, however, without much success, the innovation having been strongly resisted by the journeymen printers. At the present time women compositors, it is stated, are only employed in one of the leading printing offices of Lausanne, and in several charitable institutions of Catholic Switzerland.

The Printing Industry of Germany.—According to official statistics, there are in Germany 3,547 letterpress printing-offices, giving employment to 37,422 male, and 5,152 female workers, or a total of 42,574. Of the above, 1,644 offices employed from one to five persons each, or together 6,134; 581 offices employed from six to ten persons, or together 4,810; 853 offices employed from eleven to fifty, or together 17,782; 123 offices employed from fifty-one to 200 persons, or together 10,977. Only seven offices gave employment to over 200 persons each.

Lettering for Maps.—A special fount of type has been cut at the instance of the Chartographic Institute of the French Ministry of War, by the aid of which it is intended to replace in future the engraved lettering now used on maps. The names of towns, rivers, mountains, &c., are to be set up in this type, an impression is then to be taken upon transfer-paper, and transferred upon the zinc-plate. The advantages claimed in favour of this method are:—Rapidity of production, uniformity of appearance, and less cost than the present method of engraving the lettering.

A Book made of Waxed Tablets has been found during some restoration works in the old wooden church at Hopperstadt, in Norway. The tablets are of beechwood waxed over, and the writing, done with a style, is perfectly distinct. The contents consist of country and village business matters, then follows a long list of names of animals, in Latin, with old Norwegian translations thereof. The principal part of the writing is probably of the end of the thirteenth century, though some looks older. A copy is to be made, but the book itself is to go to the collection of the University of Christiania.

The Press Censorship in Cuba.—In Cuba, two hours before a newspaper is distributed a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the Government, and one to the censor. When the paper is returned with the censor's indorsement, the paper may be distributed to the public. One of the newspapers of Havana disregards the law, and publishes what it pleases. Every few weeks the Government fines the editor and suppresses the paper. The next day the paper re-appears under a new name. Its frequent brushes with the Government advertise it, and people buy it to see what new indiscretion it has committed.

Lithographers' Union at Berlin.—The lithographic draughtsmen and printers of Berlin have resolved to form a union with a view of remedying some of the evils from which their trade is alleged to be suffering. It is stated that the number of apprentices employed in lithographic establishments is excessive, and that the working hours are abnormally long, some firms working from seven o'clock in the morning until ten and even twelve o'clock at night. The men also complain that the lithographic trade is injuriously affected by the competition of prison labour. Evidently Berlin employers in the lithographic branch have not the fear of the factory inspectors before their eyes, as have their English competitors.

To Convert Old Printed Paper into New Printing Paper.—By the following process a French inventor, M. Guichard, has succeeded in converting old printed paper into new printing paper, a process that has hitherto been considered too expensive to make it worth a manufacturer's while to do so, and such paper having, therefore, been mostly turned to account for the production of wrapping-paper and other inferior descriptions. The printed paper is, first of all, torn to small pieces in a rag-engine, the pieces being next well soaked in a vat filled with hot water. When nearly dissolved, the paper is passed into a soap-bath, heated from 80 to 100 degrees Centigrade, black or green soap being added until the bath assumes the appearance of skim milk. The mash is then allowed to stand for about half an hour, after which is added ammonia dissolved in water, the proportion being about one gallon to ten gallons of the soap-bath. After this the latter will soon be converted into a dark and greasy fluid; this can be drawn off after it has duly operated upon the paper, in order to be precipitated for future use. Boiling water is next added to the paper-mash, which, by stirring, is well washed in this, and then similarly in cold water, until the whole looks white and clean. The pulp is then drained, pressed, and formed into thin cakes, which are dried in a drying-stove. In cases where the ammonia solution does not prove sufficiently effective to remove the ink colouring agents, which is likely to occur in connexion with newspapers or paper printed in colours, it is advisable to add to eleven gallons of soap and ammonia solution a quart of American potash which has been previously dissolved in lukewarm water.

New Journals & Press Changes.

The *Political Workman* is the title of a new penny weekly, started on the 14th ult. It is printed by Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, of 23, Old Bailey, and is published by the General Publishing Company, at 280, Strand.

Holborn Notes and Comments is the title of a new penny monthly, printed and published by Mr. F. A. Edwards, of 321, High Holborn.

No. 1 of the *Tradesmen's Advertiser and Theatrical News*, was issued on November 21. It is printed and published by the proprietor, Mr. Joseph Sykes, of 20, Oxford-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester.

A new weekly has been started under the title of *London*. It is printed in the French language.

A new penny weekly paper has been started under the title of *Around and About*.

The *Evening Post* has been started at Exeter, by the proprietors of the *Flying Post*.

Under the title of *Fancy Work-basket*, a new paper has been started with the object of affording information on subjects connected with the employment of ladies.

The first number has been issued of *Yorkshire Notes and Queries* with which the *Yorkshire Genealogist*, the *Yorkshire Bibliographer*, and the *Yorkshire Folk-Lore Journal* are incorporated. It contains eighty pages of valuable matter respecting the county, with several illustrations. Messrs. Trübner & Co. are the London publishers.

Messrs. Baird & Hamilton, the proprietors of the *Airdrie Advertiser*, have started a new halfpenny weekly newspaper for the Monkland district, under the title of the *Coatbridge Express*.

The *Berkshire Bell* will commence its third year under the sole proprietorship of the editor, "Vandyke Brown," in whom the entire management has for some time been vested. The *Berkshire Bell* now occupies a capital position as a well-read literary magazine. Arrangements are being made for its introduction into new districts, with a view to the extension of its circulation. The paper is published by Mr. W. Millard, London-street, Reading.

The *Dyer and Calico Printer* has just changed hands; Mr. Denston, the proprietor, having sold the copyright to Mr. F. Allnutt, of Paternoster-row. Mr. Wellsman (C. Mitchell & Co.) arranged the transfer.

The *Halfpenny Weekly* is the title of a new paper started by the proprietors of the *Liverpool Mercury*.

The title of *Good Goods* has been altered to *Once a Week*.

The *Liverpool Echo* has been permanently enlarged.

Mr. J. D. Shaw has been appointed editor of the Nottingham *Daily Press* and *Evening News*.

Mr. Phil May has accepted an engagement on the *Sydney Bulletin*, at a salary of £30 a week.

Mr. Randolph Caldecott has arrived in the United States, whither he has gone to sketch for the *Graphic*.

We hear from Glasgow that the new illustrated weekly, the *Scottish People*, is a great success, having a sale of 60,000 copies per week.

On Friday next, the office of the *Athenæum* will be removed to 22, Took's-court, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

The office of *Notes and Queries* will also be removed to 22, Took's-court, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

It will, no doubt, interest many of our readers to learn that the total weight of the issue of the *Ironmonger* for September 19 was 12½ tons. The number of separate manufacturers' lists inserted throughout the issue was 444,000, containing in the aggregate 1,680,000 pages. The total number of the pages in the issue, including the lists, was 5,472,000. The total number of pages in each copy was 456. If the whole of the pages in the issue could be placed in one continuous line, it would reach to the astounding length of 950 miles, or more than double the distance from London to Perth. The total weight of type used was over 3 tons.

Trade Changes.

Mr. A. Roe has retired from the firm of Pullan, Tuke, & Co., engineers, of Holbeck, Leeds.

Mr. W. J. Appleyard, bookseller and newsagent, has taken warerooms at 6, Pilgrim-street.

Mr. W. Hofer, manufacturer of bronze powders, has removed to 37, Upper Thames-street.

Messrs. Shelley & Co., advertising-agents, late of 126, Bishopsgate-street, have removed to more convenient offices on the ground floor of 5, Leadenhall-street.

Mr. J. Sykes, printer, has removed from Princess-street to larger premises, 20, Oxford-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, and has appointed Mr. W. F. Sykes manager.

Messrs. Penfold & Farmer announce that they have completed an extensive addition to their Caxton Printing-Works, in Charles-street, Islington, and that they have opened additional premises, 35, Beech-street, Barbican.

Mr. Carl Schlenk, manufacturer of bronze-powder, brocade and leaf-metal, at Roth, near Nuremberg, informs us that he has opened a branch-house in London, at 14, Aldersgate-street, where he intends to keep stock of his bronzes. This branch will be under the sole management of Mr. Henry E. Iseard, who for many years has held a similar appointment in London.

The partnership between Messrs. Henry and Compton Warner, and J. Crowther, as manufacturing stationers and account-book makers, under the title of N. J. Powell & Co., at 101, Whitechapel, having expired by the effluxion of time, Mr. Joseph Crowther has retired, and the business will, in future, be carried on under the same name as heretofore, by Messrs. Henry Warner and Compton Warner. There will be no alteration in conducting the business, and all accounts due by or to the firm will be paid or received by Messrs. Warner.

The annual dinner of the Executive of the London Society of Compositors took place at the Holborn Restaurant, on Saturday evening, November 21—Mr. Richard Lee in the chair. In responding to the toast of "The Trade Unions of the United Kingdom" (ably proposed by Mr. Banks), Mr. G. Shipton, Secretary to the London Trades Council, pointed out the necessity of trade societies keeping pace with the times. The toast of the London Society was responded to by Mr. Drummond.

Letters Patent.

Letters Patent have been issued for the following:—

1884.

12,193. Knowles, C. W., London. An improved process of preparing sulphate of lime for use in paper-making. Sept. 9.

14,639. Hugon, G. R., London. Improvements in, and apparatus for effecting the transfer of designs or representations from plates or lithographic stones, or the like to metal rollers as a preliminary to the engraving of the said rollers for printing on calico and other fabrics and materials. Nov. 5, 1884.

14,193. Greaves, W., Halifax. Improvements in apparatus to be attached to lithographic and letterpress printing-machines for gumming, varnishing, sizing, and colouring sheets or continuous rolls of paper or other suitable substance. Oct. 27.

14,378. Hayes, G., London. Improvements in printing-type. Oct. 30.

14,876. Grafton, A., London. Improvements in machinery for printing in colours. Nov. 11.

14,885. Sawyer, J. R., London. Improvements in obtaining photographic printing-surfaces. Nov. 12.

15,246. Smith, T. W., and Chitson, R. J., London. Improvements in apparatus employed in the casting of metal-type. Nov. 19.

15,433. Wilson, G. A., Liverpool. Improvements in apparatus applicable to rotary web printing-machines for cutting, collecting, and delivering sheets of paper. Nov. 24.

16,201. Buxton, J. H., Braithwaite, D., and Smith, M., London. Improvements in perfecting letter-press printing-machines. Dec. 10, 1884.

16,891. Hodges, S. H., London. Improvements in machines for manufacturing paper, leather-board, and mill-board. Dec. 24.

1885.

7,635. Reddie, A. W. L. A communication from J. E. Munson, United States. Improvements in the art of, and mechanism for setting type. June 23.

8,278. Justice, P. M. A communication from E. R. Milligan, United States. Improvements in plate printing-presses and wiping-appliances therefor. July 8.

9,555. Haddan, H. J. A communication from C. T. Brown, United States. Improvements in counters for printing-presses and other machines. Aug. 11.

9,951. Lake, H. H. A communication from M. Augsberg, Germany. Improvements in inking-apparatus for printing-machines. Aug. 21.

Specifications Published during the Month.

Postage 1d. each extra.

1884.

13,696.	Palmer, W. J. Producing blocks for surface-printing ...	2d.
15,256.	Clark, A. M. Mould for casting curved stereotype plates	6d.
16,160.	Daniels, G. Holding apparatus for paper cutting machines	6d.
16,585.	McCardle, A. Bed-plates for securing stereotype-plates for printing-machines	6d.
16,786.	Hoyer, F. Registering sheets of paper, &c., upon the feed-tables of printing-machines, &c.	6d.

1885.

525.	Maclure, H. Treatment of lithographic stones to print therefrom	2d.
11,600.	Lake, W. R. Printing-machines	6d.

Printing and other Companies.

Seven new Companies connected with the Printing Trades have been formed since the date when our last monthly record was compiled, and the present list is noteworthy as including the name of an old-established City printing business which has now been converted into a Company. With this one exception, the capital of the newly-formed Companies is comparatively small, and represents a gross total of £76,750. The list of new Printing Trade Companies floated during the current year which have been recorded in these columns amounts now to sixty-seven, with an aggregate nominal capital of £1,621,800; while the figures for the corresponding period of last year were sixty Companies, with a nominal capital of £1,316,310.

Rowe & Co. (Limited).—This is the application of the joint-stock principle to one of the oldest printing and stationery businesses in the City of London, the firm of Rowe & Co. having been established in Change-alley as far back as 1743. The reason for the sale of the business to the company is stated to be that Mrs. Rowe, upon whom it has devolved, is advanced in years, and naturally desires to retire. It will be taken over as a going concern, and the certificate of a chartered accountant, who has audited the books for the last twenty years, shows that the profits have averaged

6½ per cent. per annum on the capital. The directors hold out the prospect that, by a judicious expenditure of capital, the profits will be increased, so as to realise 10 per cent. The purchase consideration for the leases, stock, and machinery, &c., is £20,000 in cash, but the vendor undertakes to apply for 5,000 shares in the ordinary way. The capital is £60,000, in £1 shares, but at present only 30,000 shares are offered to the public.

Patent Strainer Plate Company (Limited).—This company proposes to acquire and work the letters patent granted to Mr. George Tidcombe, jun., for constructing, manufacturing, and re-surfacing strainer plates used for straining pulp in the manufacture of paper. It was registered on the 2nd instant, with a capital of £10,000, in £5 shares. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are :—John Howard, C.E., 31, Linden-grove, Nunhead; R. Baker, contractor, 205, Norwood-road, Herne-hill; F. Irvine, printer, 19, Buckingham-street, Strand; D. A. Barker, engineer, 2, Anne's-place, Middlesex; J. Albert, clerk, 5, King's-road, Windsor; E. Cooper, clerk, 104, Vauxhall-bridge-road; and W. Irvine, printer, &c., 12, Aschurch-grove, Shepherd's Bush.

Evans's Alton Printing Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 24th ult., with a capital of £2,000, in £10 shares, to trade as jobbing printers, bookbinders, publishers, stationers, &c. The subscribers are :—W. Wickham, J.P., Alton, Hants, 30 shares; F. M. E. Jervoise, J.P., Basingstoke, 30; A. F. Jeffreys, J.P., Alton, 30; G. Hall, banker, Alton, 1; H. T. Hall, clerk, Alton, 1; A. F. M. Downie, solicitor, Alton, 7; and H. Hopcraft, clerk, Alton, 1.

Northumbrian Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).—Upon terms of an agreement of October 31, this company proposes to purchase from Messrs. Herbert North and Frederick North, of 1, Race-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, their business as proprietors of the *Northumbrian* newspaper. It was registered on the 5th ult., with a capital of £2,000 in £5 shares. The purchase consideration is the payment of the debts of the vendors in connexion with the said business and the allotment to them of 80 fully-paid shares. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are :—Herman Nielsen, merchant, 9, Queen-street, Newcastle; Graham Gillespie, clerk, Gosforth, Newcastle; A. Cummings, newsagent, 11, Mather-street, Newcastle; J. Mitcheson, ship-broker, 6, Pleasant-row, Newcastle; R. Hedley, artist, 11, New Bridge-street, Newcastle; W. H. Warlow, solicitor, 2, Coilingwood-street, Newcastle; and H. North, journalist, 1, Race-street, Newcastle. Any shareholder will be eligible for the office of a director.

"Baker's Chronicle" Newspaper Company (Limited).—This company proposes to print and publish a weekly newspaper under the title of the *Bakers' Chronicle and Baking Trade Gazette*. It was registered on the 7th ult., with a capital of £1,250, in 2,500 shares of 10s. each. The subscribers are all bakers, viz. :—W. Coley, 8, East-street, Caledonian-road, 10 shares; A. Weil, Halpin-place, Walworth, 10; W. H. Rowland, 20, Henry-street, Limehouse, 5; A. Cox, 10, Redland-mews, Bell-street, 5; H. Mathison, 97, Eden-grove, Holloway, 5; T. R. Venters, 31, Milton-street, 5; W. Summerfield, 15, Conduit-place, Paddington, 4; W. J. Marshall, 100, Onslow-dwellings, 1; R. Schrieber, 1, Alma-place, Ladywell, 1; J. Chalmers, 35, Three Mill-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, 2; P. Eid, 58, Brunswick-road, 5; G. Lee, Houghton, near Huntington, 4; J. Searle, 18, Edward-street, 3; F. W. Ryan, 40, Mayal-road, Herne-hill, 2; J. Hillwig, 36, Ann-street, Commercial-road, 2; J. Goss, 70, Richmond-street, Marylebone, 2; P. Smith, 4, Wallrugh-street, 2; and R. Phillips, 29, Malden-road, 4. The board is to consist of sixteen directors, twelve of whom, including the managing director, must be operative bakers.

Hull and Grimsby Bill-Posting and Advertising Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 9th ult., with a capital of £1,000, in £5 shares, to carry on business as general bill-posters, advertising agents, and contractors. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are :—*W. Hunt, newspaper proprietor, 23, Hull-street, Hull; *J. Charlesworth, auctioneer, &c., 41, Trinity-house-lane, Hull; *H. E. Hill, auctioneer, Great Grimsby; *J. H. King, printer, 61, Albany-street, Hull; *M. Waller, printer, 14, Spring-street, Hull; H. Ash, printer, Hull; and Mark Taylor, printer, 18, Chapel-lane, Hull. The number of directors is not to be less than three, nor more than six; the subscribers denoted by an asterisk are the first directors.

"Railway Chariot" Publishing Company (Limited).—This company was registered on the 2nd inst., with a capital of £500, in £1 shares, to purchase a publication called the *Railway Chariot*. The subscribers, who have each taken one share, are all of Liverpool :—J. P. Hales, secretary, 22, Bedford-street; W. T. Larne, evangelist, Gloucester-place; A. Duffield, manager, 56, Mount Pleasant; F. A. Allen, clerk, 130, Vine-street; W. Galton, soda-water-manufacturer, 23, Egerton-street; A. McPherson, bookkeeper, 201, Park-road; and H. Rotherham, cashier, 48, Walton-road.

Letts, Son, & Co. (Limited).—All persons holding mortgage debentures upon the property of this firm, of 33, King William-street, are by their solicitors on or before January 8, 1886, to come in and prove their claims in respect of the principal moneys and interest secured by and due under or in respect of such debentures at the chambers of Mr. Justice Pearson at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of the said judgment. Tuesday, January 19, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

British Flax and Paper Company (Limited).—A petition for the winding-up of the above-named company was, on the 27th ult., presented to the High Court of Justice, by Mr. William James Goulton of Great Havers Farm, Bishops Stortford, in the county of Hertford, a creditor of the said company, and the petition was directed to be heard on Saturday last, the 12th inst.

Gazette Notices, etc.

[*Partly compiled from Messrs. Stubbs's Weekly Gazette.*]

Partnerships Dissolved.

Clark & Parsonage, printers, Sheffield.
Godart, F., & W. B. Pain, wood-engravers, Strand.
Greaves & Co., pattern-card and book manufacturers, Manchester.
Horton & Hackwood, printers, Wednesbury.
Jordan & Bates, stationers and printers, Upper Thames-street.
Morton & Co., publishers, Water-lane, City.
Price & Grange, printers and publishers, Beeston and Hucknall Torkard.
Smith & Co., publishers, Essex-street, Strand.
Smith & Halliwell, printers and newspaper proprietors, Wigan.
Webb & Cosby, engravers and printers, Birmingham.

Bills of Sale Recently Filed.

(*The dates given are those on which the Bills were filed.*)

Burton, F., paper-makers' agent, 159, Shrewsbury-st., Old Trafford, Manchester, to J. R. Blair. Nov. 2 ..... £30 (abs. sale)
Chegwidden, C. A., book-dealer, 8, Penventon-ter., Redruth, Cornwall, to J. Sarah. Nov. 9 ..... £36
Clark, W. B., printer, 16, Highton-st., Walkley, and 43, Norfolk-st., both Sheffield, to W. H. Womack. Nov. 21 ..... £150
Coles, W., newspaper proprietor and publisher, Vera Lodge, Caterham Valley, to Charing Cross Bank. Nov. 7 ..... £225
Cotton, S. P., printer and lithographer, 93, Townsend-lane, Anfield, and 9, Thomas-st., Liverpool, to City and County Finance Company. Nov. 6 ..... £133
Davies, R., bookseller, &c., 1, Morna-rd., Crawford-st., Denmark-hill, and 9, Strand Hotel-buildings, to T. Hamilton & Co. November 20 ..... £70
Dowling, D. W., newspaper proprietor, 27, St. George's-sq., Pimlico, to F. W. Tonkin and another. Nov. 10 ..... £500
Harbottle, J. W., printer, 34, Moat-pl., Stockwell-rd., to J. B. Evans. Nov. 4 ..... £30
Hughes, C. R., printer and stationer, City Printing Works, High-st., St. Asaph, Flints, to Rev. W. Morton. Nov. 5 ..... £250
Riddell, B., printer and stationer, 3, James-st., West Stanley, Durham, to M. Davis. Nov. 3 ..... £30
Robinson, J., printers' engineer, 10, Albion-pl., Newcastle-on-Tyne, to J. Hedley and another. Nov. 24 ..... £76
Sykes, G. F. H., author, Hollydene, Southmoor-rd., Oxford, to H. J. Cook. Nov. 25 ..... £106
Taylor, H. G., printer, &c., Elgin-villas, Upper Bridge-rd., Redhill, and Walthamstow, to Southern Counties Deposit Bank, Limited. Nov. 10 ..... £30
Verrall, M. B., & T. E. Weller, printers, 44, Meeting House-lane, Brighton, to A. Toovey. Nov. 18 ..... £200

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

Receiving Orders.

Aird, D. A., printer, &c., 4, Elm-ct., Temple; 2, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-pk., and Poplar House, Broadstairs, Kent; and 18, Exeter-st.; Strand, 3, York-st. and 6, Russell-st., both Covent Garden, and 6, Helmet-ct., Strand. Nov. 12. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, January 13, at 11.
Boyton, J., & Co., printers, 4, Broad-st.-buildings. Nov. 9. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, Dec. 16, at 11.
Brown, S., stationer, 25, North-parade, Bradford. Nov. 13. Adjudicated, Nov. 28.
Conell, W. J. B. G., newspaper proprietor, 2, Nevill-sreett and 4, Scarisbrick New-road, both Southport. October 14. Adjudicated, Nov. 11.
Davis, E., stationer, &c., High-st., Cowbridge. Adjudicated, June 1.
Fletcher, J. S., late publisher, 4, Springfield-pl., late trading at Commercial-buildings, Park-row, both Leeds. Nov. 11. Adjudicated, Nov. 27.
Heywood, J., printer and stationer, 5, Market-pl., Heywood, Lancashire. Nov. 25.
Horsfall, A. H., printer, &c., trading as Horsfall & Son, 41, Avenue-rd., Leamington, and 32, Earl-st., Coventry. Nov. 23.
Hough, J., bookseller and stationer, Lower House-lane, Appleton, near Widnes, and 13, Waterloo-rd., Widnes. Nov. 5. Adjudicated, Nov. 21.
Phillips, T. G., printer, trading as Phillips Bros., Steam Printing Works, 113, London-rd., and residing at 20, Penton-pl., Walworth. Aug. 8.
Pyrah, A., paper-manufacturer, 18, White's-view, and 6, Oswald-st., Thornton-rd., both Bradford. Nov. 23. Adjudicated, Nov. 23.
Spargoe, L., fine art publisher, 19, Commercial-rd. East. Oct. 29. Exam., London Bankruptcy Court, Dec. 8. at 11. Adjudicated, Nov. 12.
Wildsmith, A., stationer, Bradford-rd., Batley, Yorkshire.

Dividends.

Bastow, H., lithographer, &c., trading as Henry Denton, Manor-st. and Booth-st., both Bradford. First and final dividend of 13s. 1d., at Sun-buildings, Bradford.

Cartwright, E., printer and stationer, Horse-st., Dowlais. First and final dividend of 5s. 5½d., at the official receiver's, Merthyr Tydfil.

Cordingley, C., printer and newspaper proprietor, The Grove, Hammersmith, and Caxton House, Walham Green. Dividend of 2s. (composition), any day except Saturday, between 11 and 2, at the official receiver's, 33, Carey-st., Lincoln's Inn.

Crosby, G., stationer, Liverpool-rd., Stoke-upon-Trent, Dividend of 5s. 3d., Dec. 5, at J. Eckersley's, 64, Cross-st., Manchester.

Evans, E. T., stationer, Susan's-rd., Eastbourne. Dividend of 3s. 5½d., Nov. 13, at the official receiver's, Brighton.

Knight, J. C., & A. L. Knight, stationers and printers, trading as J. Y. Knight & Co., Basinghall-st., Leeds, and Market-st., Bradford, and 49, Fenchurch-st., London. Dividend of 2s., any Tuesday, at 31, Park-row, Leeds.

Mayfield, T., stationer, Duke-st., New Basford. First and final dividend of 1s. 10d., at the official receiver's, Nottingham.

Morris, D., bookseller, &c., Tylacelyn Shop, Penygraig. First dividend of 2s. 6d., Nov. 20, at the official receiver's, Merthyr Tydfil.

Smith, A. E., paper-merchant, &c., 125, High-st., Kingsland. Dividend of 5s., at the Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart-street.

Smith, J. H., printer, &c., High-st., West Cowes. First and final dividend of 5s. 6d., at the official receiver's, Newport, Isle of Wight.

Stacy, R. S., stationer, Euston-rd. Dividend of 2s. 6d. (second instalment of composition), any day except Saturday, between 11 and 2, at the official receiver's, 33, Carey-st., Lincoln's Inn.

Toynton, W., printer, Charlotte-st., Landport. Dividend of 2s. 8d., at the official receiver's, Portsea.

Order on Application for Discharge.

Gwynne, F. C., paper-manufacturer, &c., Neville-st., Abergavenny, Mon., Beaufort-st., Brynmawr, and Llangroiney Mills, Brecon. Discharge suspended for 28 days, and granted on condition that bankrupt pay to the trustee 50 per cent. of his future income over £100 a year until he has paid a dividend of 5s. in the pound, with liberty for the bankrupt to apply again.

Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Adjudication of Bankruptcy.

Cooper, J. W., stationer, Dublin-st., Clonmel, Tipperary. Nov. 10 Sitting, Tuesday, Dec. 22. O.A.—Deering. Sols., Findlater & Co.

Sequestration.

McKenzie, A., bookseller, &c., 195 & 197, Sauchiehall-st., 153, Cowcaddens-st., and 2, Findlay-st., all Glasgow. Nov. 20. Claims, Mar. 20. Agents, Dixon, Erskine, & Greive, solicitors, Glasgow.

Obituary.

Aron.—M. Henri Aron, long an able writer for the *Journal des Débats*, died on the 13th ult. In March 1876, he was appointed manager of the *Journal officiel*, from which post he retired in May 1877, but he was subsequently reappointed to that office. In 1878, Aron became a member of the Legion of Honour. The deceased was born on November 11, 1842.

Baillière.—Jean Baptiste Marie Baillière, the Nestor of French booksellers, died last month in Paris at the age of eighty-eight. In 1818 he established a small shop for the sale of books connected with medicine and the natural sciences. In 1826 he opened a branch-house in London under the management of his brother, M. Hippolyte Baillière. The deceased was for some time vice-president of the Cercle de la Librairie, and he also served on several French Commissions, appointed to inquire into the subject of copyright, and other questions connected with the book trade. The deceased who was born on November 20, 1797, was a member of the Legion of Honour. The business is now carried on by his eldest son, J. B. Emile Baillière, who has been a partner in the business since 1857.

Bayne.—Mr. James Bayne, sub-editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, died on the 6th inst., at 27, Endymion-road, Finsbury-park, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Bayne had been engaged in one capacity or another of journalistic work for forty years. He began as "reader's" boy, but rose to be in charge of the *Homeward Mail* and the *Overland Mail*. He joined the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few weeks after it was started, and served it faithfully till his death.

Crawford.—The death is announced of Mr. G. M. Crawford, for 34 years the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*. The deceased, born in 1816, was the grandson of Henry Crawford, who was associated with Clive and Hastings in their Indian achievements. Mr. G. M. Crawford was educated for the Bar, and was a member of Lincoln's Inn and the Inner Temple. He went to Paris in the expectation of becoming counsel to the British Embassy, but the post was suddenly abolished. Thackeray then introduced him to the *Daily News*, and he was appointed its Paris correspondent. Mr. Crawford who witnessed the events of the last year of the second Republic, was seventy-two years of age.

Denholm.—Mr. James Denholm, late of the firm of James Denholm & Co., printers, Elder-street, Edinburgh, died on the 26th ult., at 9, Shandon-crescent, in that city.

Macintosh.—Mr. William Macintosh, for many years of Paternoster-row, and lately of St. Paul's-road, Camden-town, died on the 1st inst., at Sutton, Surrey, aged sixty-three.

Morrison.—The death is announced, in his seventy-second year, of Mr. James Morrison, one of the proprietors of the *Glasgow Herald*.

Ralph.—Mr. John Ralph, of Leeds, died somewhat suddenly in London, on the 5th inst., at the age of sixty-two. Mr. Ralph came of an Irish family, but was born in Deal. He was called to the bar in 1849, and travelled the North Wales circuit. He was for a short time editor of the *Chester Courant*, until, on the establishment of the *Yorkshire Post* as a daily newspaper, in 1866, he settled in Leeds as editor of that journal, and he occupied this position for upwards of sixteen years. He was also editor of the *National Church*.

Sears.—Mr. W. J. Sears, well known in printing circles, died last month at the advanced age of eighty years.

The will of Mr. George Abram, law stationer, late of 1, Middle Temple-lane, and of 59, Myddleton-square, who died on October 31st last, at Yarmouth, was proved on the 19th ult., by Mr. Edward Abram, the brother, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £25,000. There are bequests to his wife, children, brother, and executors, and the residue of his property he leaves upon trust for all his children in equal parts.

NOTICES.

*** With the present number of the Printing Times and Lithographer are issued the Title-page and Index to Vol. XI.

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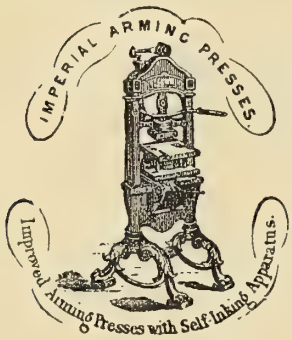

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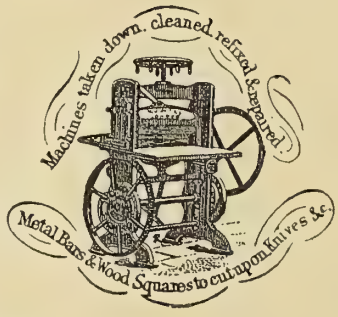

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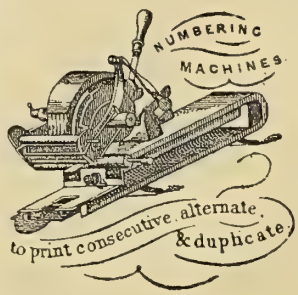

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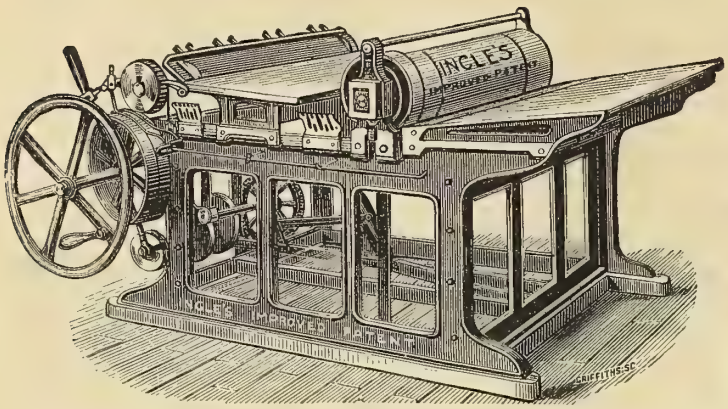

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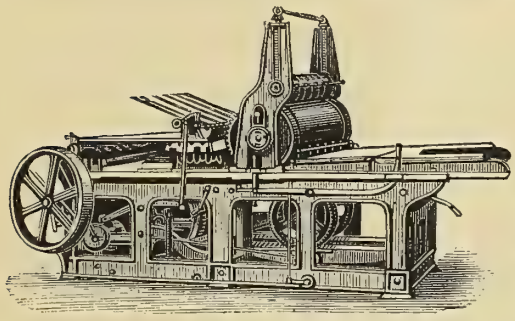

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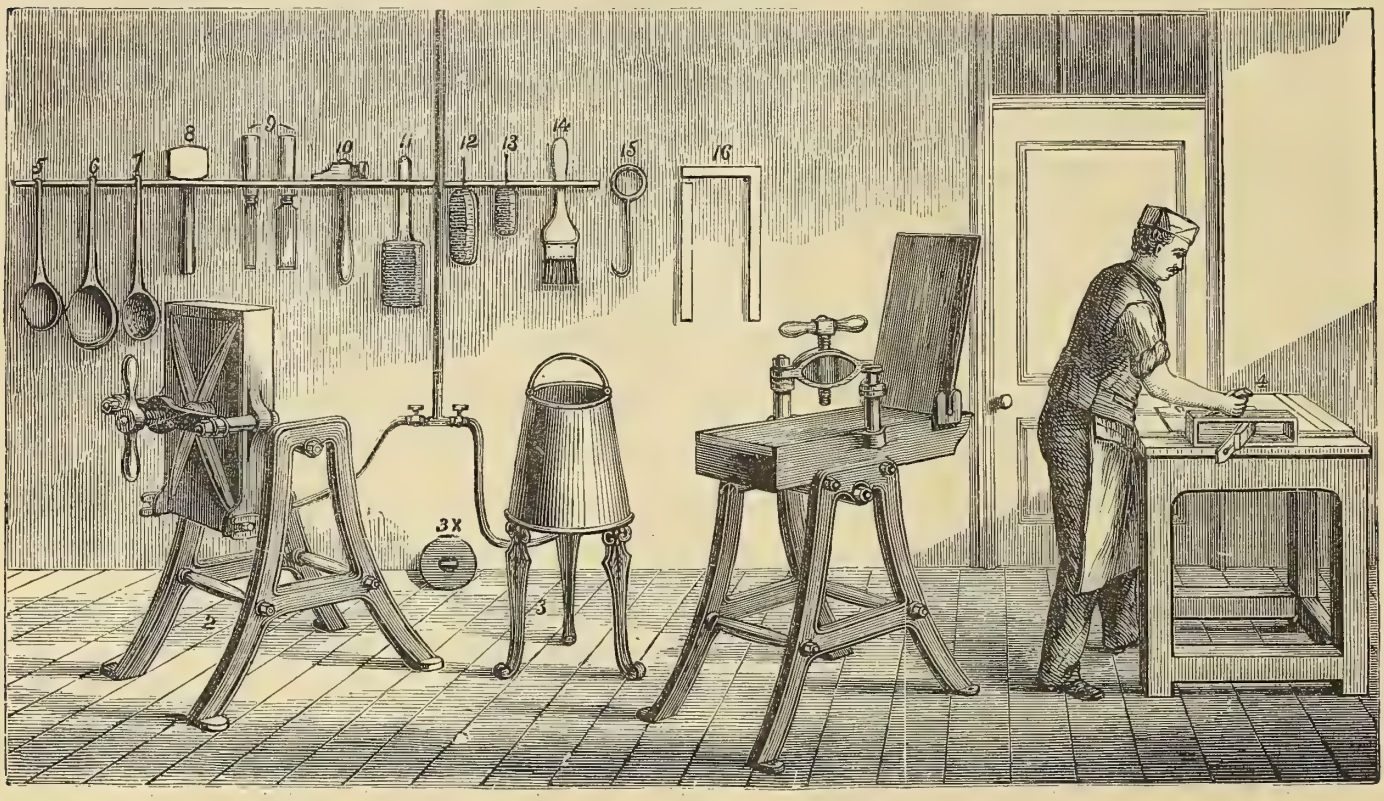

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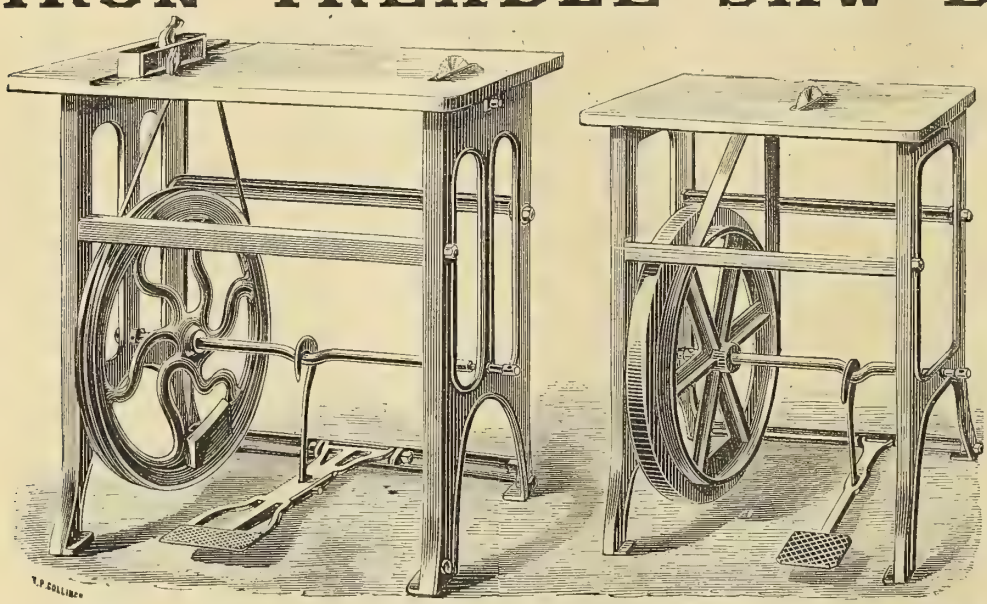

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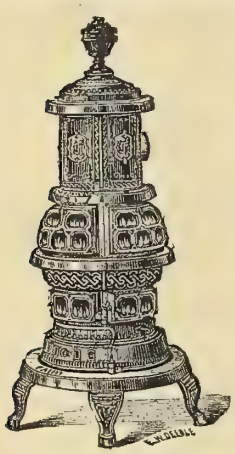

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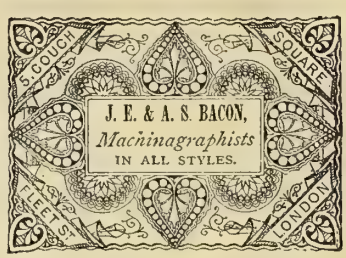

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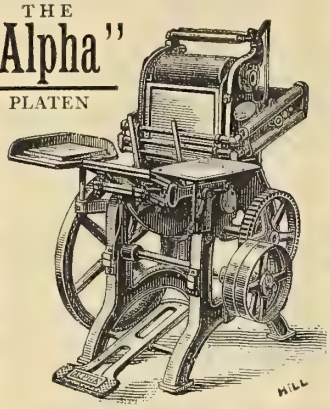

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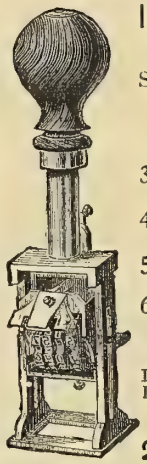

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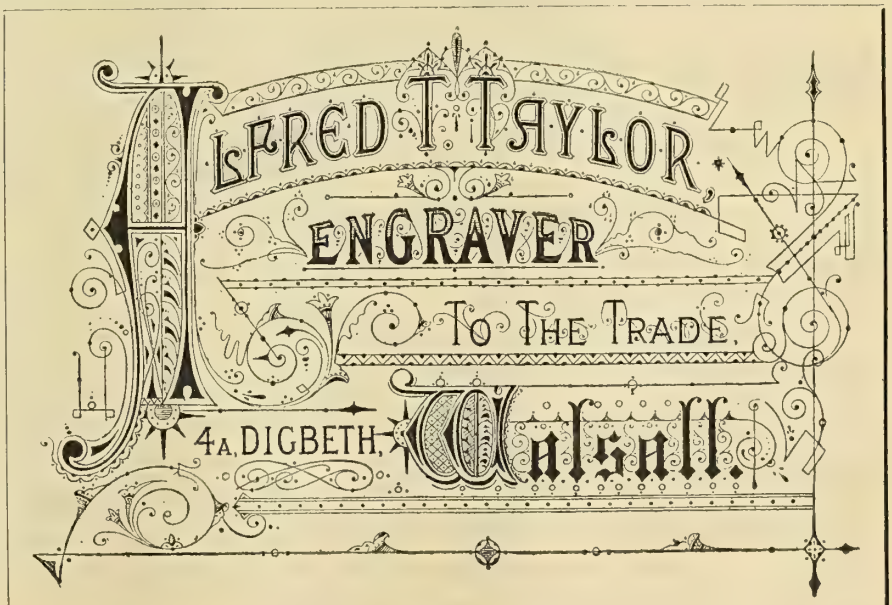

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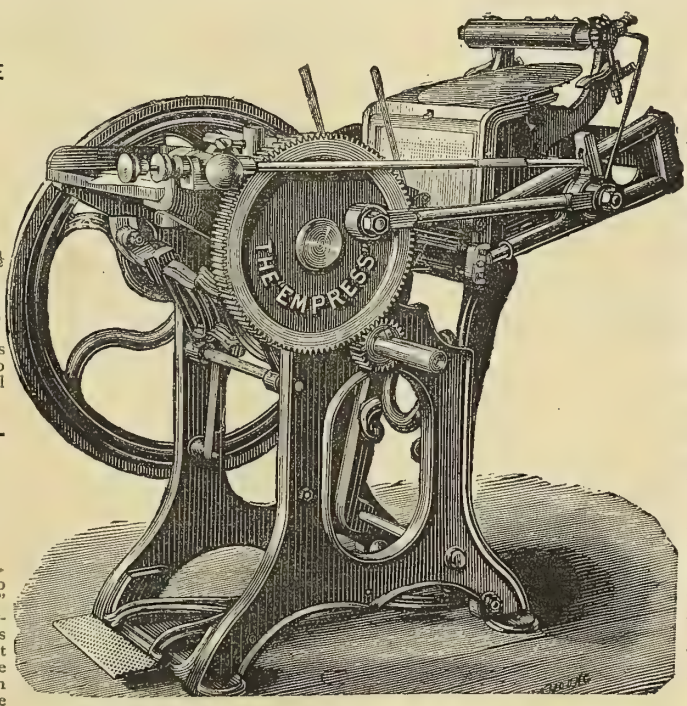

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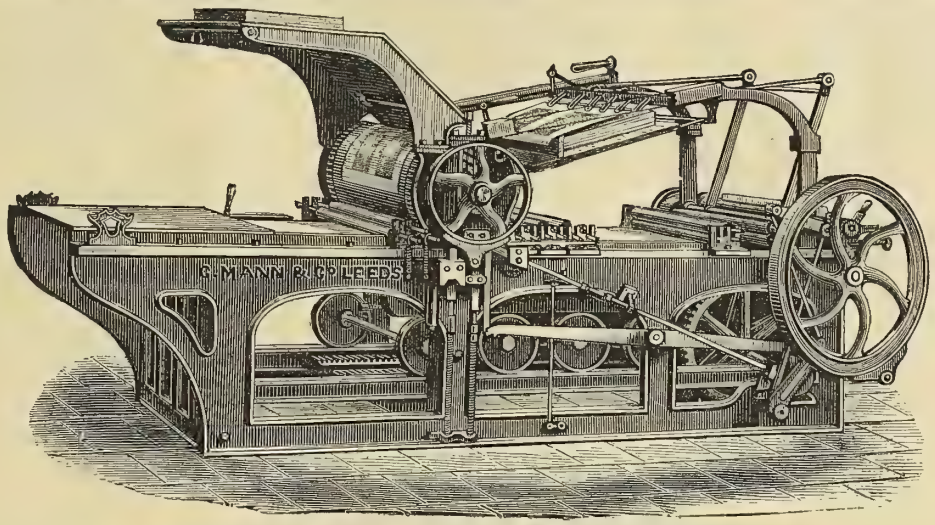

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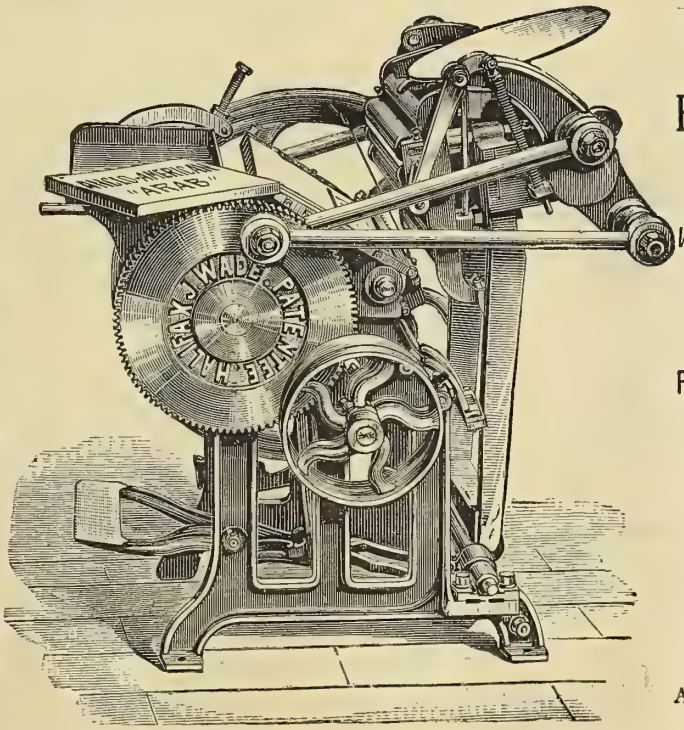

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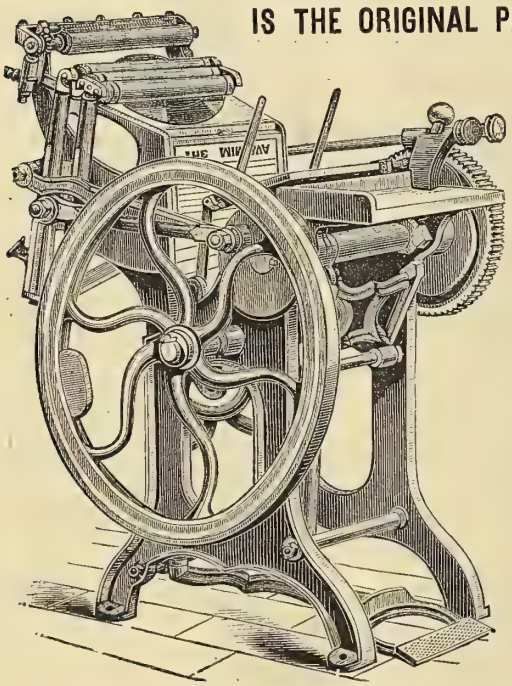

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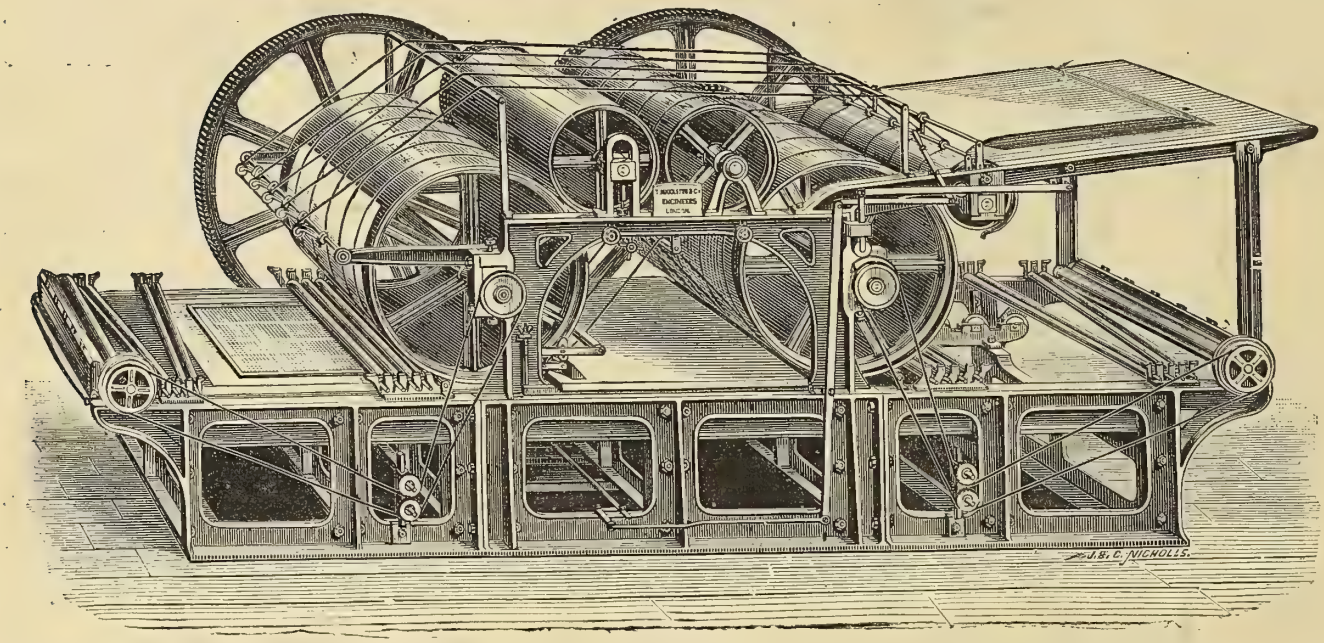

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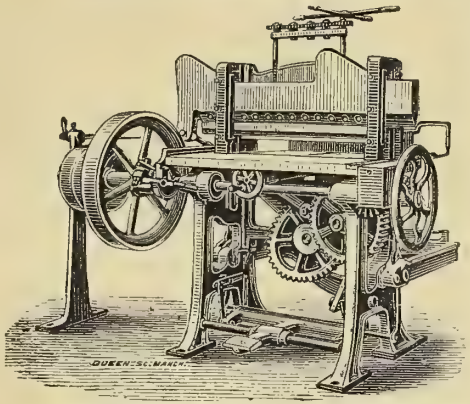

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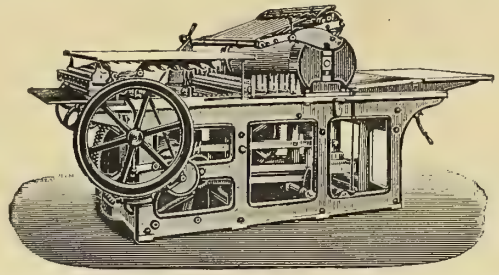

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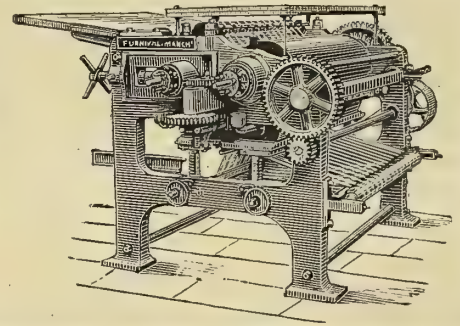

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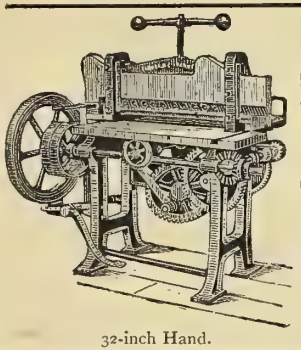

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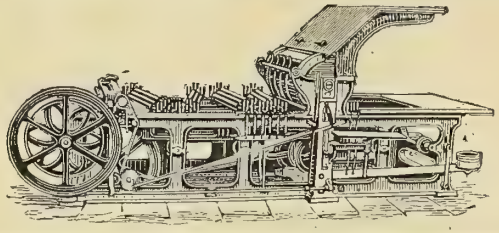

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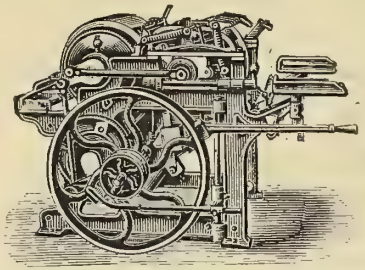

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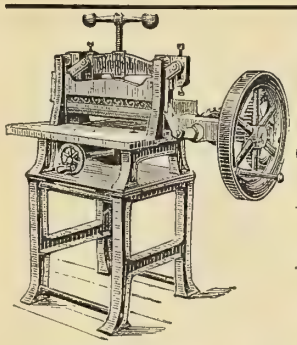

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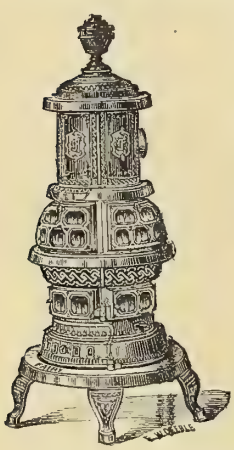

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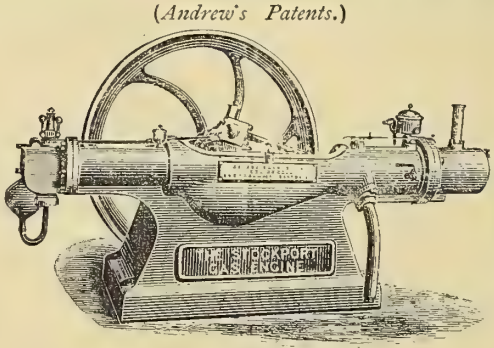

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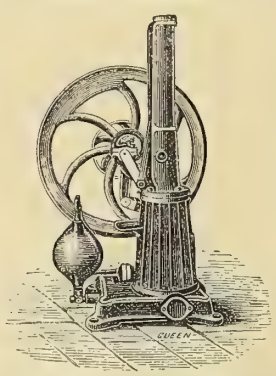

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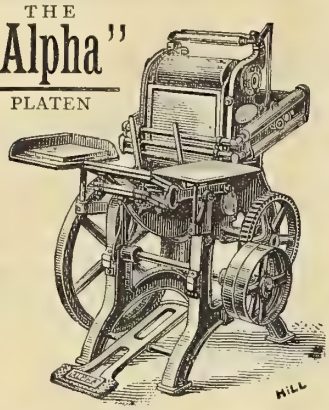

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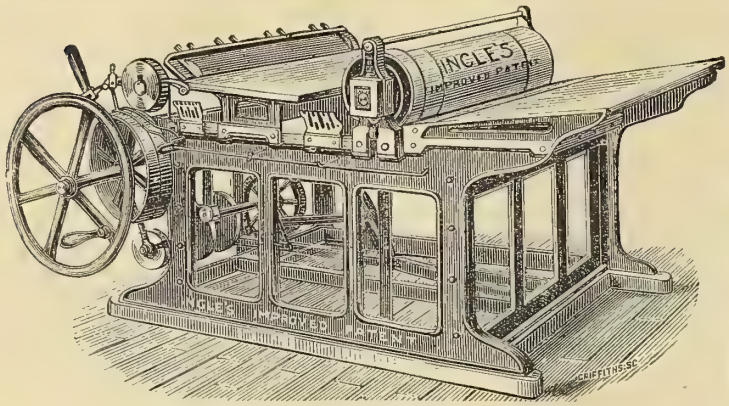

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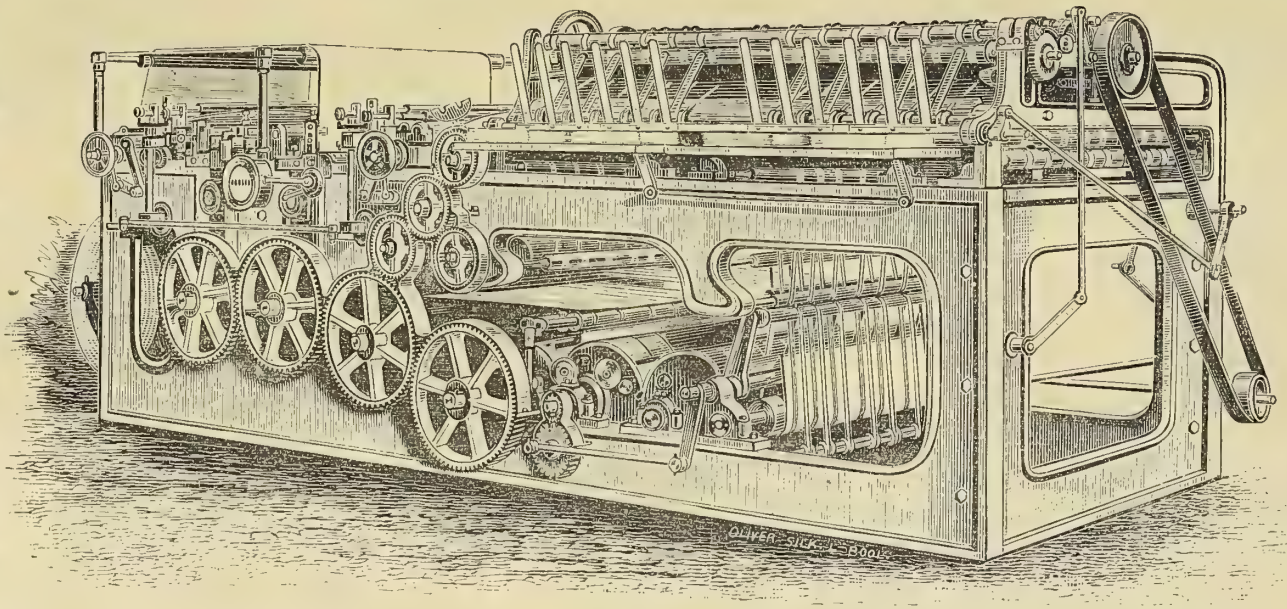

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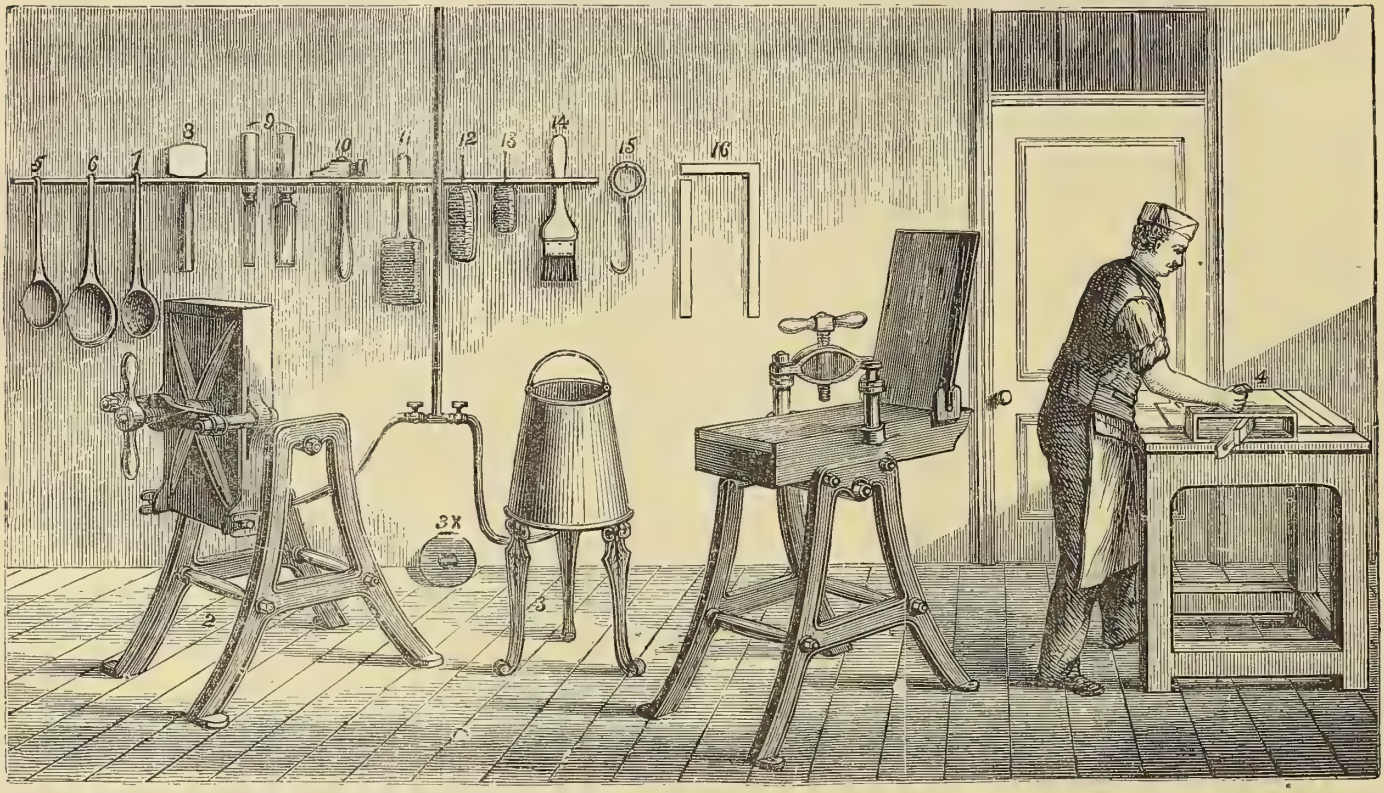

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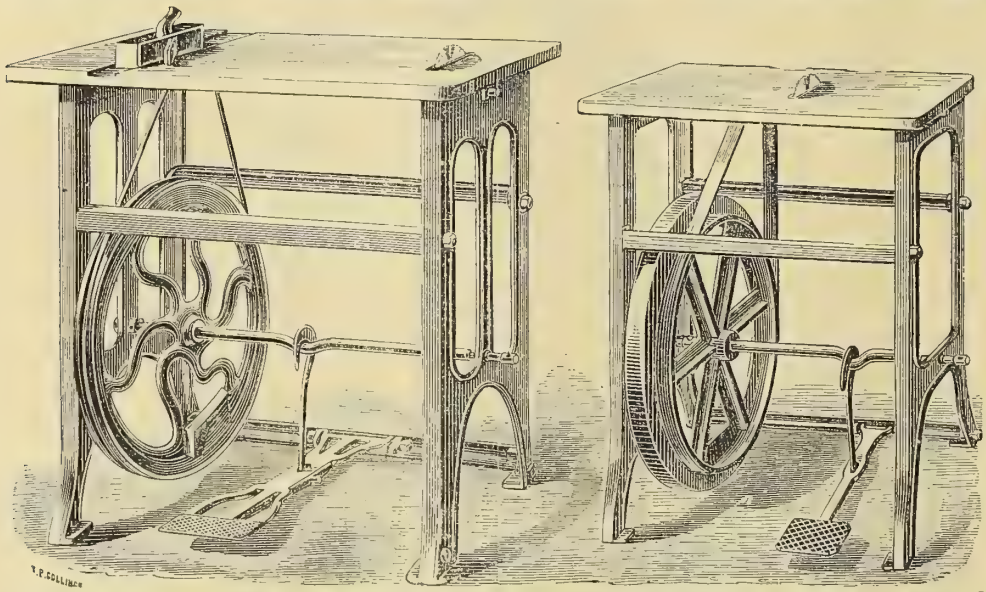

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Artistic Border Cards, Hand-Painted Greeting Cards for Easter, Birthdays, Weddings, &c.
TRADE A.S.C° MARK.
SAMPLE BOOKS CARRIED BY ALL THE LEADING HOUSES,
PLOUGH COURT, FETTER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

JUST READY. In Illustrated Paper Covers. Price One Shilling.

JOHN BULL TO MAX O'RELL
In reply to "John Bull and his Island."
SHORT — DISCURSIVE — AMUSING

London: WYMAN & SONS, 74-76, GREAT QUEEN ST., W.C.

BENJN WINSTONE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS,

100 & 101, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

(WORKS, STRATFORD, E.)

LETTERPRESS & MACHINE PRINTERS' INKS, for Bookwork, Woodcut, Newspapers, Broadsides, &c.

QUICK DRYING, for Printing on Hard Papers and to bear rolling.

COLOURED INKS, for Fine Work, Posters, Book-covers, and Enamelled Papers.

CLOTH BOOK-COVER INK, to dry with a gloss.

COLOURED INKS, for Tablets—Bronze, Blue, Gloss Red, &c.

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS:—
Black Ink, for Machine and Press.
Coloured Ink, for Machine and Press.
RE-TRANSFER INK:—
Plate to Stone, Stone to Stone, Type to Stone.
LITHOGRAPHIC WRITING INK.
Ditto ditto Lemercier's and Vanhymbeeck's.

FLUID WRITING INK, for Writing on Unprepared Paper.

LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS:—
Maclure & Macdonald's Autographic Transfer, Re-transfer, Writing Transfer, Tracing, &c. Unstretchable Transfer Tracing, for making up Colour Stones. India, French India, &c.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES, Hand and Steam.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES (these are imported direct from the quarries).

ZINC PLATES, planished, polished, and grained.

TYMPANS—Leather, Brass, and Zinc.

LITHOGRAPHIC SUNDRIES of all kinds:—
Dry Colours for Lithographers.
Boxwood Scrapers.
French Chalks.
Copyable Powder, for dusting Bill-heads, Invoices, &c.

EMBOSSING INKS.

ENDORSING INKS, for Cloth Pads, in Bottles or Compressible Tubes.

Sole Proprietors of Underwood's COPYABLE PRINTERS' INKS, Writing Inks, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Maclure & Macdonald's Autographic Transfer Paper.

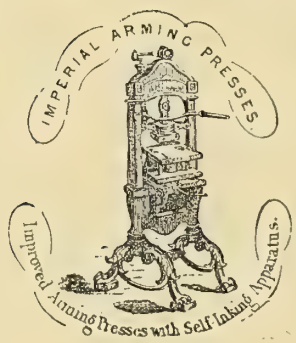
IMPERIAL MANUFACTORY,

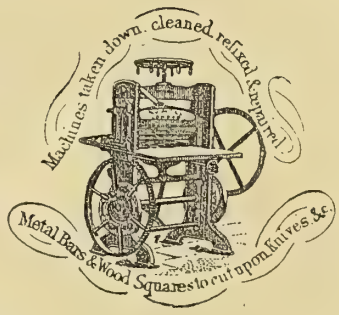
6, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

N. J. HILL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in every Description of

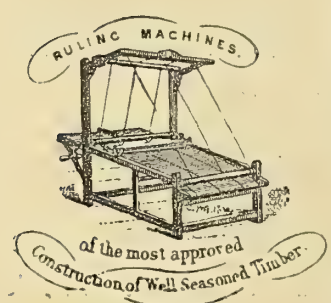
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS.

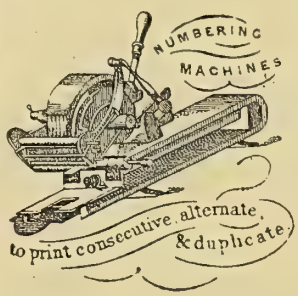




Starr's Improved Backing Machines.
Rolling, Millboard Cutting, Bevelling, Card Cutting, Guillotine, Imperial, and Eccentric Machines.
Gas Stoves for Finishing.
Bookbinders' Saw Benches.
Hydraulic Presses.
Pedestal and Hand-paging, Perforating, and Ruling Machines.
Cutting, Gilding, Sewing, and Finishing Presses.
Iron and Wood Standing Presses.
Iron Screw Nipping Presses.

Brass Type. Fillets, Rolls, & Tools.
Plough Knives, Scissors, & Shears.
Pressing, Backing, & Cutting Boards.
Mill & Straw Boards, Marbled, Coloured, White, & Brown Papers.
Bookbinders' Leather Cloth and American Leather Cloth.
Thread, Twine, Headband and Register Ribbons.
Glue, Varnish, and Glaire.
Copying, Embossing, Stamping and Eyeletting Machines.





PRICE LISTS POST-FREE.

WORKS:—UNION BUILDINGS, LEATHER LANE, HOLBORN.

✣ PRINTING INKS ✣

By the Queen's

Royal Letters Patent.

BLACK AND COLOURED PRINTING INKS.

VARNISHES, FINE COLOURS, BRONZES, &c.

Importers of finest selected German Lithographic Stones.

NEWSPAPER INKS, especially Manufactured for Rotary and Web Machines.
QUICK DRYING—for Printing on Hard Paper, and to bear Rolling.
COLOURED INKS—for Fine Work, Posters, Book Covers, and Enamelled Papers.
CLOTH BOOK COVER INK—to Dry with a Gloss.
COLOURED INKS—for Tablets; Bronze, Blue, Gloss, Red, &c.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS—Any Colour for Machine and Press.
LITHOGRAPHIC FINE COLOURS, VARNISHES, & SUNDRIES. **EMBOSSING & STAMPING INKS—for Cloth Pads & India-Rubber Stamps.**
CAMEO INKS and VARNISHES. **TINT INKS—Any Colour at the shortest notice.**
COACH-BUILDERS' and DECORATORS' VARNISHES, PAINTS, and COLOURS.
CELEBRATED WATERPROOFING PREPARATION—for Railway Tilts, Tarpaulins, marking Sacks, &c. Any Colour.

An efficient staff at our City Warehouse and Stores (where all communications should be addressed) enables us to despatch Inks of all descriptions at the shortest notice.
Empty Cans and Packages to our Works at Bow.
We are prepared to enter into contract for any length of time for the supply of Inks, Varnishes, Fine Colours, &c., of every description.
Price List on application, with all particulars. A liberal discount on Export Orders

SLATER & PALMER,

CITY OFFICE AND STORES—8, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Works—OLD FORD WHARF, BOW, LONDON, E.; & MARSHGATE MILLS, STRATFORD, ESSEX.

THE "EMPRESS" PLATEN PRINTING MACHINE.

WITH VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS NOT TO BE FOUND IN OLDER MACHINES.

Sizes:
(Inside measurement of chase.)

FOOLSCAP FOLIO .. 9 by 13
CROWN FOLIO .. ..10 by 15½
LARGE POST FOLIO 11 by 17
DEMY FOLIO .. .. 13 by 19

Each Machine is supplied with Two Sets of Rollers (one set clothed), Two Chases, Roller Mould, and the usual accessories.

Terms and Testimonials on Application.

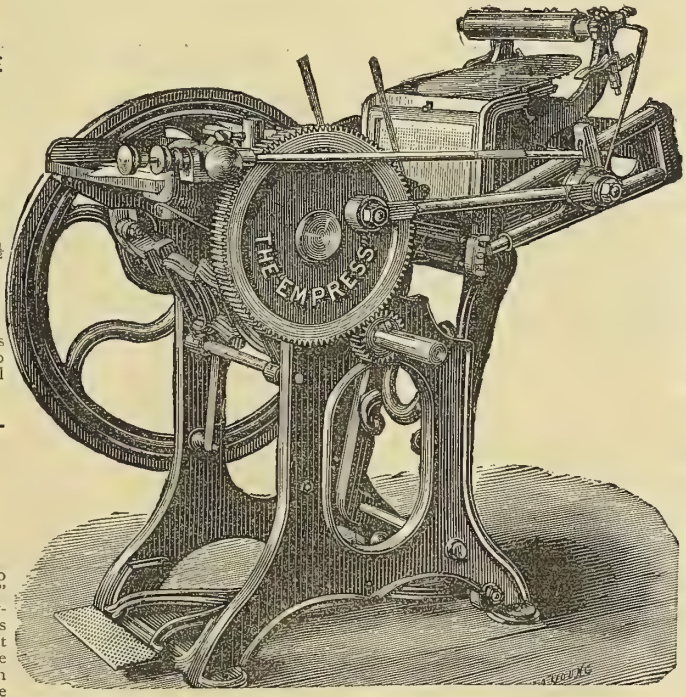
SPECIMEN TESTIMONIAL.

3, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.
December 21st, 1883.

Dear Sir,

It gives us very great pleasure indeed to testify to the worth of your "Empress" Platen Machine. It is a well-built, cleanly-cut, shapely press, one which printers should see and examine, combining, as it does, first-rate quality with a reasonable price. We are highly satisfied both with the speed attained and the quality of the work executed.—Sincerely yours,

GREEN & McALLAN.



STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, SPEED.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

It will print in Perfect Register at 2,000 impressions per hour.
Platen being locked during impression, slurring is impossible.
It has extra dwell for feeding and taking off.
The impression throw-off is instantaneous, and can be regulated to any degree instantly.
Silent cam movement for racking ink-duct.
The chase is secured from the outside of machine, by moving a lever—no springs or screws to unloose—no fear of dropping form.
It has Steel Shafts.
It is not thrown together by piece-work, but each part receives that amount of time required to ensure good fitting parts.
It is specially adapted for fine work, having an equal distribution.
It is made from entirely new models.
It is evenly balanced and low, making it easy for a boy to feed and work.
The grippers can be drawn on to the platen without closing machine.
It has adjustable feeding guides.
The main standards are firmly bound together by a strong cast-iron plate underneath the treadle, giving great stability to the machine, and doing away with all possibility of laming boys whilst working, which is often the experience with other machines.
It is made of the best materials obtainable.
All machines are tested by printing upon them before being sent out.
No Printing-office is complete without one, and all who use them bear testimony to their great superiority over other Platen Machines.

ALFRED MORFITT, RODEN STREET, NOTTINGHAM.

SEVENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Crown 4to., stiff boards, price 2s. 6d.; post free, 3s.

The Printing Trades' Diary & Desk-Book for 1885.

THE PUBLISHERS of the above draw the attention of all persons associated with Printing and its Allied Trades to this indispensable Trade Reference Book for 1885. Not only does it fully answer the purpose of a comprehensive Diary and Desk-Book, but it will be found, by reason of the valuable Trade information running through its pages, to be of constant service to Principals, Overseers, and Managers connected with the LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING, STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING, and AUXILIARY TRADES. The Publishers find from past experience that the majority of those who once use THE PRINTING TRADES' DIARY AND DESK-BOOK become regular subscribers; while, as a proof of its usefulness, *the demand for the work last year was such that it was out of print soon after it was issued.* Independently of the fund of General, Commercial, and Legal information on all Trade matters, the edition of 1885 contains:—

Bookbinding Memoranda: List of Technical Terms used.

Calendar for the Year 1885.

Counting House Memoranda: Registration of Printing-Presses.—Charging of Job Work.—New Hands.—Holidays, &c.—Factory Acts.

Diary, Three Days on a Page, interleaved with Blotting-paper.

Laws relating to Printing and the Press: I. Printing generally.—II. Libel.—III. Newspaper Libel and Registration Act.—IV. Registration and Postage of Newspapers.—V. Newspapers.—VI. Copyright.—VII. The Employers' Liability Act, 1880.—VIII. Boiler Explosions Act, 1882.

Lithographic Memoranda.

London Scales of Prices: Brief Sketch of the Origin of the Scale.—Index to Book-Work Scale.—The London Book-Work Scale.—Parliamentary Scale.—News Scale.—Rules affecting Compositors working on Weekly Newspapers.

Metropolitan Banks.

Provincial Scales: Aberdeen News Scale.—Dundee News Scale.—Edinburgh and Glasgow Book and News Scales.—Greenock News Scale.—Inverness News Scale.—Leeds Book, News, and Jobbing Scales.—Manchester Book and News Scales.

Rates of Compositors' Wages in the Provinces.

Relative Sizes of Type.—Number of Leads to a Pound.—Table of Signatures and Folios.

Some Decisions of the late Master Printers' Association.

Warehouse Memoranda: Sizes of Papers, Cards, Glazeboards, Millboards, and Account Books.—Table for Giving out Paper.—Relative Weights of a Ream of Paper containing 480, 500, and 516 Sheets.—Relative Weights of Writing Paper of various sizes.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

An early application is solicited for Advertisement Space or Copies of the Work.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

"The Book deserves the willing patronage of the entire trade."—*Printers' Register.*
"There is nothing in the business like it."—*Paper and Printing Trades' Journal.*
"It contains a large mass of information of interest to all branches of the trade."—*City Press.*
"We have no doubt the publishers will reap the reward of their enterprise in catering for the wants of printers in a large sale of the Diary wherever its merits are known."—*Scottish Typographical Circular.*
"It has now become an assured success."—*Paper and Print.*

As an Economical Medium for Permanent Trade Announcements, it is highly valued by Advertisers, as will be seen by the renewal of their Advertisements from year to year.

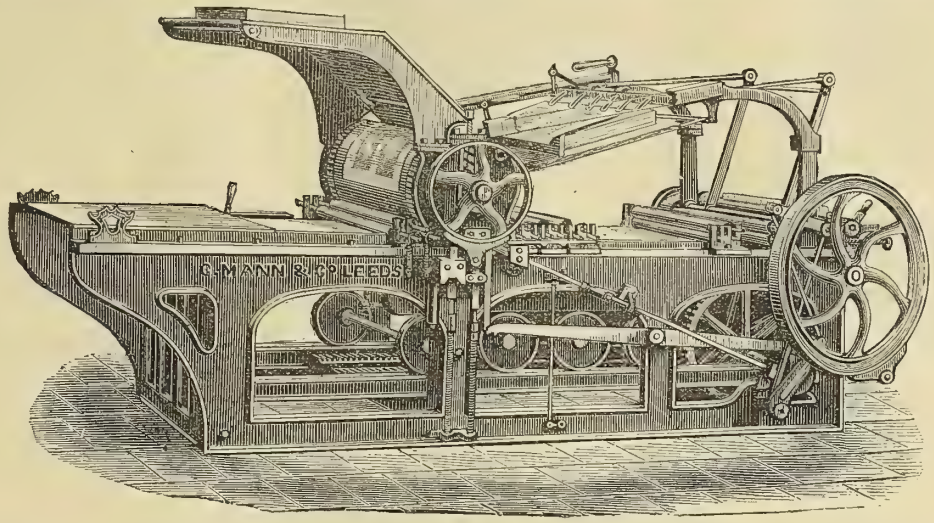
TERMS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

OFFICE: 74-76, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

The "CLIMAX" (Or Improved PARAGON) LITHO-MACHINE

ALL LARGE MACHINES DOUBLE GEARED.

Also Makers of Improved Lithographic & Copperplate Presses.



WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS;
PATENT TAKING-OFF APPARATUS; PATENT AUTOMATIC DAMPING APPARATUS, &c. &c.

References (British, Foreign, and Colonial) and Price-Lists on application.

SOLE MAKERS:—

GEO. MANN & CO. { Paragon Works, Elland Road, LEEDS; and 18, Clifton Street, Finsbury, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Australasia and New Zealand—F. T. WIMBLE & CO.

THE NEW ANGLO-AMERICAN

"ARAB" PATENT PLATEN PRINTING MACHINE.

Maker and Patentee, JOSIAH WADE, Crown Works, HALIFAX.

SPECIALTIES
OF THE
ANGLO-AMERICAN
"ARAB" Machine.

Impression Lever. — The impression lever or "striker" is on left-hand side of operator, and can be thrown on or off instantly, at any position of the platens.

Platens.—By a new method of working the platens the "dwell" of the type on the paper is twice as long as other machines of this class—thus saving severe strain with heavy forms, and giving full and clear impression.

Feed.—Swivel feeding guides with holes drilled for pins, *superseding* paste and reglet. These guides will be found invaluable for accurate and quick working.

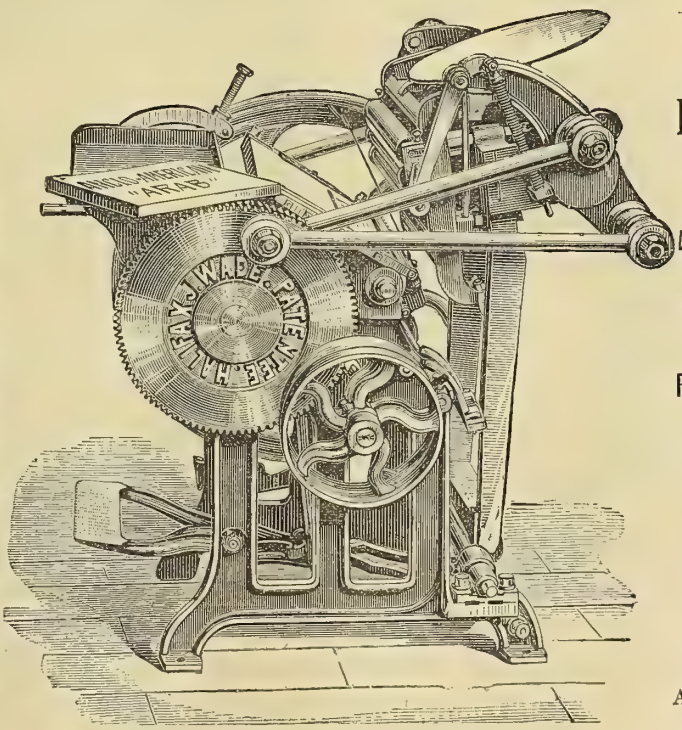
Sheet Holder.—Adjustable spring at right angles.

Blanket Holder.—Ratchet motion, same as Cylinder machines.

Leather Bearers.—Rollers kept revolving, prevents "rule cutting."

Brake. — Combined Brake and Strap Guide, stops the machine instantly.

And other Improvements of great value.



Size: Foolscap Folio,
For Treadle and Steam.

PRICE £45,
With Steam Gear and all requisites.

Ink Fountain, £3 extra.

REQUISITES SUPPLIED WITH EACH MACHINE.

6 Roller Stocks (3 covered).
Roller Mould.
4 Spanners.
2 Screw Drivers.
Lever.
Oil-Can.
Pliers.
2 Chases.
Blanket.
Parchment, &c.

A box arranged to contain the above.

✣ ESTABLISHED ✣ NEARLY ✣ A ✣ CENTURY ✣

JOHN KIDD & CO.'S

PRINTING ✣ INKS,

FINE COLOURS, AND VARNISHES.

Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for Hoe's Machines.
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Victory" Machines.
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Walter Machines.
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Wharfedale."

AND ALL OTHER FAST NEWS MACHINES.

Fine Book Ink for all other Machines, Unequalled in Quality, Purity, and Colour, and Covers more Space than any other Manufactured.

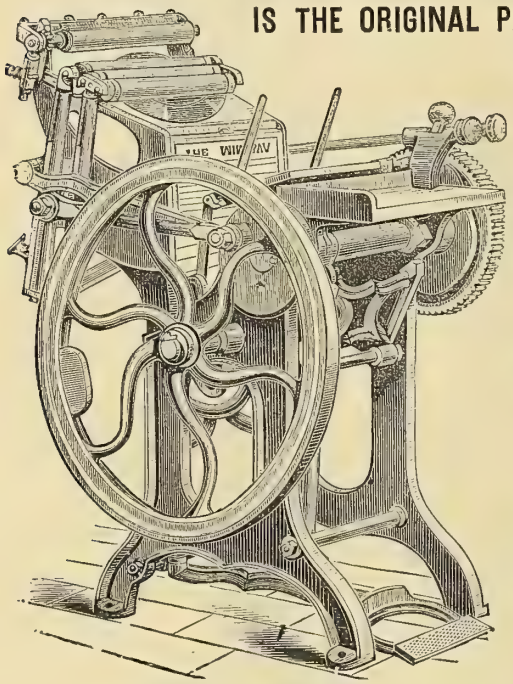
GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY, PRINTERS', AND NEWSPAPER CONTRACTORS.

Merchants and Shippers supplied with Printing Inks suitable for every Climate.

CHEMICAL WORKS AND DISTILLERY: Old Ford, Bow, E.
LENTHORPE MILLS, Wennington, Essex.
OFFICES AND DEPOT: 7 & 11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE "MINERVA" BETTER KNOWN AS THE "CROPPER"

IS THE ORIGINAL PLATEN MACHINE OF WHICH ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.



It is by far the most Elegant, Compact, and Speedy Platen Machine ever introduced, and is now made in all its sizes from entirely new models which have been greatly strengthened.

MORE THAN NINE THOUSAND
OF THESE MACHINES ARE IN USE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The following are some of the Advantages of the "Minerva" over all other Machines —

1.—SIMPLICITY of Construction, Compactness, Strength.
2.—DISTRIBUTION: this is effected by the revolving Discs (Patented), and so far superior to that of any other Machine as to be incapable of improvement.
3.—The IMPRESSION may be regulated by a SINGLE SCREW, and can be thrown on or off INSTANTANEOUSLY.
4.—REGISTER is secured by a Locking Apparatus (Patented), which secures the Platen so firmly, while the impression is given, that SLURRING IS IMPOSSIBLE.
5.—The Shafts are STEEL, giving a rigidness which no other Machine possesses.
6.—The Cams are cut by Machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought cam.

The following are a few Extracts of Testimonials received:—

"We run the small machine at 1,800 per hour for general work."—Bemrose & Sons.
"I have had a lad printing two thousand an hour on one of them."—Charles Eagle.
"I consider it unequalled in ease of working, clearness of impression, and speed."—H. S. Cowell.
"I think the trade owe you a debt of gratitude for introducing the Machine."—Ed. Verral.
"Gives us satisfaction in every respect."—McCorquodale & Co.
"The best Machine for small jobbing work extant."—Clulow & Son.
"It more than realises our expectations."—Bowles & Sons.
"No jobbing office is complete without your economical and unique Machine."—Curtis Bros. & Towner.

Messrs. McCORQUODALE & CO. have 21 MINERVAS.

Prices and Terms on application to

H. S. CROPPER & CO., Great Alfred Street NOTTINGHAM

LONDON DEPOT: 33, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

J. M. POWELL & SON,

Manufacturers of

The Empire ✣ Treadle Platen.

Made in Two Sizes—

Foolscap Folio ... ... £42.

Large Post Folio ... £57. 10s.

The Quadrant ✣ Cylinder Machine.

Made in all sizes, from Demy Folio to News.

Prices: Demy Folio ... ... £34.

Demy ... ... £60.

Double Demy ... ...£110.

The Senefelder ✣ Litho Machine.

The Latest Novelty in Lithography.

May be seen in actual work.

Price ... ... £65.

The Lever ✣ Cutting Machine.

Made from New Patterns.
All Iron.

16 inch ... ... £13. 10s.

21 „ ... ... £22. 10s.

THE "HERCULES" RULE CUTTER.

Also Makers of "Handy" Perforator, Paging Machines, Self-Clamp and other Cutting Machines, Ruling Machines,

AND ALL MATERIALS USED BY PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

Agents for SCHELTER & GIESECKE'S ARTISTIC BORDERS AND TYPES;
Also OTTO WEISERT'S FLORAL INITIALS.

PUBLISHERS OF "THE PRINTERS' REGISTER."

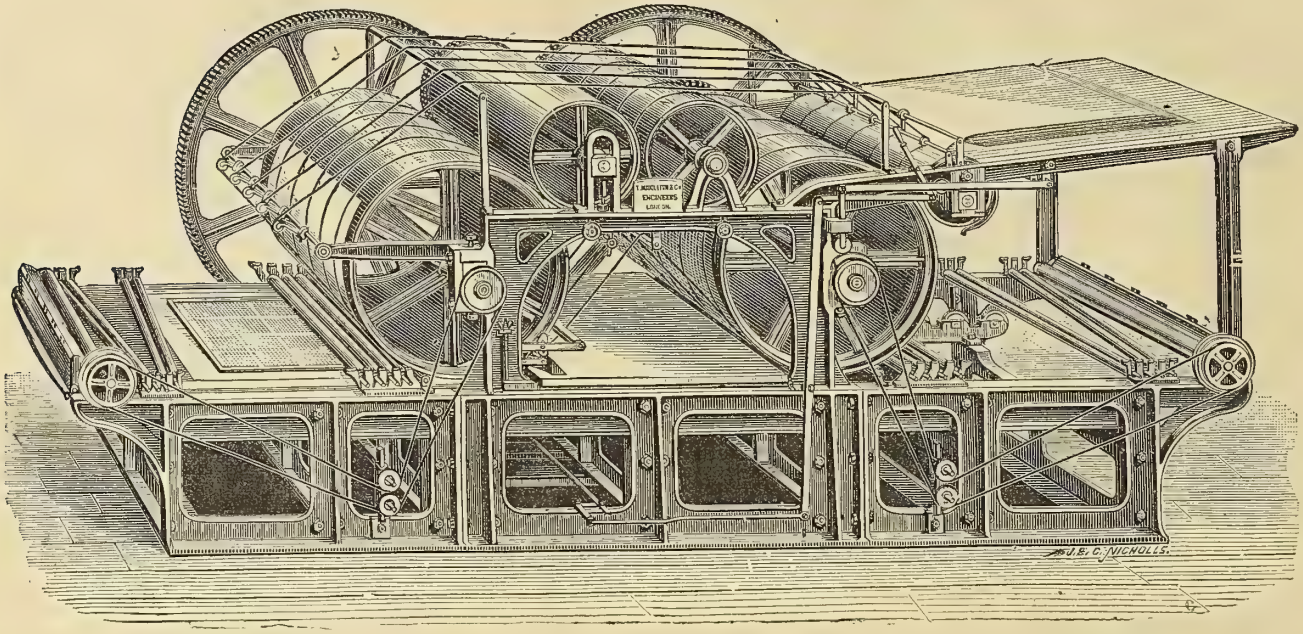
Agents for the OTLEY-MADE WHARFEDALES, the "OTTO" SILENT GAS-ENGINES, and the LEEDS LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES.

33A, ✣ LUDGATE ✣ HILL, ✣ LONDON, ✣ E.C.

THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO.

LOMAN STREET, SOUTHWARK,

LONDON, S.E.



Messrs. THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO. beg to invite the attention of Printers to their

IMPROVED ♠ FAST ♠ PERFECTING ♠ MACHINES.

Special **NEW PATTERNS** *have been recently made, and several Important Improvements introduced.*

The results obtained are exceedingly satisfactory, and Messrs. MIDDLETON will be happy to show the Machines at work in London. The principal sizes are :—

	SPEED PER HOUR.
Double Demy or Double Royal - - -	2,000
Four Demy - - - - - - - - -	1,800
Four Royal - - - - - - - - -	1,600

Special attention is invited to the last-named Machine, several of which are now at work, driven at 1,600 per hour, and producing at that speed first-rate work, with Illustrations.

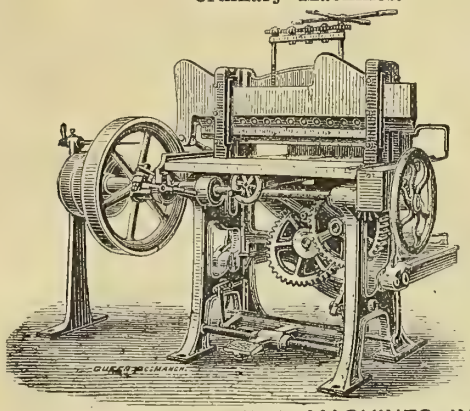
THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO., LOMAN ST., LONDON, S.E.

(42)

FURNIVAL & CO., PRINTERS' ENGINEERS,

"EXPRESS" SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE,

Produces from 100 to 200 per cent. over ordinary Machines.

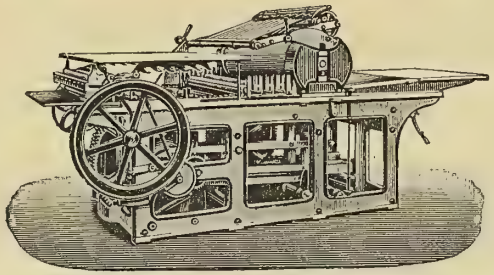


1.—The "EXPRESS" Self-Clamp will run lighter than any ordinary Steam Guillotine, and only requires half as much power to drive as any other Self-Clamp.

2.—Is the only Self-Clamp that has been successful in holding all kinds of Materials, every other Self-Clamp having proved a failure in this respect.

UPWARDS OF 500 MACHINES IN USE.

Improved WHARFEDALE Machine.



Immense Rigidity for Dry Printing and for Wood Cuts.

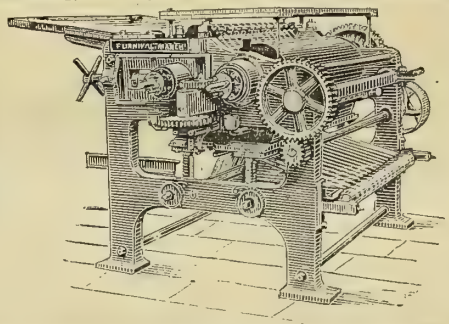
Cylinder ground dead true on Surface, effecting a great saving of time in making-ready, and imparting an exquisite finish to the Work.

GILL'S HOT ROLLING MACHINE

Is the Only Machine that will Press and Dry printed sheets direct from the Machine.

Eminent Book Printers use it for finest productions. For example of Hot-Rolling, see Kelly's Post Office London Directory for 1882.

Saves Time.

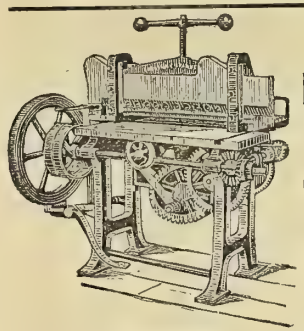


Gives Splendid Surface.

INVALUABLE for Pressing Printed Sheets direct from the Machine.

FOR TRADE WORK IT IS THE BEST.

THE **ONLY** HOT-ROLLING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.



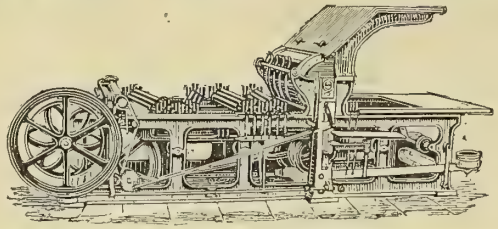
ORDINARY

EXPRESS GUILLOTINE,

The Easiest, Quickest, and most Accurate Hand Cutting Machine in the World.

32-inch Hand.

THE PATENT EXPRESS LITHO MACHINE,



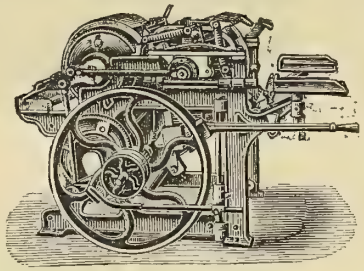
Unequalled for Accuracy of Register, Solidity of Impression.

Cylinder ground dead true, imparting high finish to work.

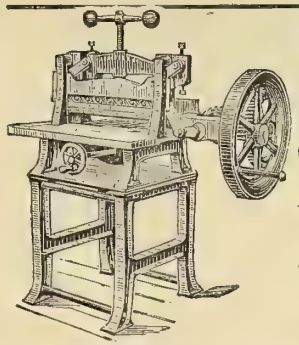
NEW PATENT

Gripper ✣ Platen ✣ Machine.

Will print upwards of 2,500 per hour from TYPE from full-sized form, or 5,000 per hour from two half-sized forms.



Is Self-Registering and Self-Delivering.
Can be fed by an inexperienced person.
Work produced is of the finest quality.
Slurring and Battering of form impossible.



UNIVERSAL GUILLOTINE,

FOR JOB PRINTERS.

Quick, Light, and Moderate Price.

Label Printers give it Preference.

Very Easy to Work.

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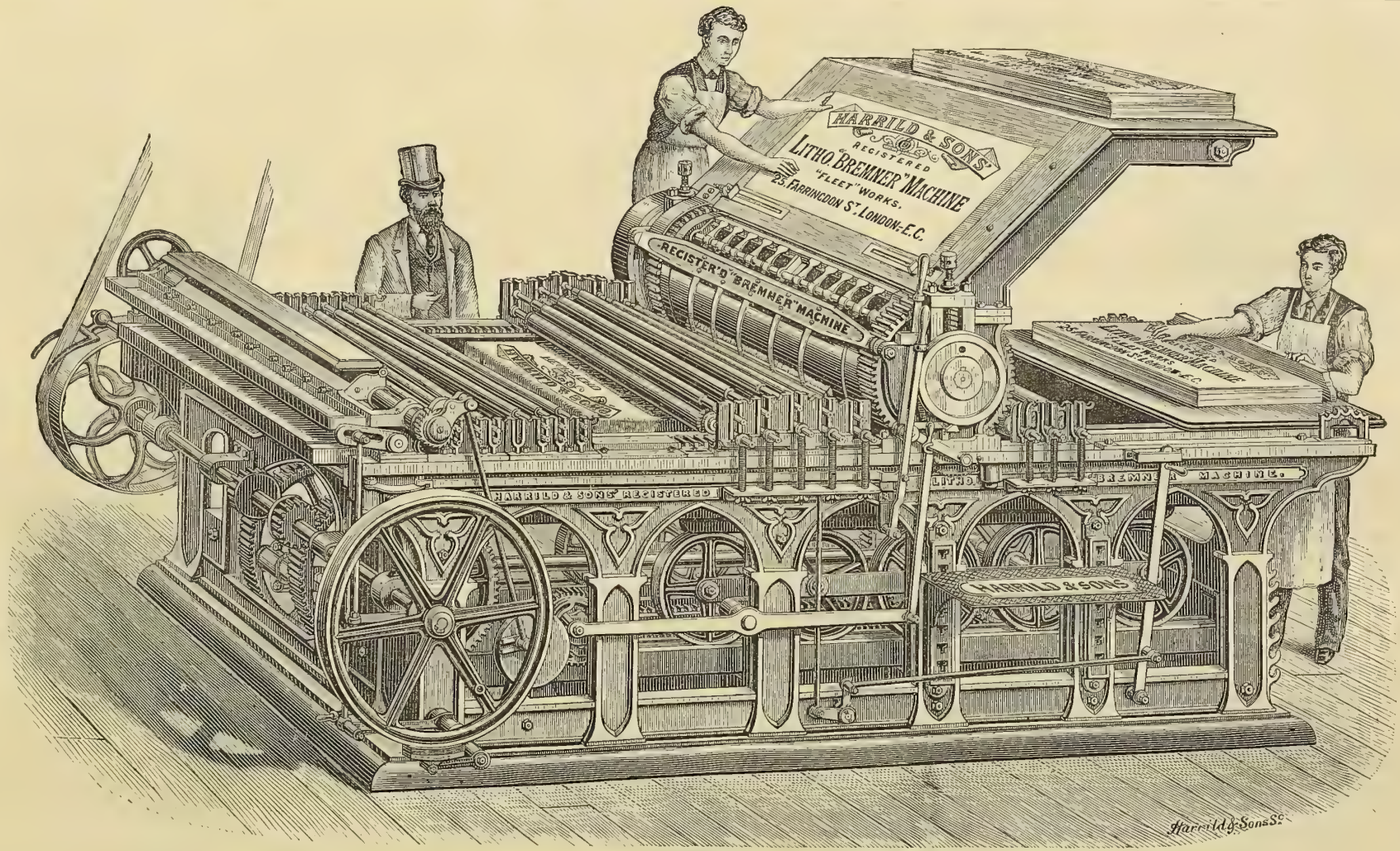

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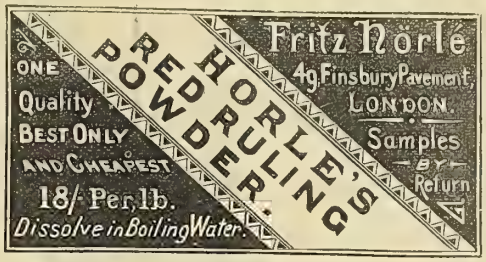

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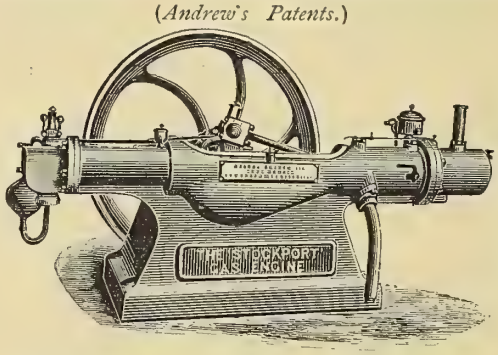

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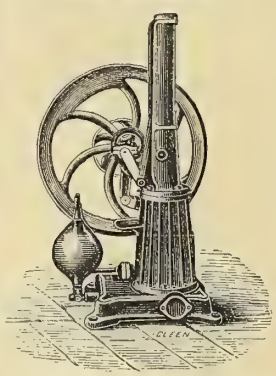

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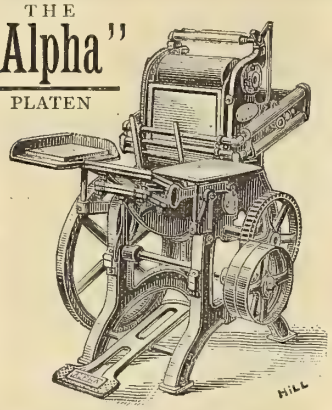

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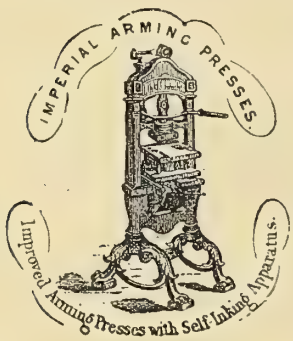

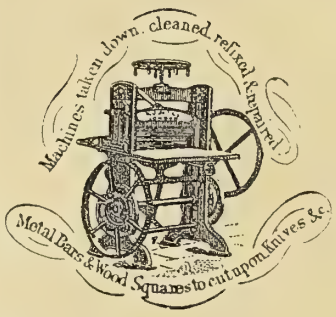

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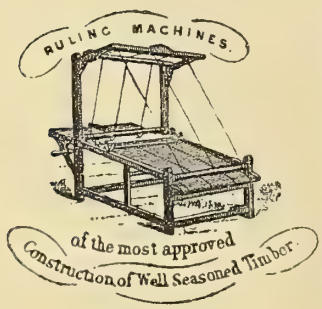

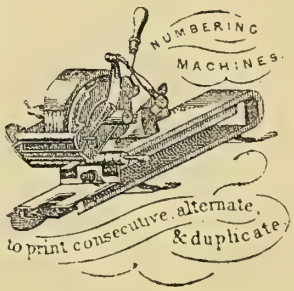

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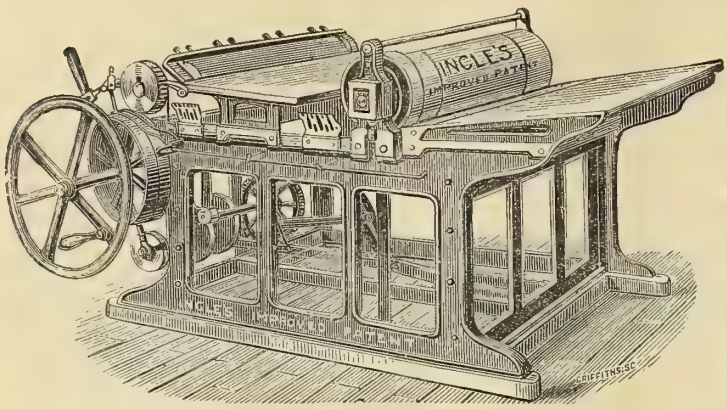

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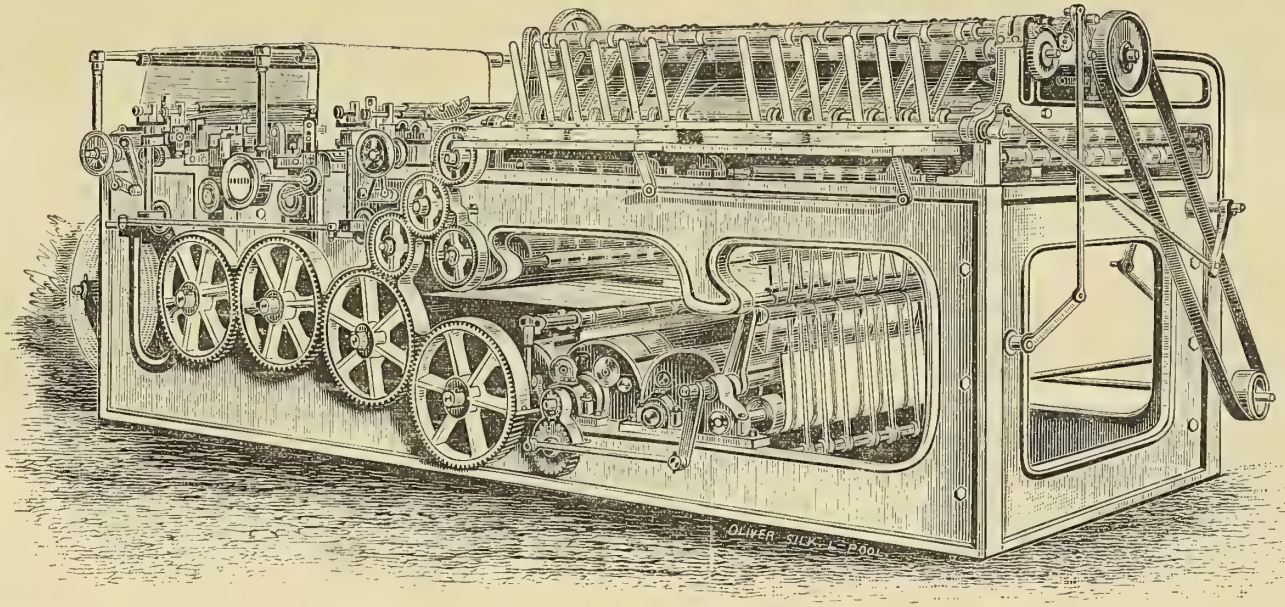

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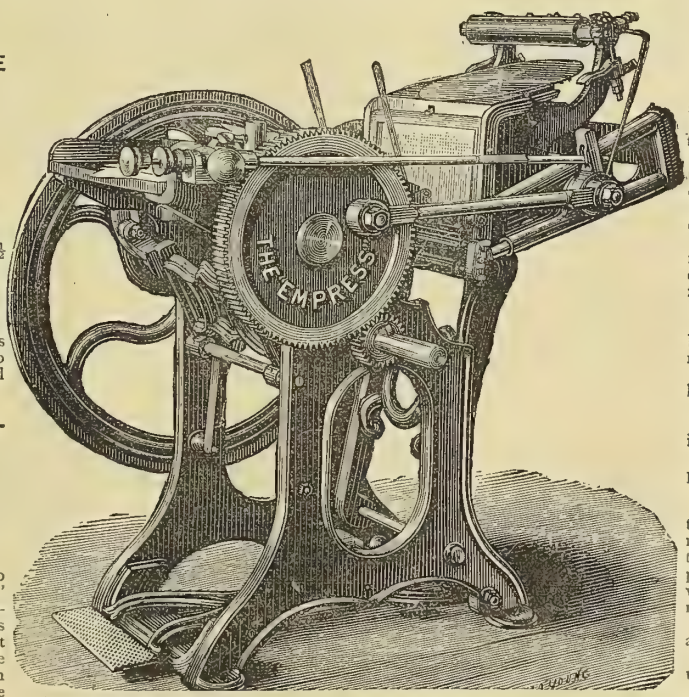

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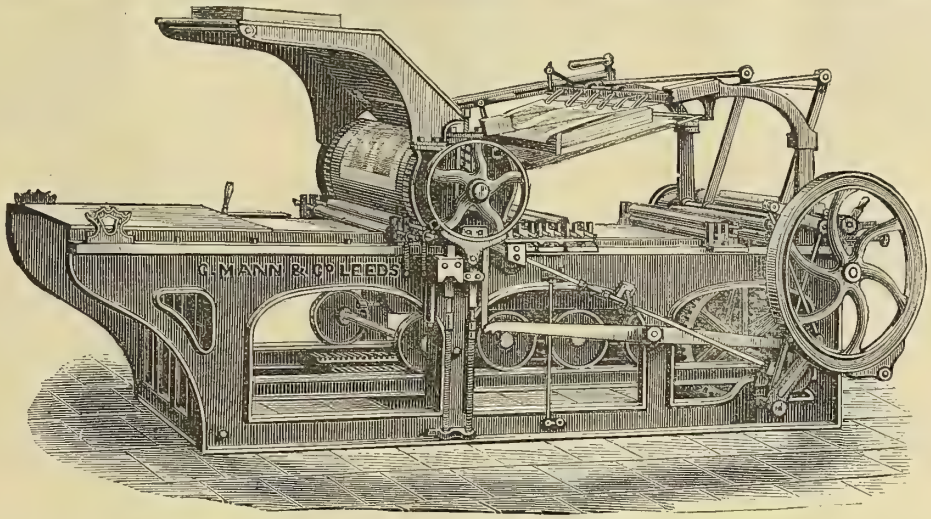

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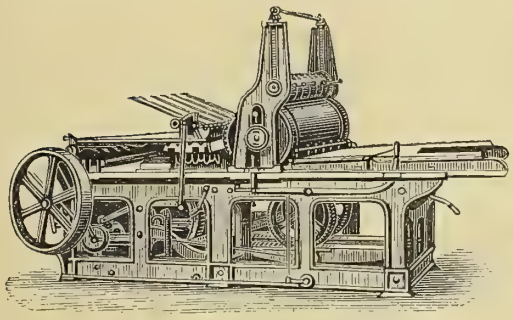

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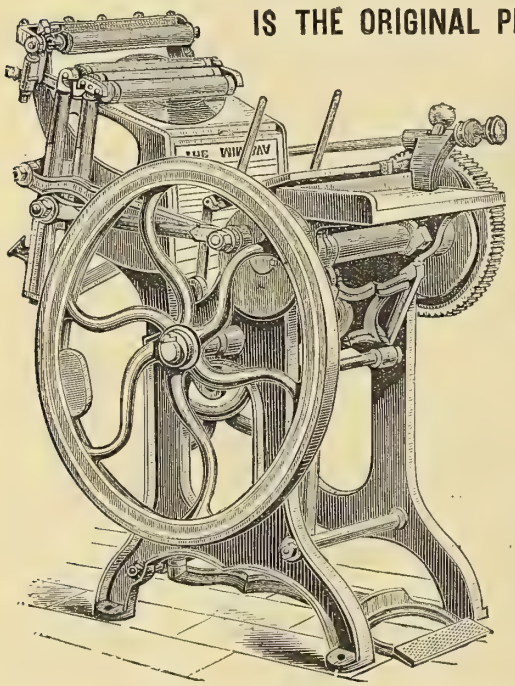

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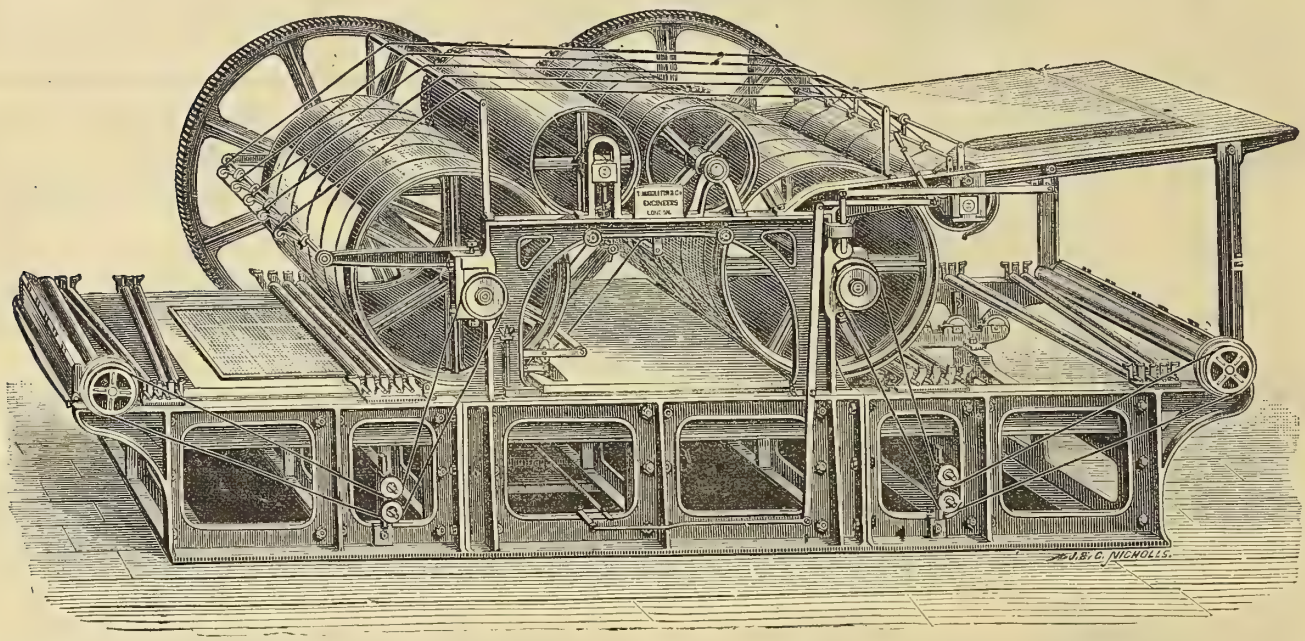

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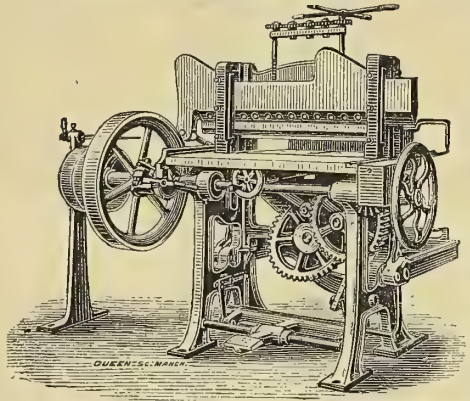

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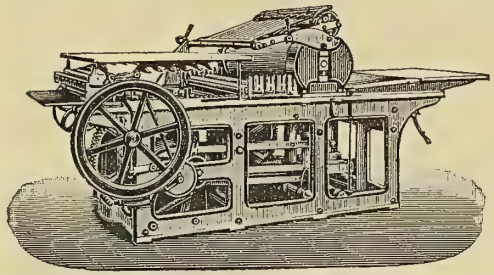

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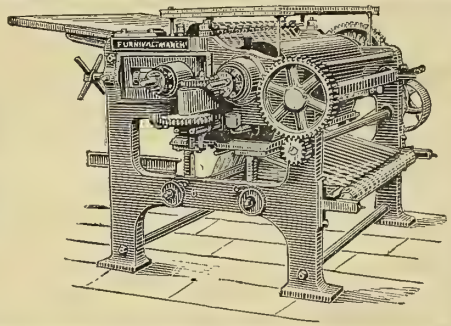

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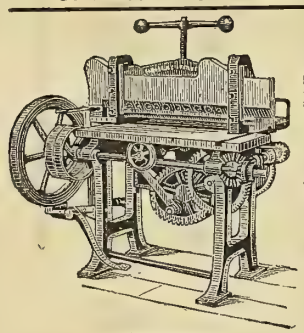

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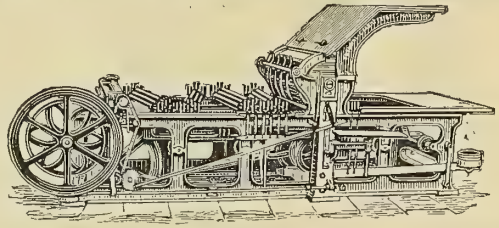

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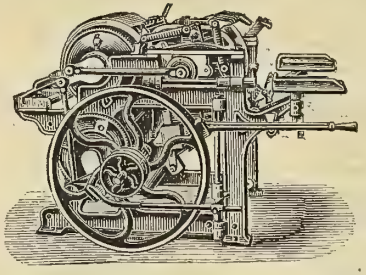

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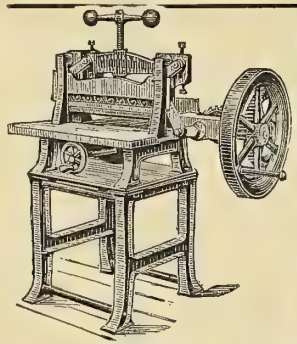

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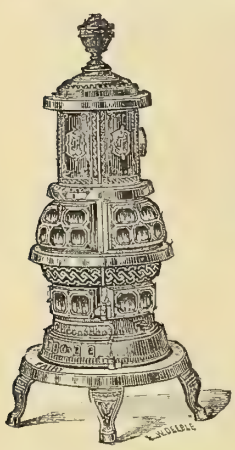

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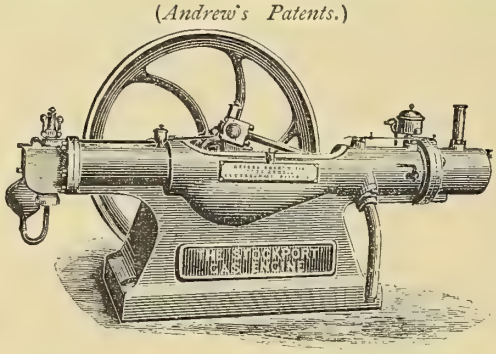

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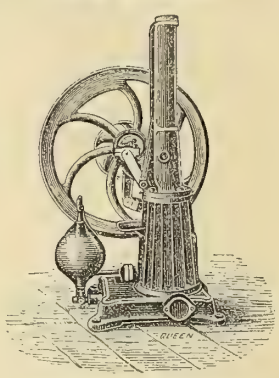

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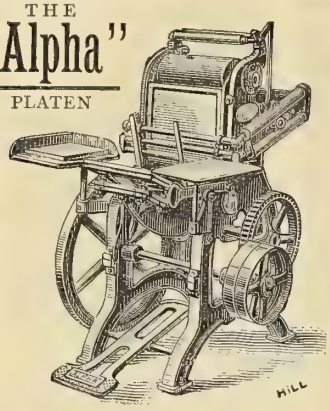

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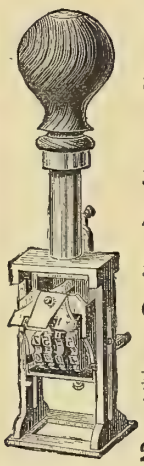

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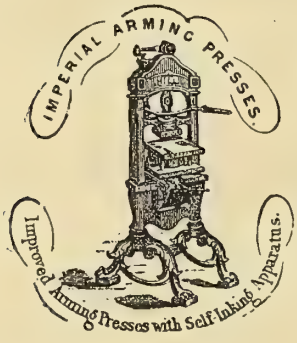

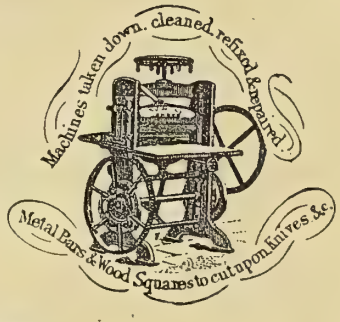

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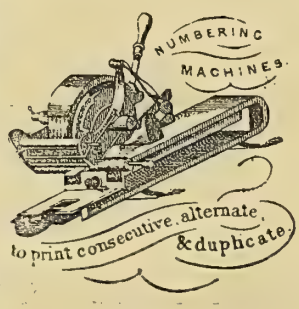

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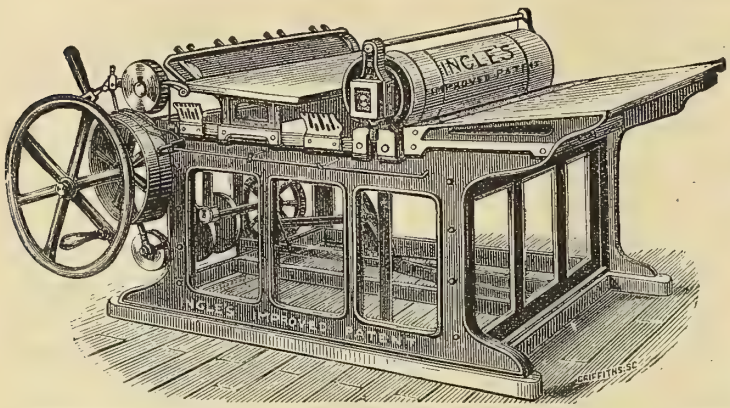

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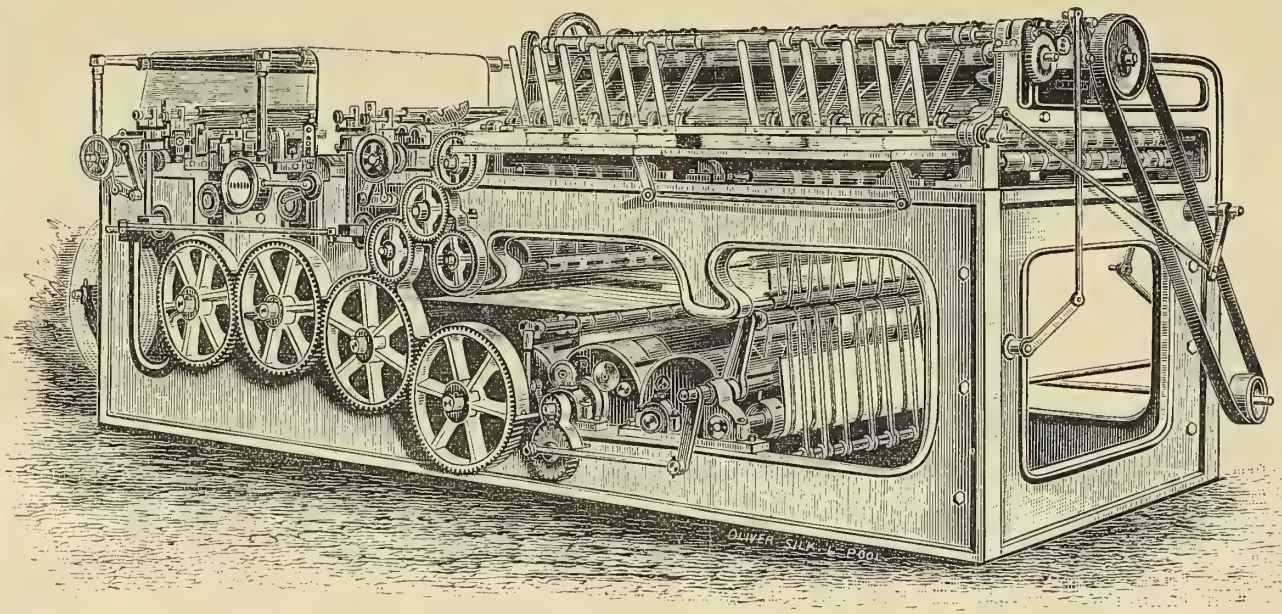

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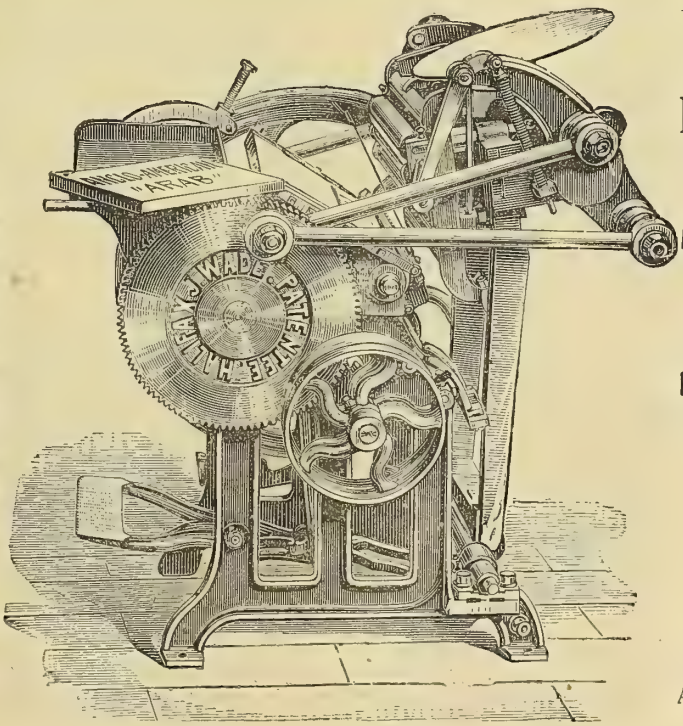

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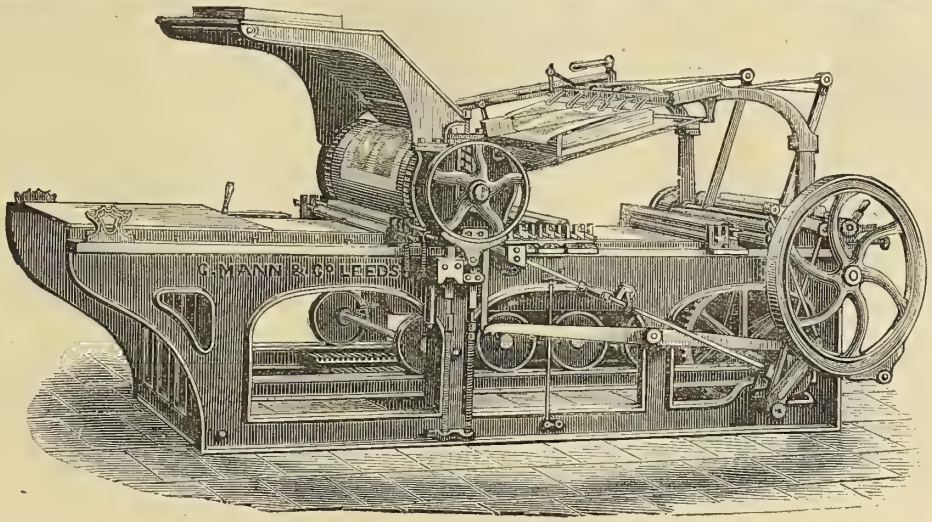

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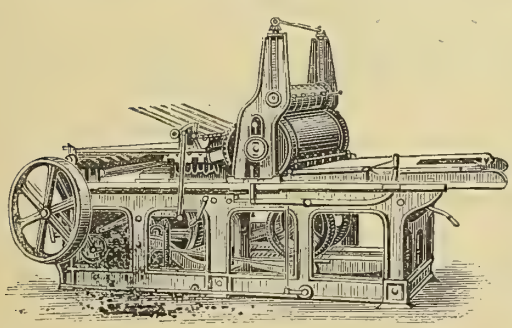

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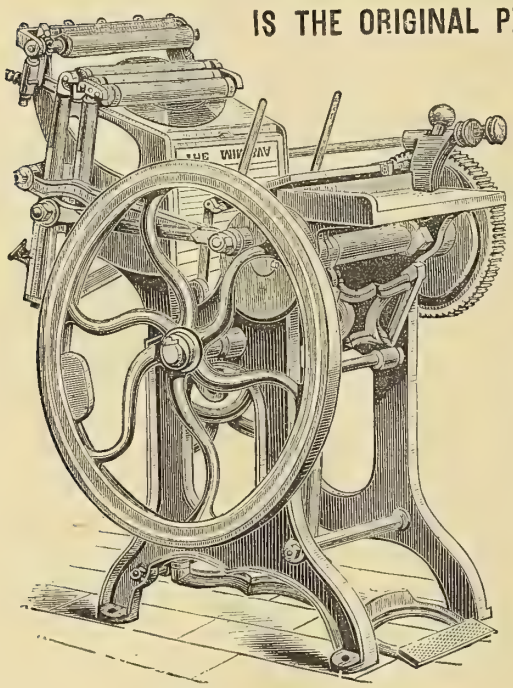

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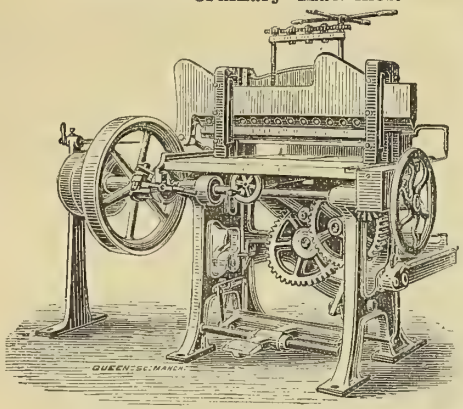

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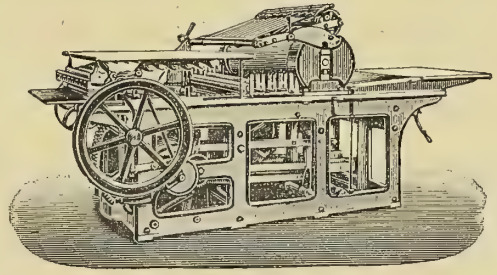

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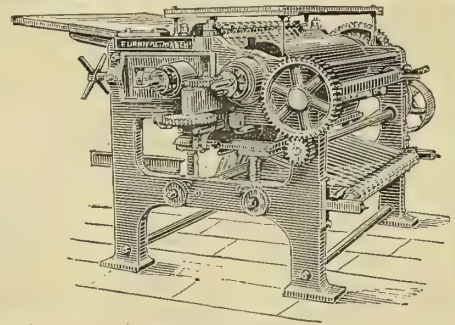

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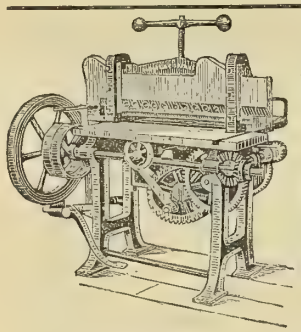

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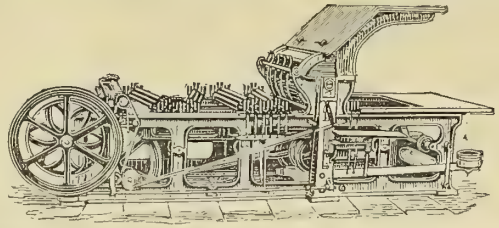

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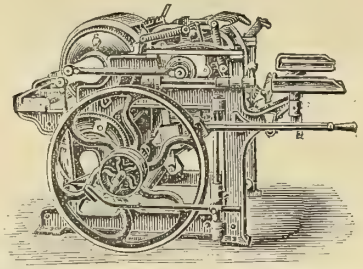

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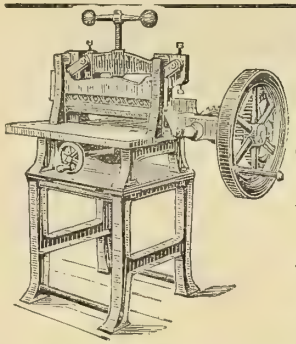

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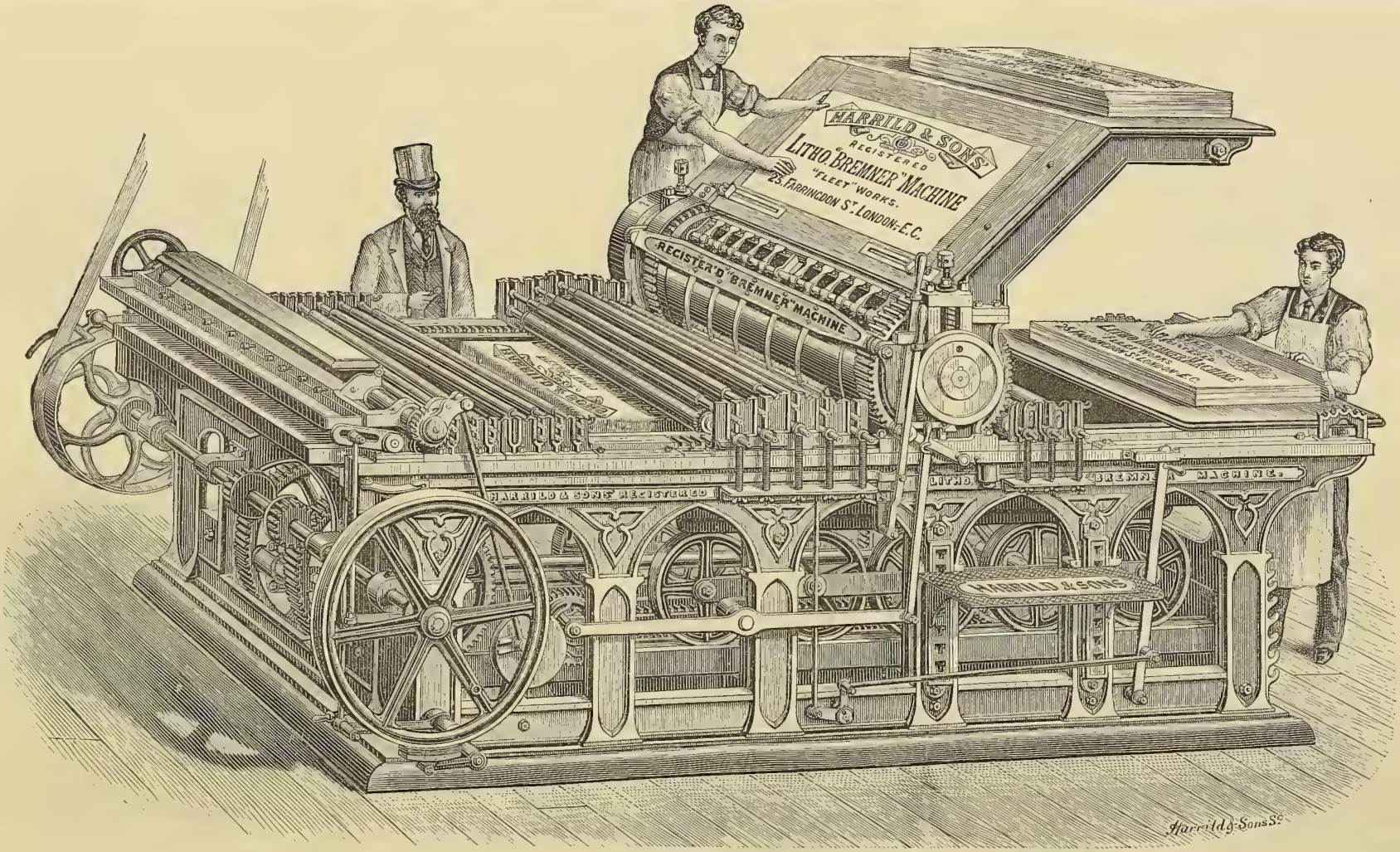

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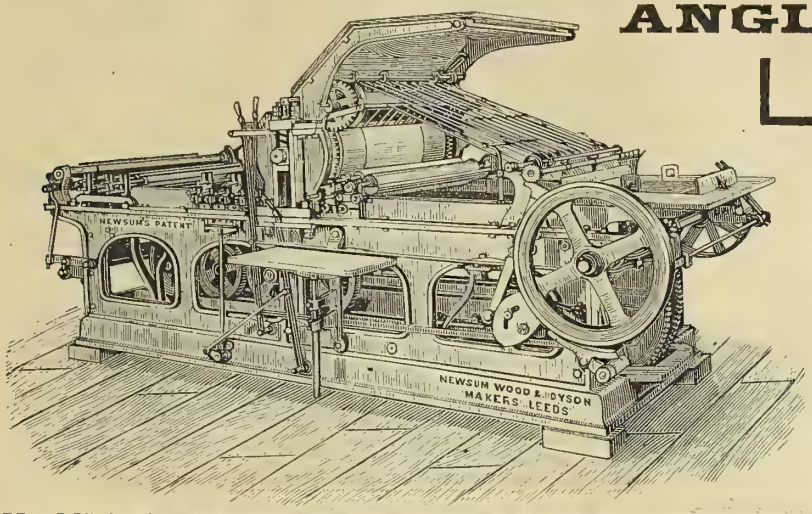

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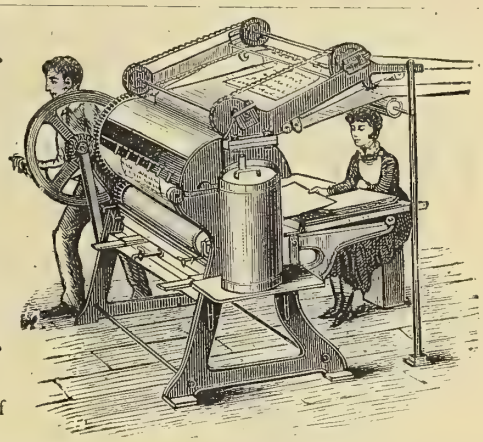

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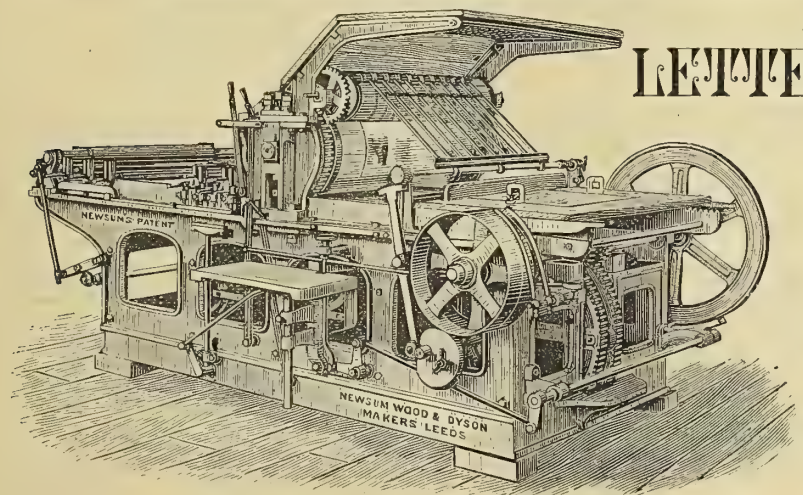

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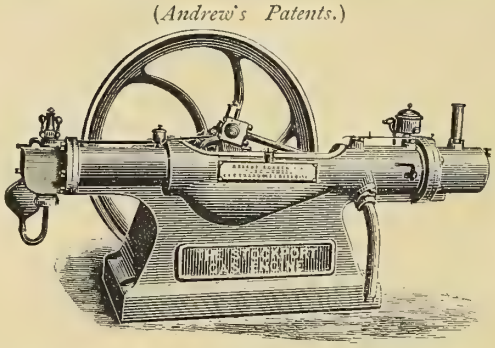

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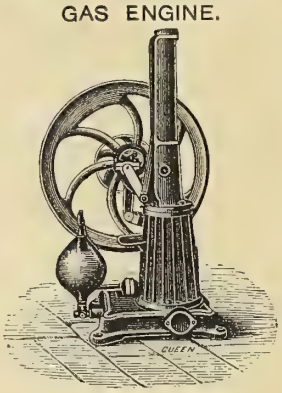

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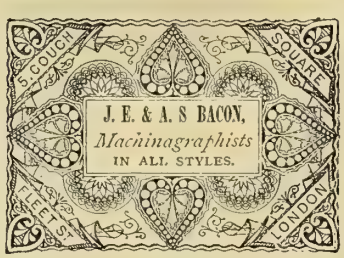

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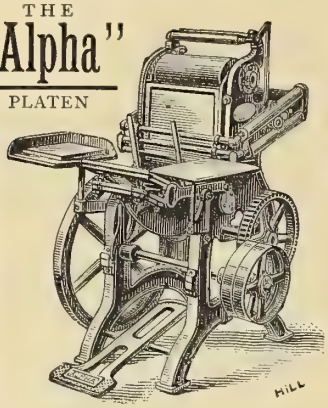

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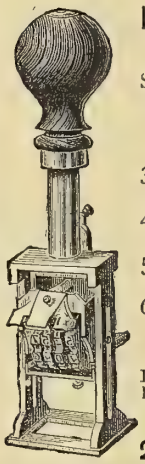

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Handsome in appearance, reliable in action.

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Sole Importers of the Self-Inking, French Endorsing, Dating, and Percussion Presses, Endorsing and Marking Inks, Inking Pads, &c.

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WANTED.—A Good FIGURE-ARTIST and DESIGNER for High-class Show-cards, &c. A Permanent Situation will be given to a good man.—Apply, by letter, to Grover & Black, Nottingham.

LITHOGRAPHY.—Wanted, a DESIGNER for High-class Show-Card and general Colour-work. Must be a first-rate letterer.—Apply to Thos. Forman & Sons, Nottingham.

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AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER wants situation at end of July. Moderate salary. Country preferred.—Address "W." Office of the Printing Times and Lithographer, 74-76, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

PRINTERS.—A Letterpress MACHINE-MINDER seeks Re-Engagement; understands Gas-engines; total abstainer. First-class references. G. Ward, 59, Millbank-street, Westminster.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

APOLOGY and CORRECTION.—Whereas, in the number of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer and Booksellers' Circular* for Thursday, April 30th, 1885, I duly recorded a notice of the failure and liquidation of one WILLIAM THOMAS SHEPPARD, of 6, St. Bride-street, Farringdon-street, London, Printer, trading as "W. T. Sheppard & Co.," under the heading "Failures and Liquidations." And Whereas, such notice of failure applied in fact to the liquidation of one W. T. Shepard, of Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, printer, but it has been taken as applying to the firm of Messrs. Sheppard & St. John, of 6, St. Bride-street, aforesaid, printers. Now, I hereby express my great regret that the above error should have occurred, and apologise to the said Messrs. Sheppard & St. John for it.

W. JOHN STONHILL.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1885.
26-30, Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-circus, E.C.

FOR SALE, in consequence of ill-health, Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery Business. Established 20 years. Central situation. Plant and fixtures at valuation.—Address, Printer, T. Warwick, Auctioneer, Market-street, Nottingham.

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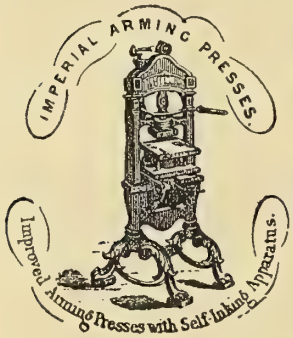

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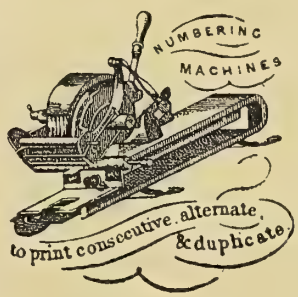

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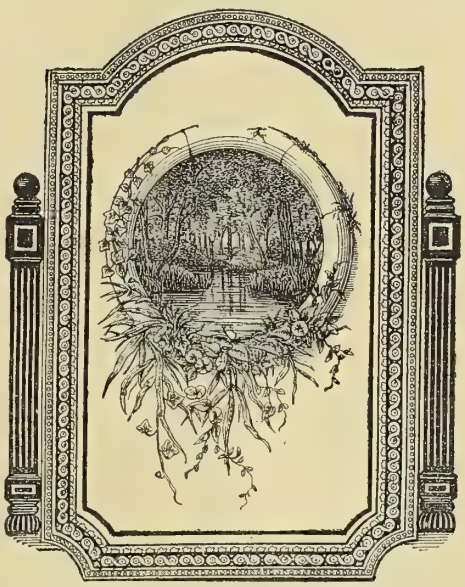
Our striking Novelty for the forthcoming Season is the "Mirror Screen" (*see illustration*), a duly protected invention which, produced in a variety of Ten Superb Designs, is destined to make *éclat* of no mean order.



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Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogues will be posted Free on Application.

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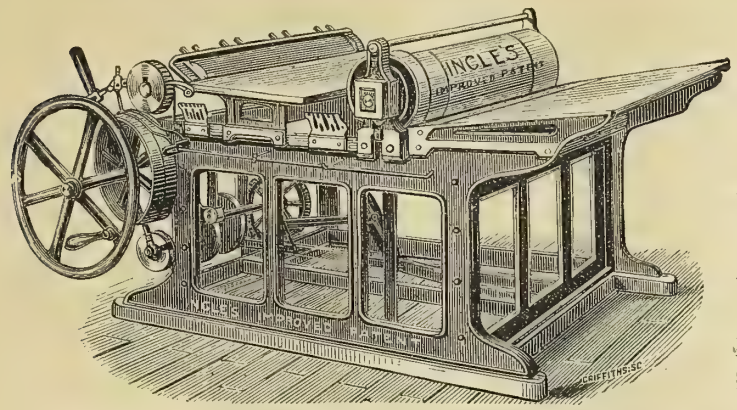

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Complete with Fly-wheel and Handle for Hand-power, or Fast and Loose Pulleys, Striking Gear for Steam-power, and Two Sets of Roller Stocks.

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NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

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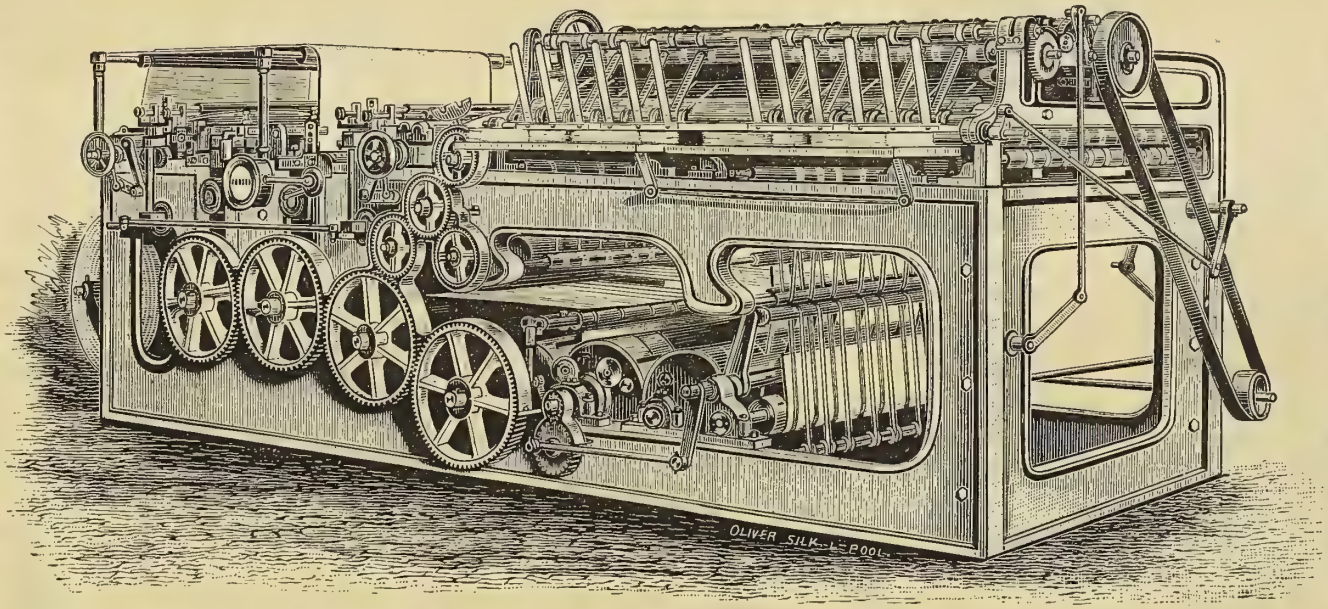

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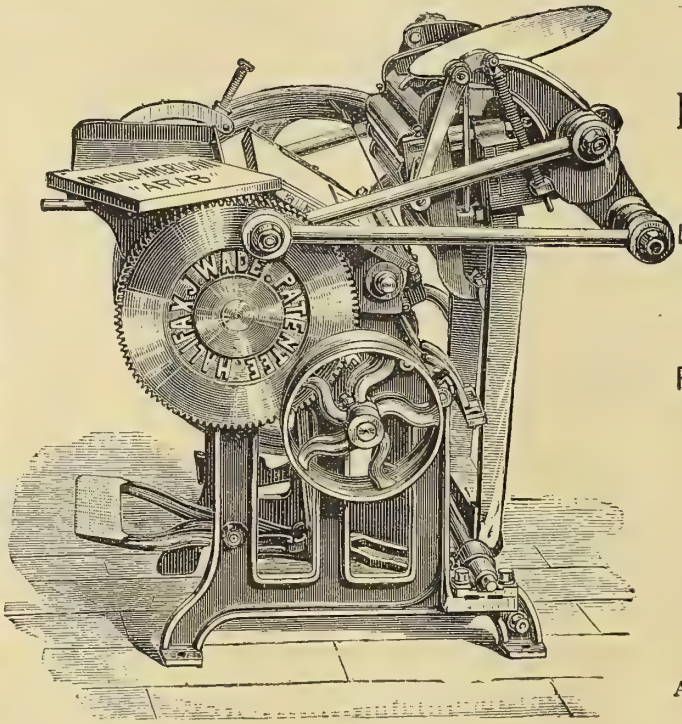

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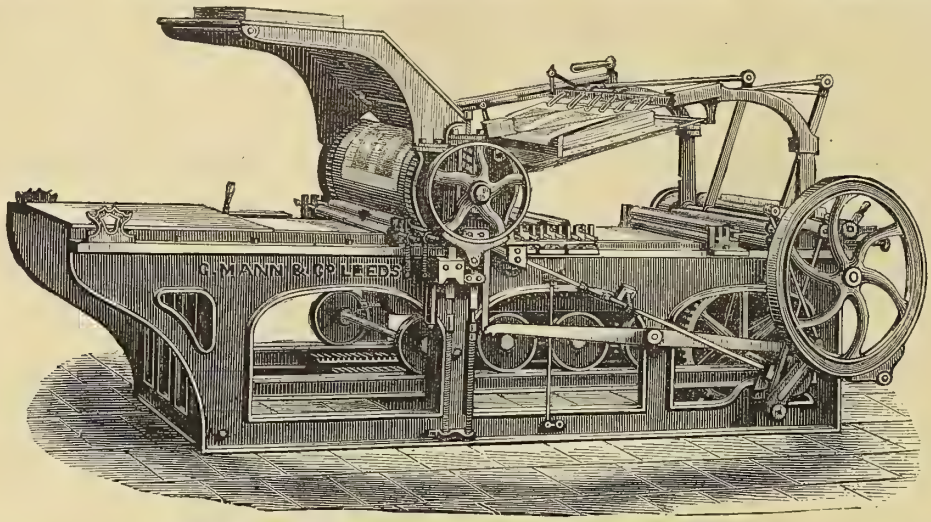

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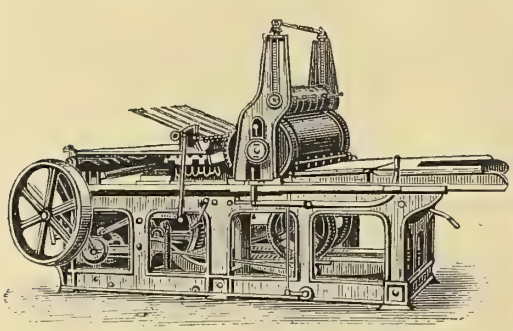

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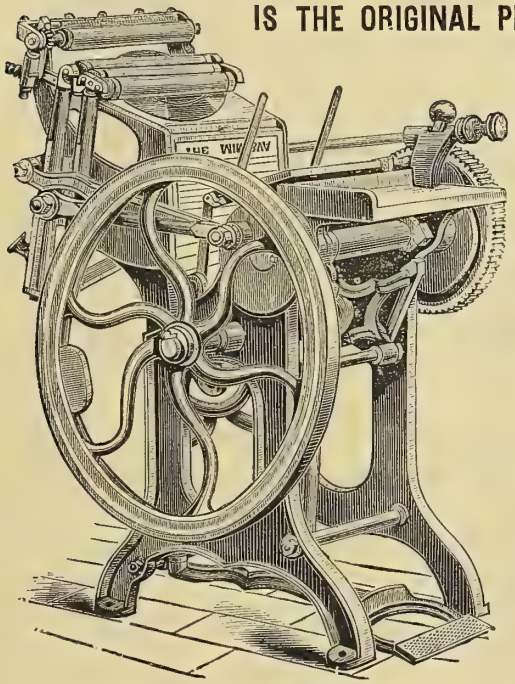

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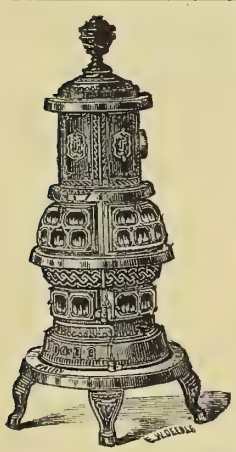

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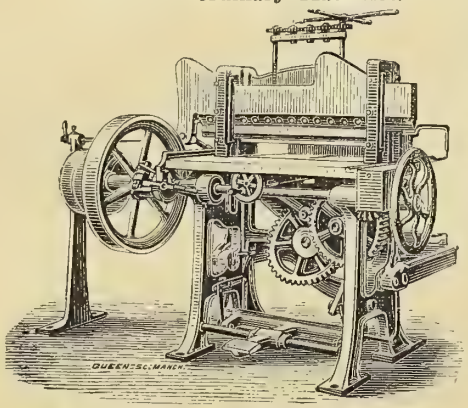

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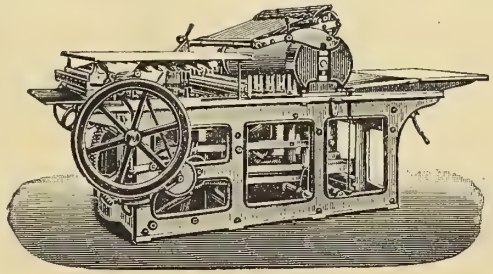

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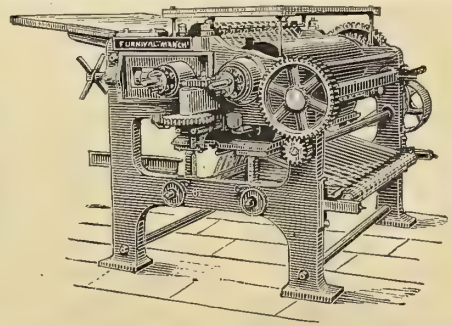

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INVALUABLE for Pressing Printed Sheets direct from the Machine.

FOR TRADE WORK IT IS THE BEST.

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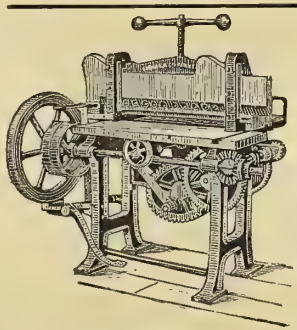

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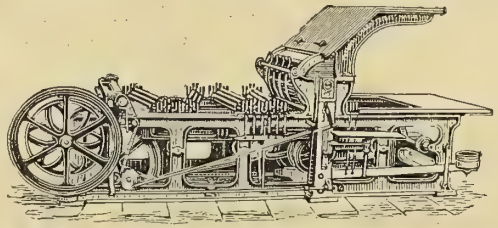

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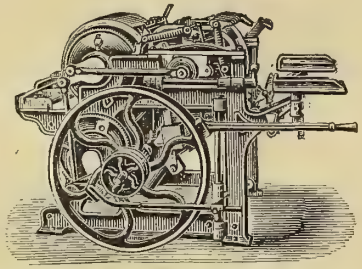

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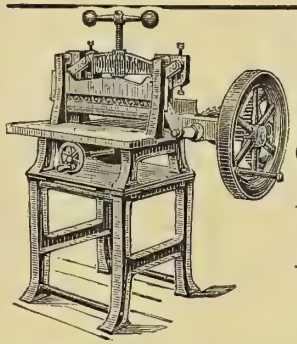

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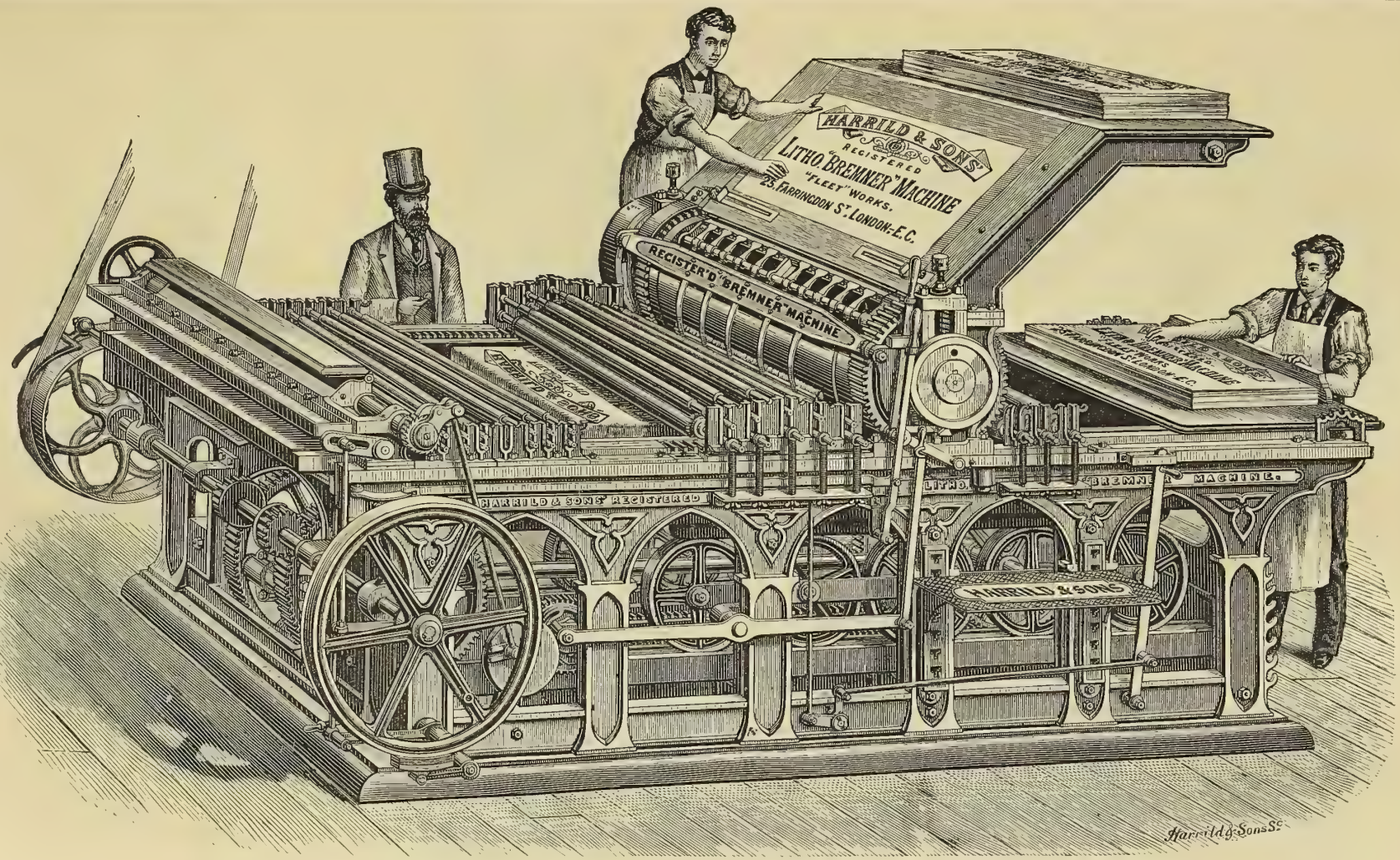

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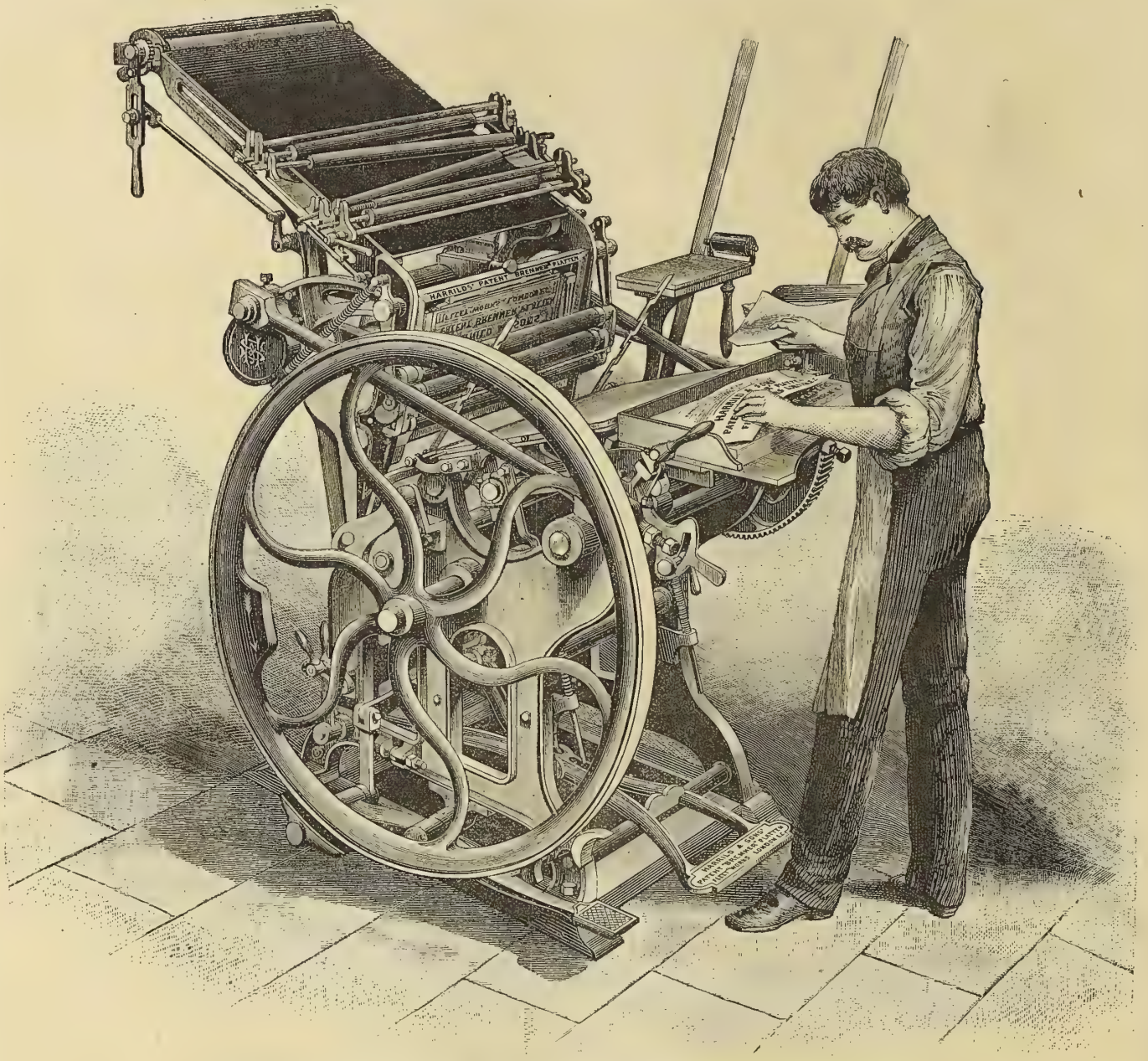

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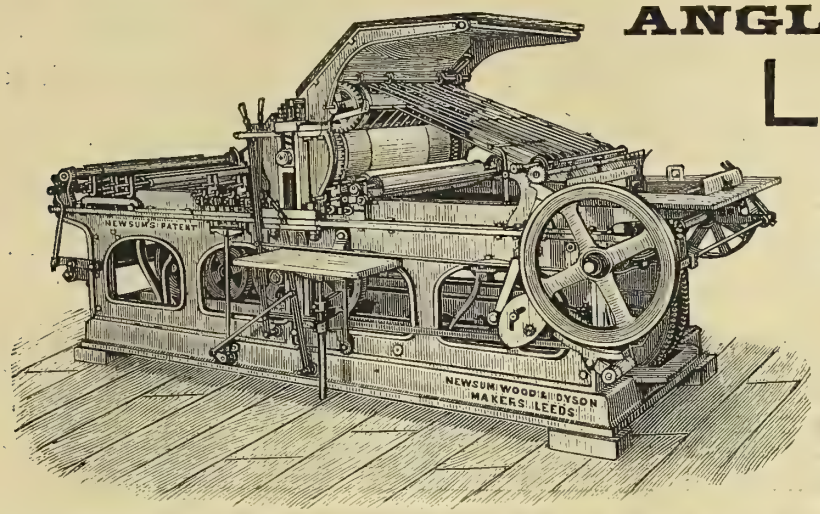

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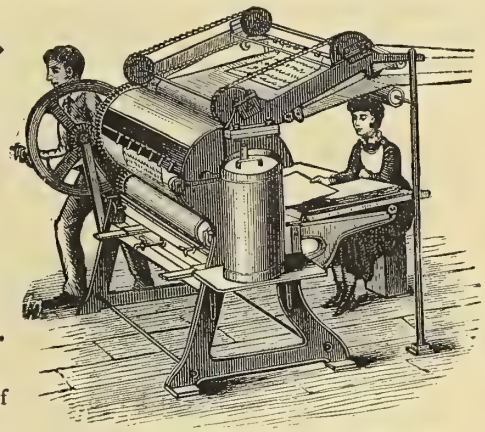

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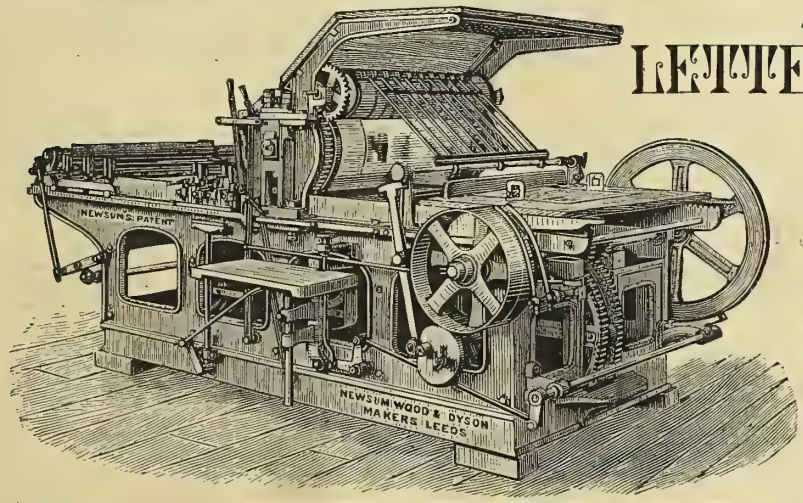

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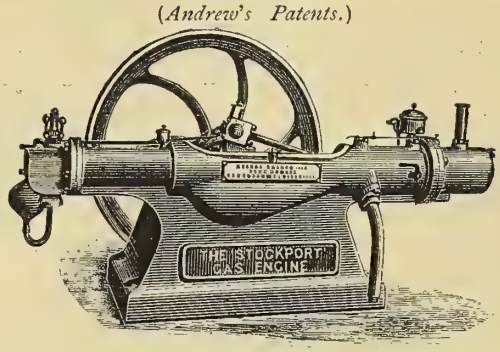

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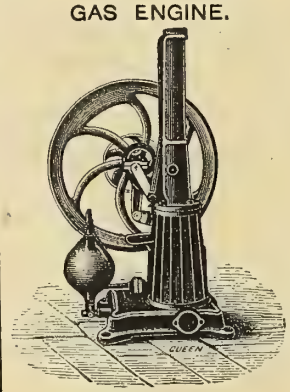

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APOLOGY.—Whereas in the number of the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer and Booksellers' Circular* for Thursday, April 30th, 1885, I duly recorded a notice of the failure and liquidation of one WILLIAM THOMAS SHEPPARD, of 6, St. Bride-street, Farringdon-street, London, Printer, trading as "W. T. Sheppard & Co.," under the heading of "Failures and Liquidations." And whereas, such notice of failure applied to the liquidation of one W. T. Shepard, of Turnagain-lane, Farringdon-street, printer, improperly described in our said paper as of 6, St. Bride-street, Ludgate-circus. And whereas, the said notice of failure has been taken, and is capable of being taken, as applying to the firm of Messrs. Sheppard & St. John, of 6, St. Bride-street, aforesaid, Printers, and has occasioned them serious loss, damage, and annoyance. Now, I hereby express my great regret that the above error should have occurred, and apologise to the said Messrs. Sheppard & St. John for it, and consent to the insertion of this apology in the next issue of my said paper, and to its insertion in the London *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Standard*, *Press News*, PRINTING TIMES AND LITHOGRAPHER, and *Printer's Register*, at my expense. I also undertake to send a copy of my paper containing this apology to each person, whether a subscriber or otherwise, who, as far as I can ascertain, has received a copy of the said issue of the 30th April, 1885, and I further agree to give a donation of £5. 5s. to each of three charities connected with the Printing Trade, such charities to be named by the said Messrs. Sheppard & St. John. Dated this 5th day of June, 1885.

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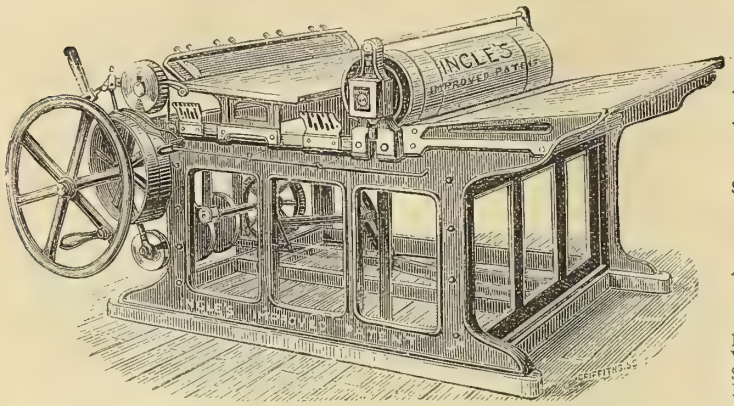

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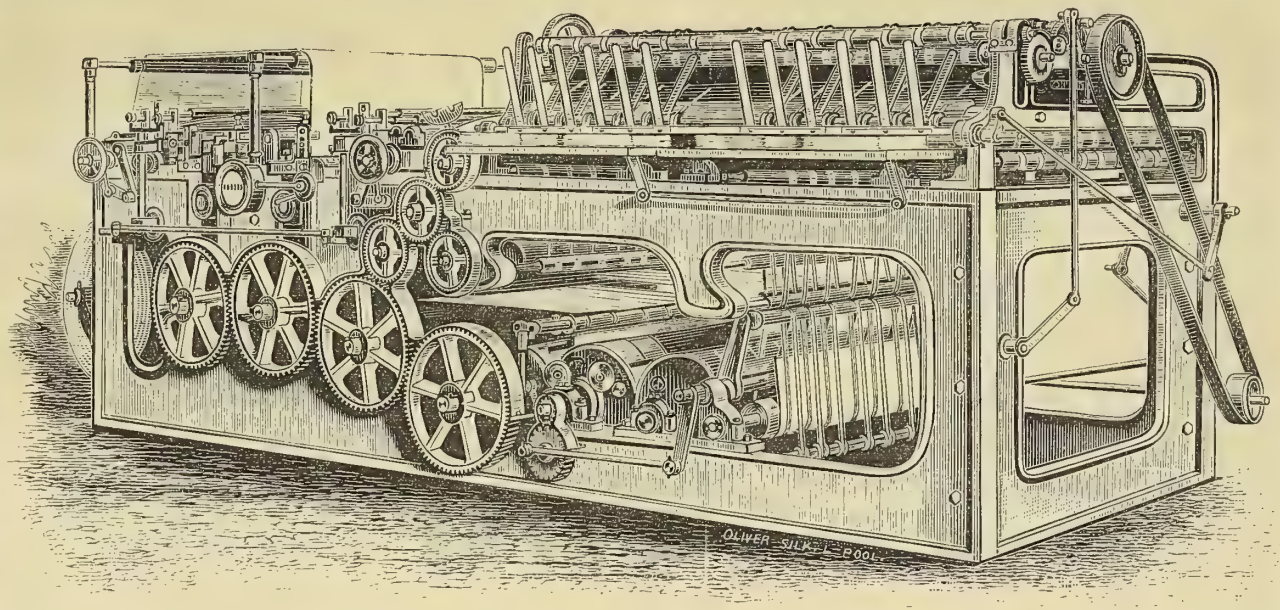

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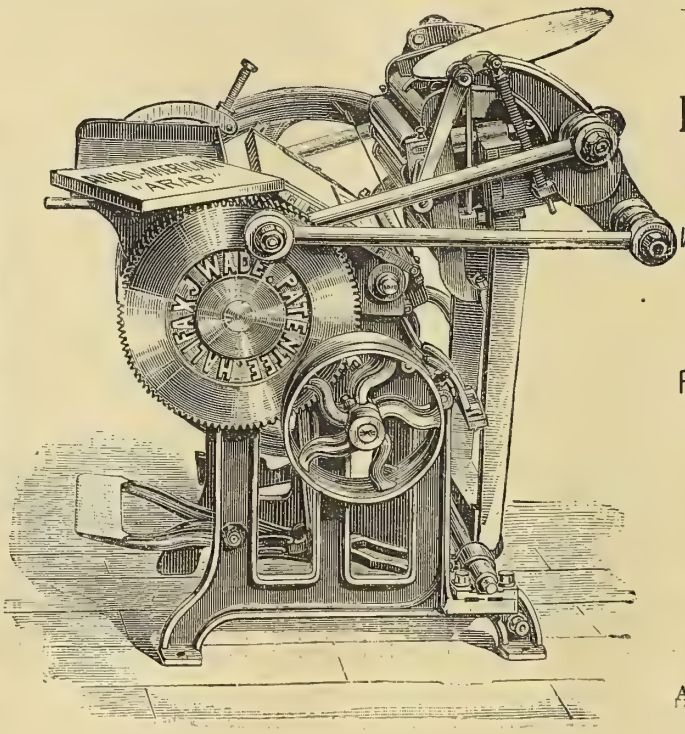

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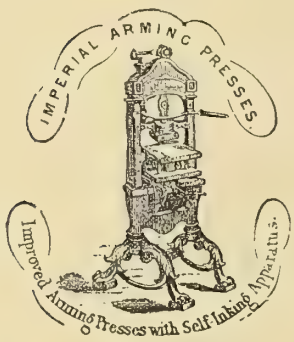

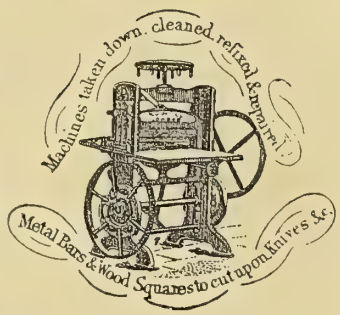

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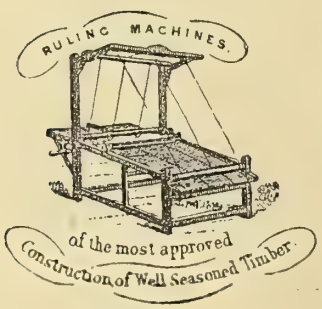

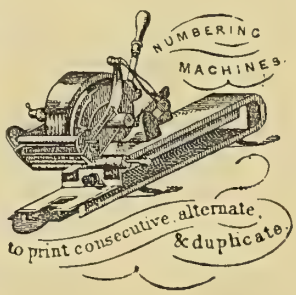

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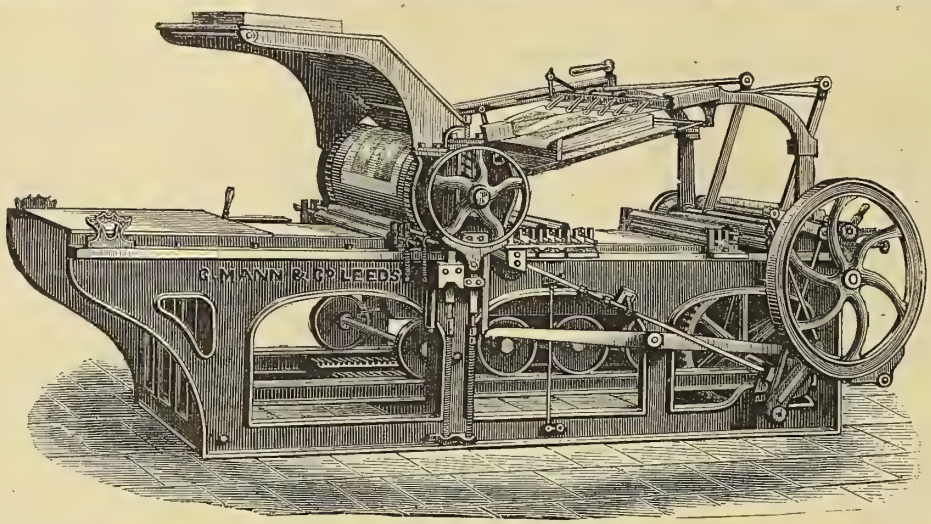

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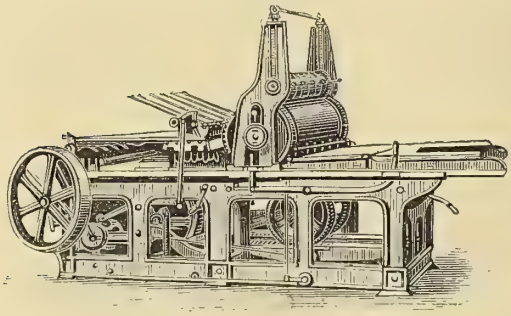

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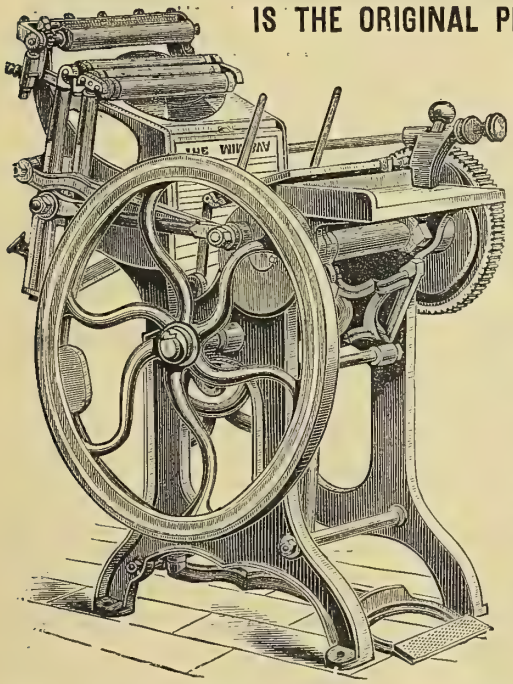

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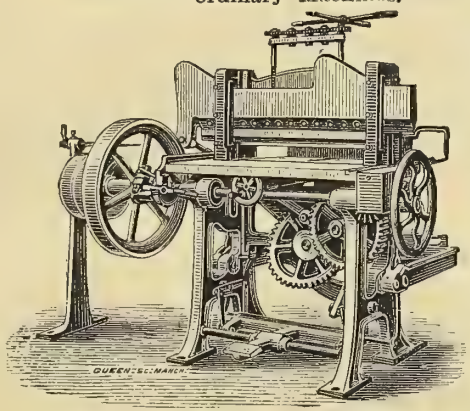

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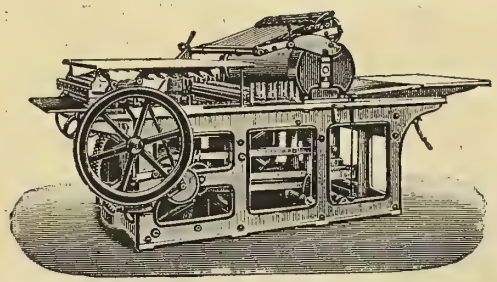

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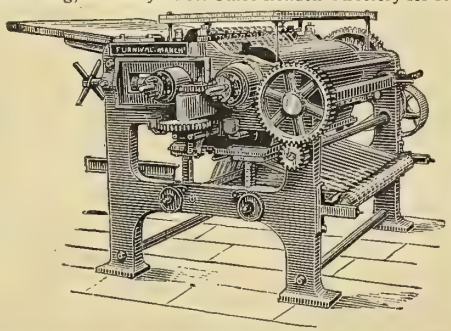

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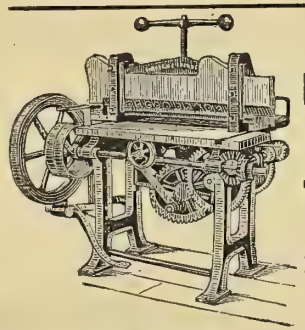

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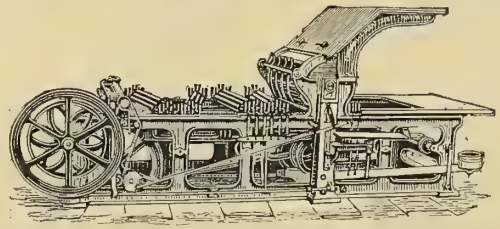

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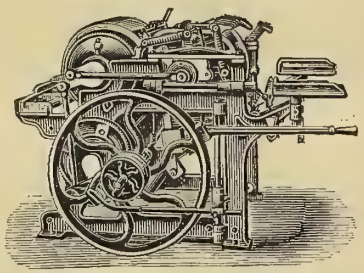

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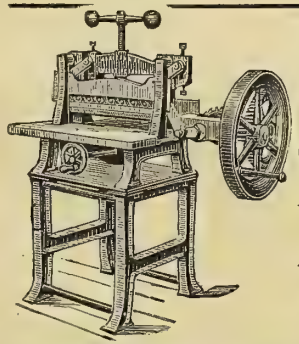

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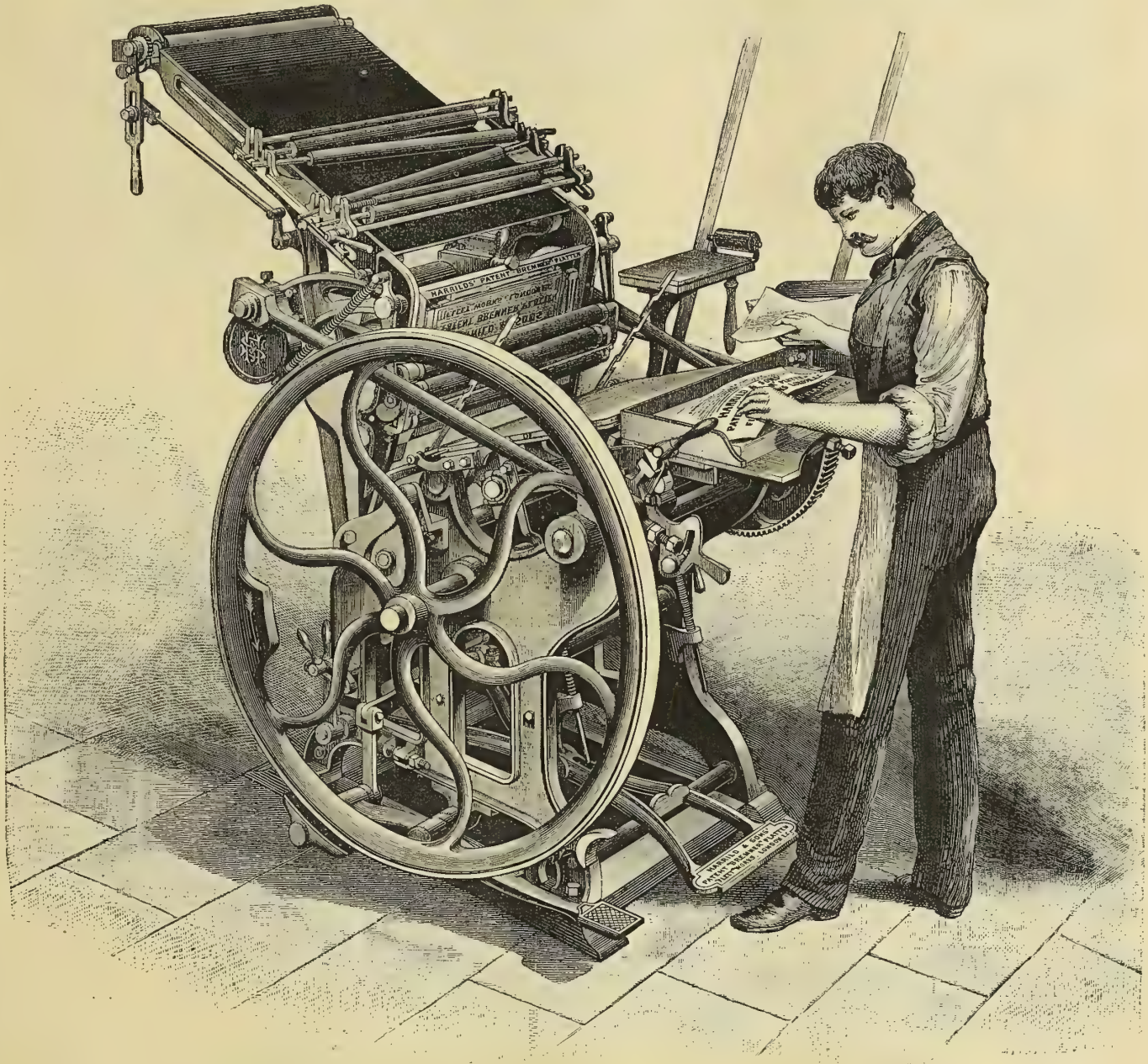

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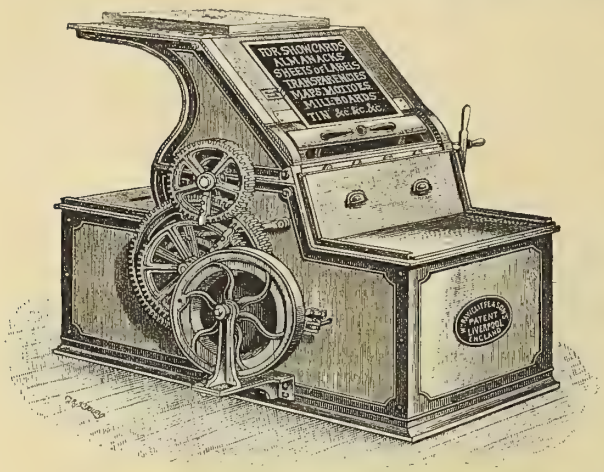

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WE beg to inform you that we have purchased the patent rights for the United Kingdom of Great Britain, France, the United States of America and Australia, from Mr. Josef Eberle of Vienna, the Inventor, his wonderful discovery of a process patented as

"Eberle's Burning Etching Manipulation,"

which is unquestionably destined to revolutionise the whole Printing world. The difficulty, and in many cases the impossibility, of producing long numbers, without the destruction of the fine lines and the "filling-up" of the work, has at last been solved by this celebrated lithographic printer, whose process will easily insure the printing up to 100,000 impressions, the last being in every respect equal to the first, and which can be produced at the highest possible speed without hitch or stoppage. There is scarcely a difficulty in Lithographic Printing which is not overcome by this invention. A plain statement of facts of the results actually obtained will, doubtless, appear incredible; nevertheless, they are absolutely true; and we confine ourselves to the enumeration of the advantages claimed as proved by the inventor, feeling satisfied that they must command your attention. Specimens can be seen, and full information given, at our offices, by appointment.

Advantages obtained by the Burning Etching Manipulation—

No. 1.—There is no risky etching of the stone, no weakening of the work, even when the machine is running at its highest speed. At the same time "thickening" of the work is absolutely impossible.

No. 2.—The most delicate lines remain perfect up to 100,000 impressions.

No. 3.—The beauty of the printing is not affected by the paper being somewhat rough.

No. 4.—Transfers from chalk are preserved in all their beauty equal to the original, and the most delicate tints remain as firm as if they were stippled with a pen. Thus the problem how to print beautifully transfers from chalk is solved.

No. 5.—By inking the stone sparingly with little colour, the impressions are yielded rapidly, and the most perfect results are obtained.

No. 6.—Corrections on stone hold well and are easily made. No new work comes away, nor can any old work come up. They remain absolutely as made by the artist.

No. 7.—Engraved stones can be printed in the machine and on dry paper with the utmost ease and delicacy.

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No. 9.—"Grounds" for Bank Cheques, Coupons, &c., are as effective as from water-marks, and the pattern remains clear throughout the largest edition.

No. 10.—Reverse printing (*i.e.*, the design white on a black ground), keeps sharper and clearer than if printed from a cliché.

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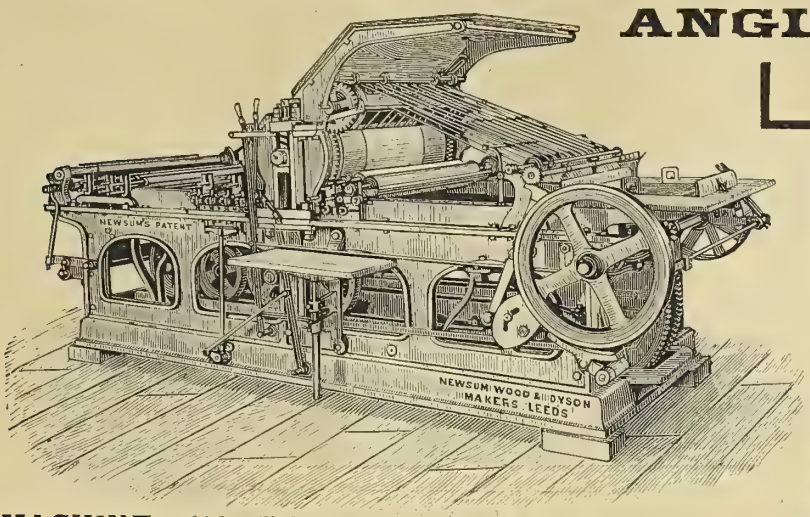

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MESSRS. **NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON** wish to draw the attention of the Trade to their Exhibit, Group No. XXVI., in the "**Inventions Exhibition,**" and draw special attention to their **ANGLO-AMERICAN LITHO MACHINE,** which will be constantly at work on fine chromo and colour work. The simplicity and strength of its construction, together with the high speed and steadiness it can be run at, make it worth a special inspection by those who are thinking of putting down new machinery. The above Machine will be worked by **Messrs. Riddle & Couchman,** Southwark Bridge-road, London.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON will also exhibit one of their small-sized **VARNISHING MACHINES.** This is worth the attention of those who are interested in varnishing. We are also making a machine to varnish long rolls of paper, such as are used for wall-paperings, &c.

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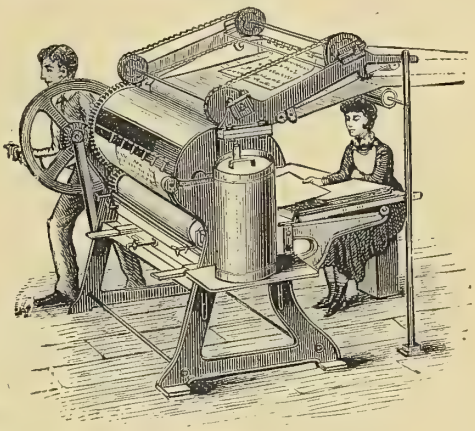

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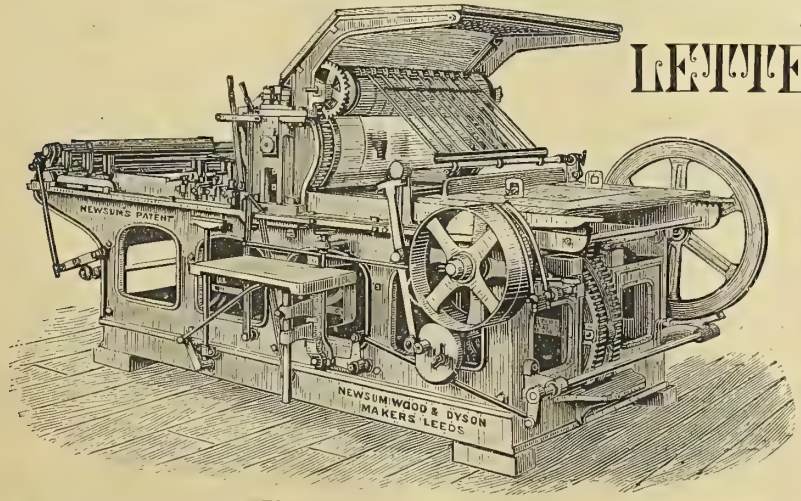

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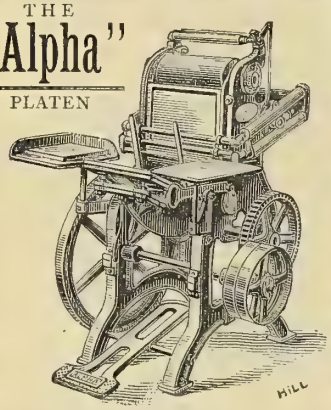

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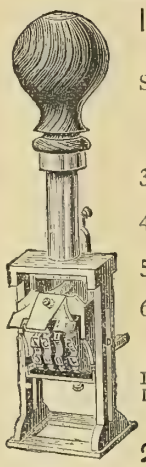

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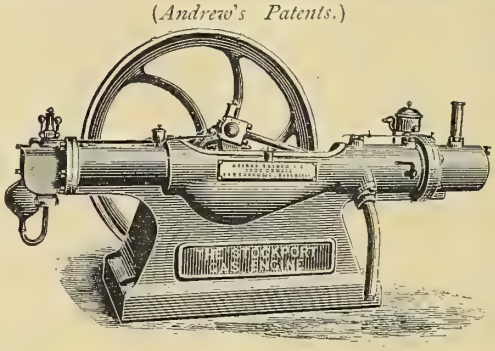

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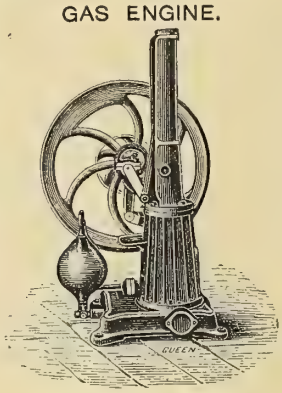

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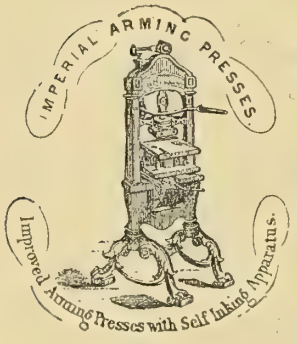

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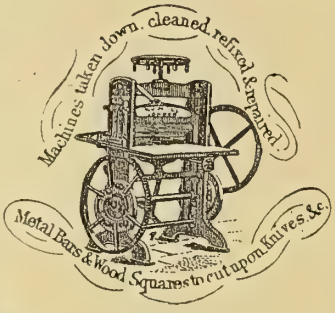

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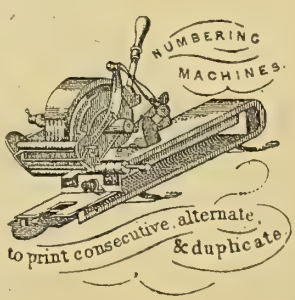

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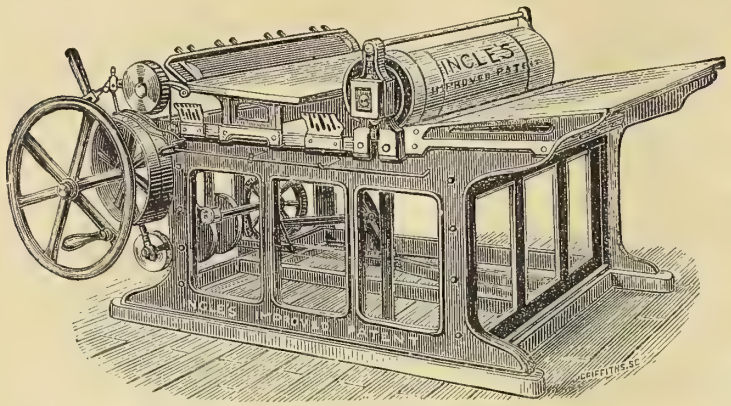

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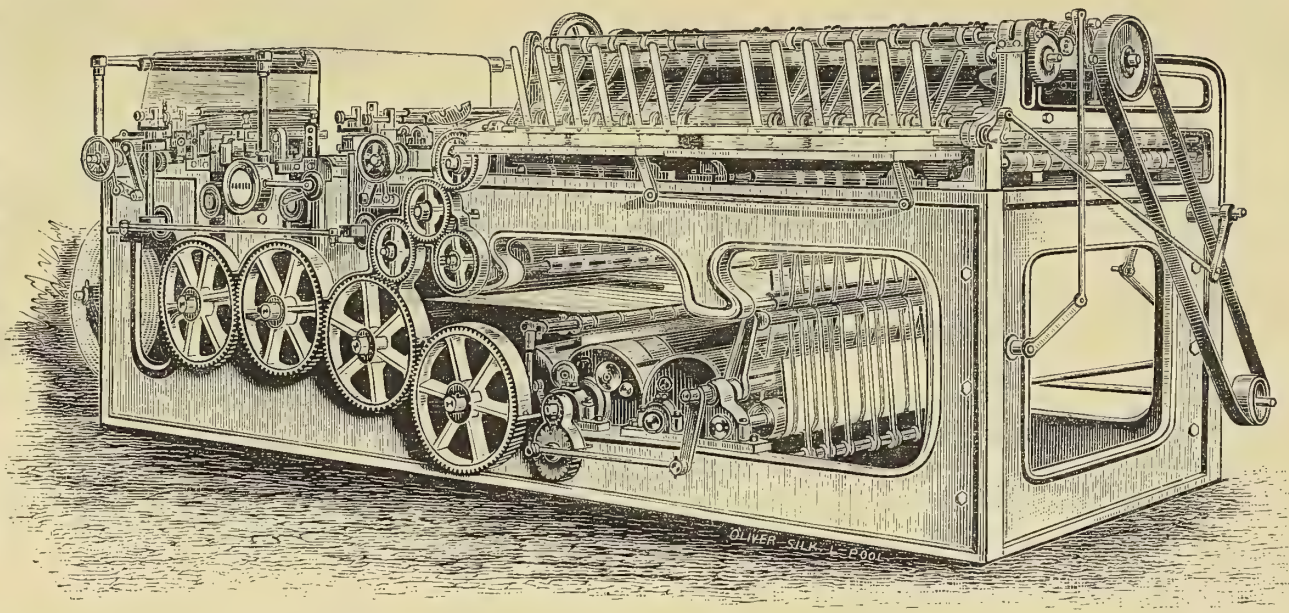

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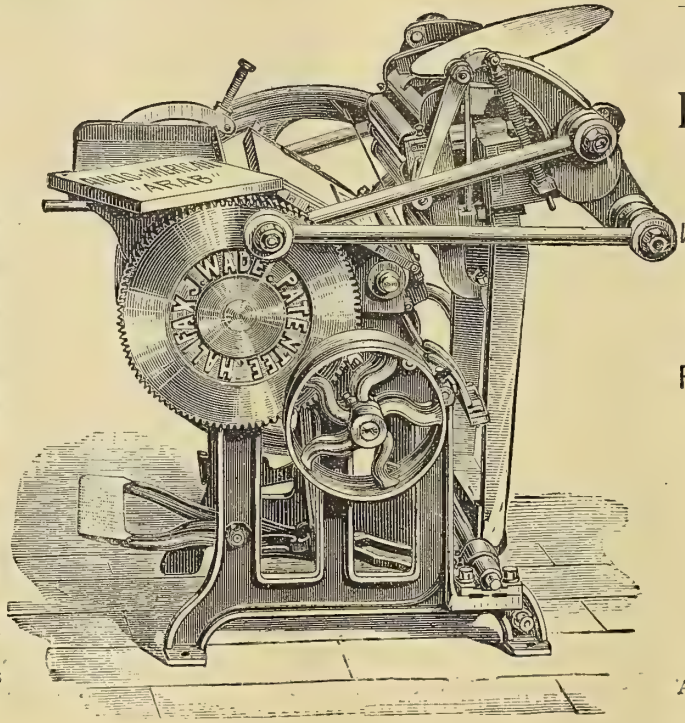

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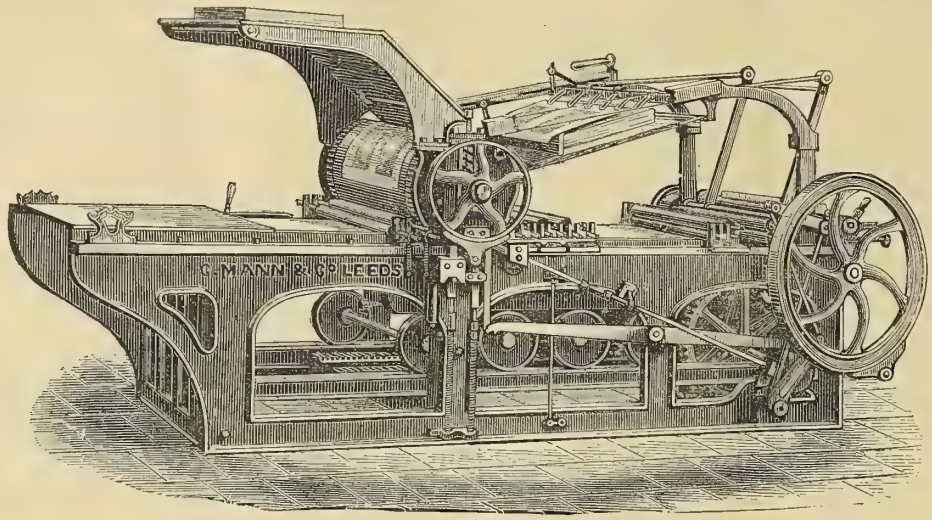

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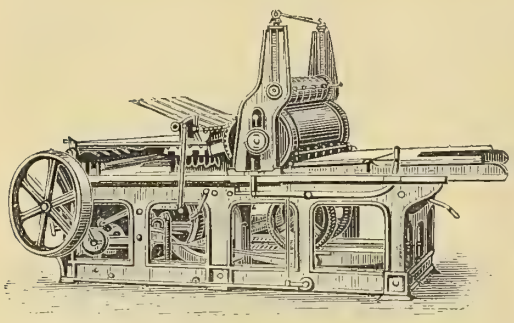

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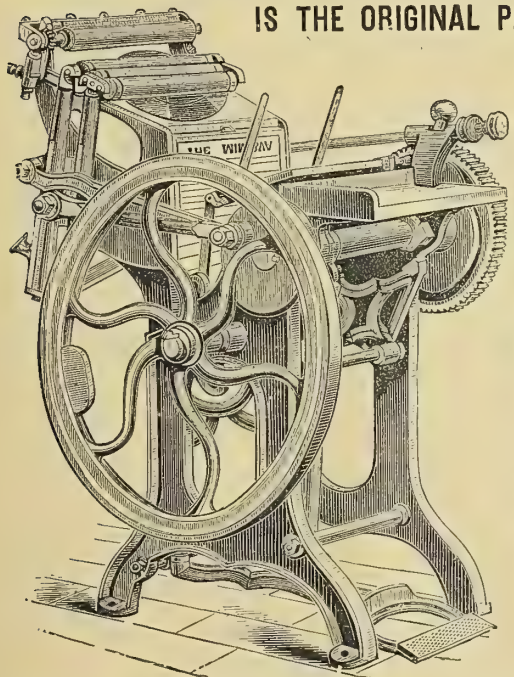

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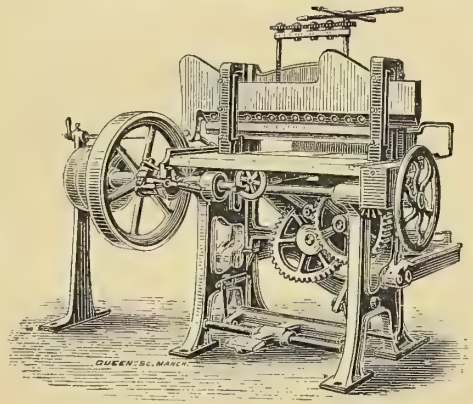

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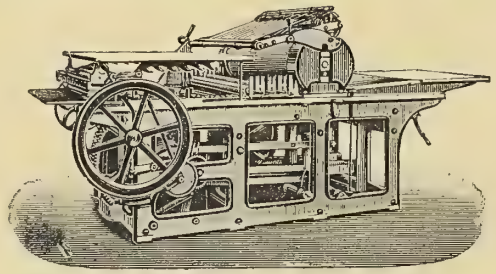

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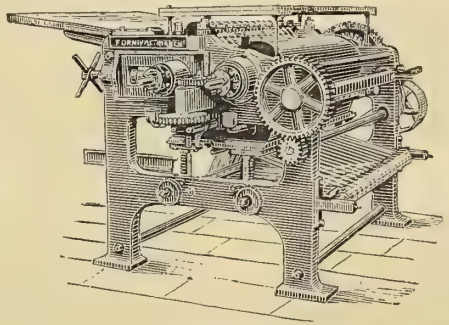

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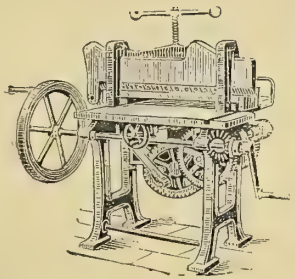

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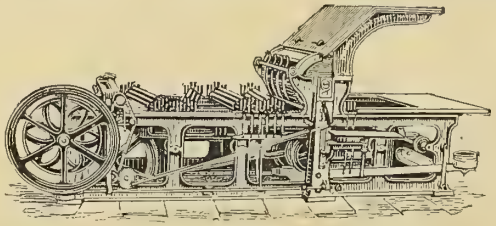

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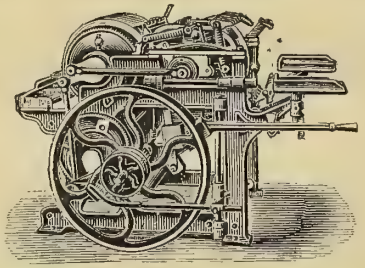

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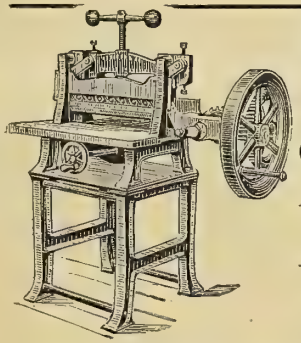

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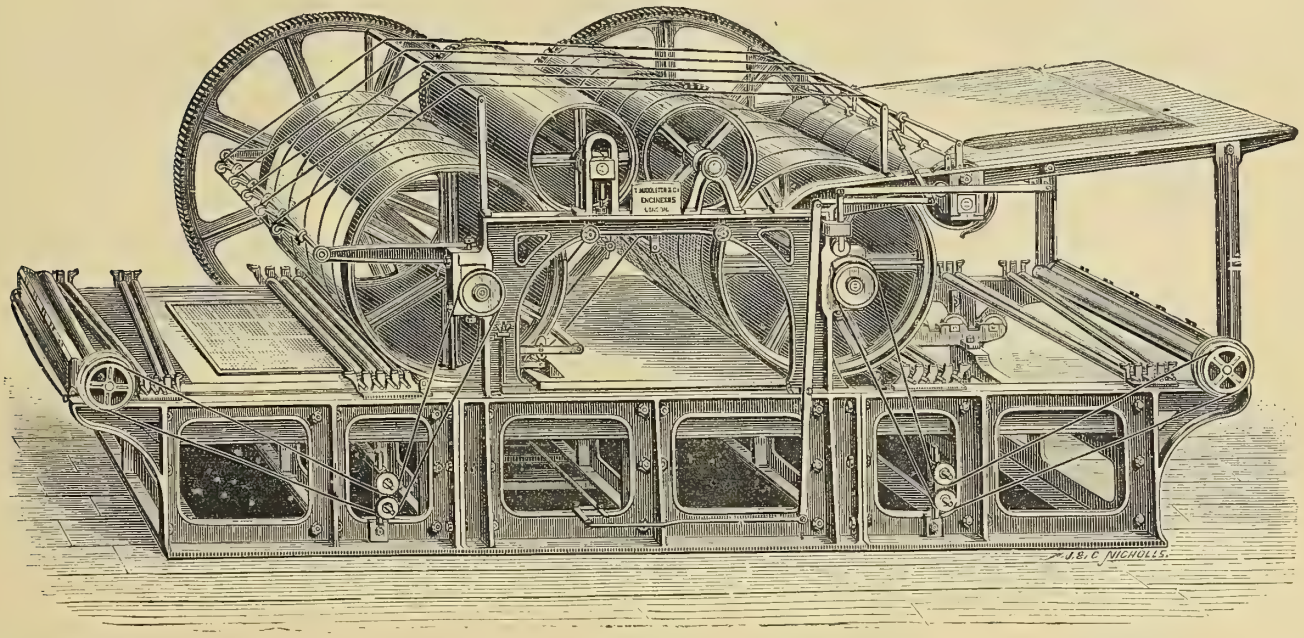

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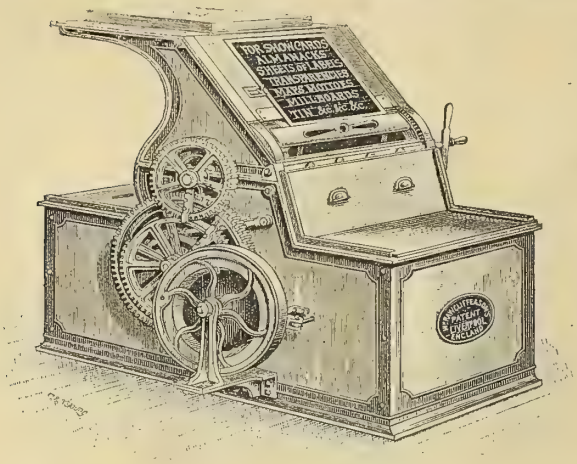

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which is unquestionably destined to revolutionise the whole Printing world. The difficulty, and in many cases the impossibility, of producing long numbers, without the destruction of the fine lines and the "filling-up" of the work, has at last been solved by this celebrated lithographic printer, whose process will easily insure the printing up to 100,000 impressions, the last being in every respect equal to the first, and which can be produced at the highest possible speed without hitch or stoppage. There is scarcely a difficulty in Lithographic Printing which is not overcome by this invention. A plain statement of facts of the results actually obtained will, doubtless, appear incredible; nevertheless, they are absolutely true; and we confine ourselves to the enumeration of the advantages claimed as proved by the inventor, feeling satisfied that they must command your attention. Specimens can be seen, and full information given, at our offices, by appointment.

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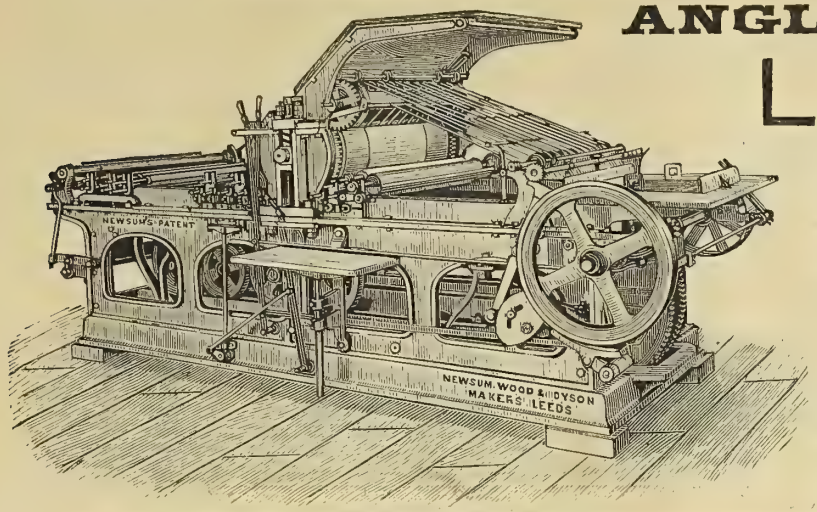

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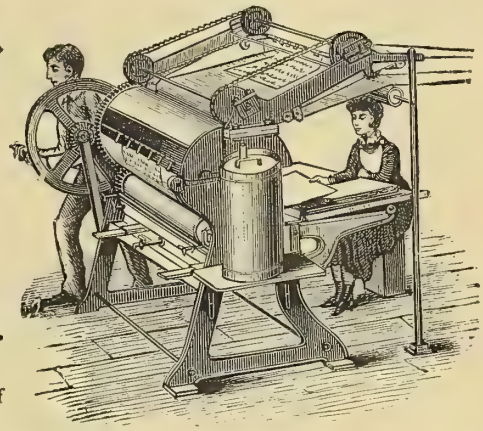

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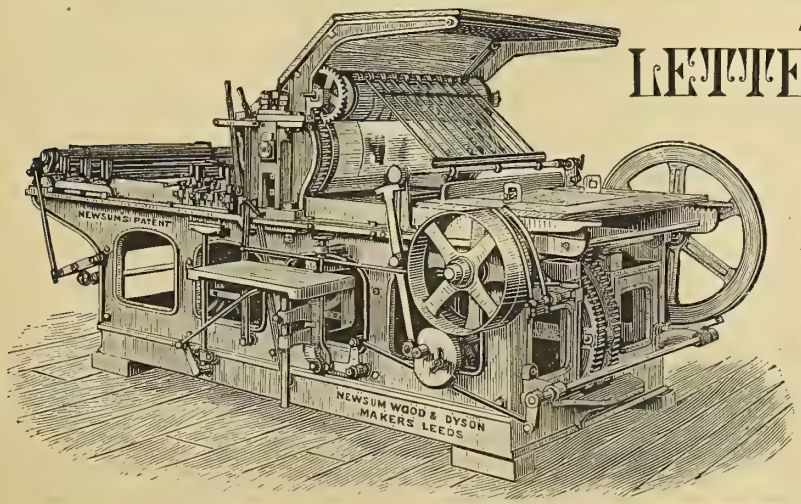

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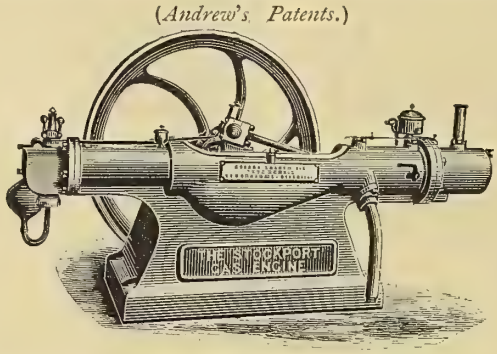

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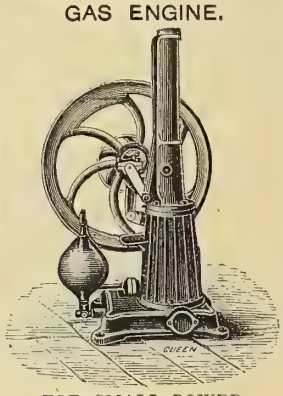

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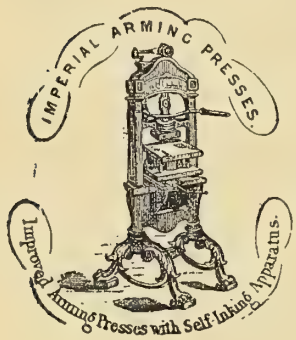

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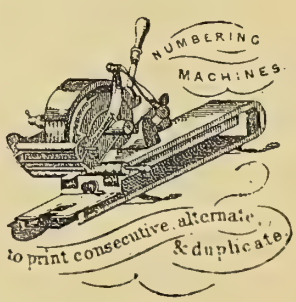

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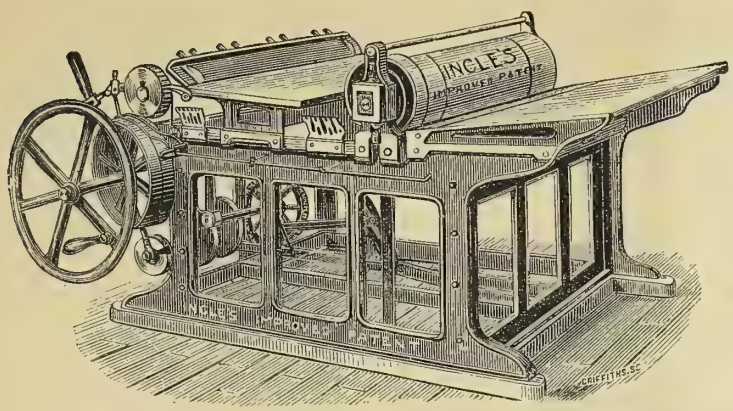

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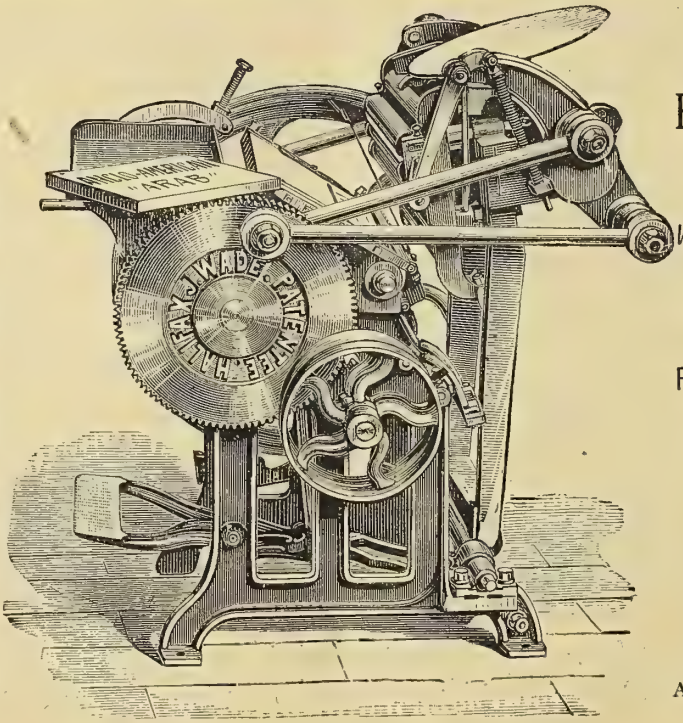

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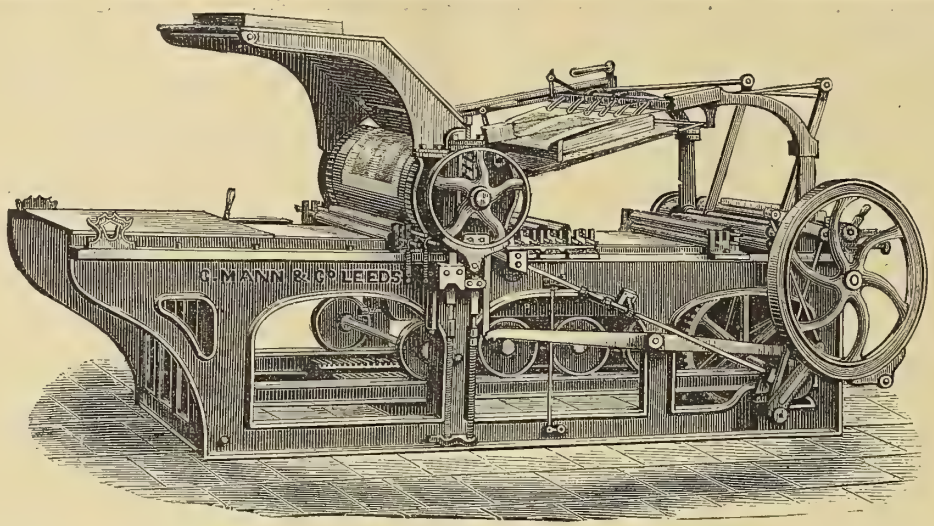

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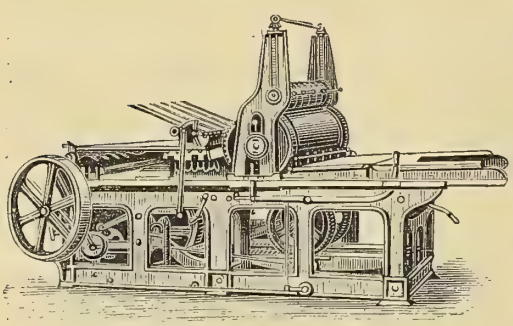

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,, MUIR, PATERSON, & BRODIE	,,	2
COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO.,	Edinburgh	2
Messrs. R. & R. CLARK,	,,	1
,, W. & A. K. JOHNSTON	,,	1
Messrs. BILLING BROS. & WHITMORE, Birmingham		3
Messrs. WATSON & BALL,	Birmingham	2
Mr. E. C. OSBORNE,	,,	2
,, J. BOOTH,	,,	2
,, C. GOODALL,	Leeds	9
Messrs. J. W. PETTY & SONS,	Leeds	7
,, BURKE & GALLINAGH,	Dublin	3
Mr. STEPHEN MILLER,	Glasgow	1
Messrs. KING & CO.,	Aberdeen	2
Mr. WM. LOBLEY,	Bradford	2
Messrs. DALE & CO.,	,,	2
Mr. J. CHRISTIE,	Newcastle-on-Tyne	3
NORTH OF ENGLAND CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Manchester		4
Mr. ROBERT M'GOWAN,	Liverpool	2
Messrs. BLACKLOCK & CO.	Manchester	6
Mr. J. W. ABBOTT,	,,	2
,, J. F. WILKINSON,	Pendleton	2
,, J. ROBERTSHAW,	Sheffield	2
,, T. RODGERS,	,,	2
,, T. HARRISON,	Bingley	3
,, WILLIAM FOSTER,	,,	2
Messrs. TIMPERLEY,	Darwen	4
Mr. S. COWAN,	Perth	2
,, J. SIDDALL,	Cleckheaton	2
,, J. W. CUMMINS,	Bishop Auckland	2

Estimates given for all descriptions of Machinery used by Printers and Bookbinders, including Shafting, Hangers, Cones and Pulleys, Imposing Tables, &c. &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. DRYDEN & FOORD, OAKLEY STREET, LAMBETH.

✦ ESTABLISHED ✦ NEARLY ✦ A ✦ CENTURY ✦

JOHN KIDD & CO.'S
PRINTING ✦ INKS,
FINE COLOURS, AND VARNISHES.

Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for Hoe's Machines.
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Victory" Machines.
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Walter Machines
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Wharfedale."

AND ALL OTHER FAST NEWS MACHINES.

Fine Book Ink for all other Machines, Unequalled in Quality, Purity, and Colour, and Covers more Space than any other Manufactured.

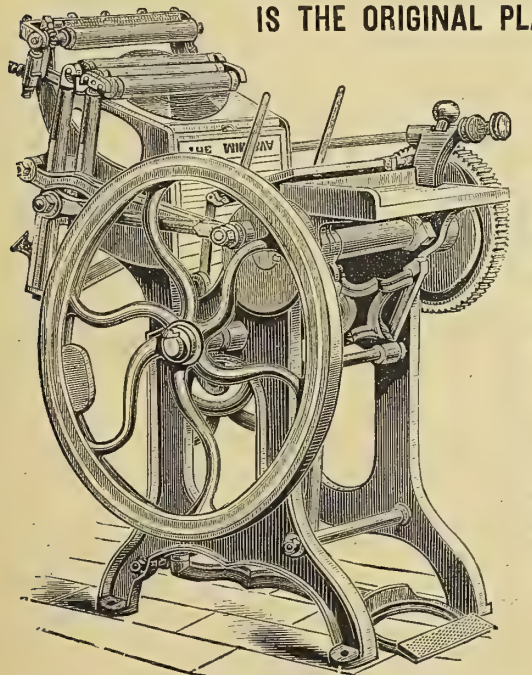
GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY, PRINTERS', AND NEWSPAPER CONTRACTORS.

Merchants and Shippers supplied with Printing Inks suitable for every Climate.

CHEMICAL WORKS AND DISTILLERY: Old Ford, Bow, E.
LENTHORPE MILLS, Wennington, Essex.
OFFICES AND DEPOT: 7 & 11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE "MINERVA" BETTER KNOWN AS THE "CROPPER"

IS THE ORIGINAL PLATEN MACHINE OF WHICH ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.



It is by far the most Elegant, Compact, and Speedy Platen Machine ever introduced, and is now made in all its sizes from entirely new models which have been greatly strengthened.

MORE THAN NINE THOUSAND
OF THESE MACHINES ARE IN USE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

The following are some of the Advantages of the "Minerva" over all other Machines —

1.—SIMPLICITY of Construction, Compactness, Strength.
2.—DISTRIBUTION: this is effected by the revolving Discs (Patented), and so far superior to that of any other Machine as to be incapable of improvement.
3.—The IMPRESSION may be regulated by a SINGLE SCREW, and can be thrown on or off INSTANTANEOUSLY.
4.—REGISTER is secured by a Locking Apparatus (Patented), which secures the Platen so firmly, while the impression is given, that SLURRING IS IMPOSSIBLE.
5.—The Shafts are STEEL, giving a rigidness which no other Machine possesses.
6.—The Cams are cut by Machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought cam.

The following are a few Extracts of Testimonials received:—

"We run the small machine at 1,800 per hour for general work."—BEMROSE & SONS.
"I have had a lad printing two thousand an hour on one of them."—CHARLES EAGLE.
"I consider it unequalled in ease of working, clearness of impression, and speed."—H. S. COWELL.
"I think the trade owe you a debt of gratitude for introducing the Machine."—ED. VERRAL.
"Gives us satisfaction in every respect."—McCORQUODALE & Co.
"The best Machine for small jobbing work extant."—CLULOW & SON.
"It more than realises our expectations."—BOWLES & SONS.
"No jobbing office is complete without your economical and unique Machine."—CURTIS BROS. & TOWNER.

Messrs. McCORQUODALE & CO. have 21 MINERVAS.

Prices and Terms on application to

H. S. CROPPER & CO., Great Alfred Street NOTTINGHAM.

LONDON DEPOT: 33, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

J. M. POWELL & SON,

Manufacturers of

The Empire ✣ Treadle Platen.

Made in Two Sizes—

Foolscap Folio ... ... £42.

Large Post Folio ... £57. 10s.

The Quadrant ✣ Cylinder Machine.

Made in all sizes, from Demy Folio to News.

Prices: Demy Folio ... ... £34.

Demy ... ... £60.

Double Demy ... ... £110.

The Senefelder ✣ Litho Machine.

The Latest Novelty in Lithography.

May be seen in actual work.

Price ... ... £65.

The Lever ✣ Cutting Machine.

Made from New Patterns.

All Iron.

16 inch ... ... £13. 10s.

21 „ ... ... £22. 10s.

THE "HERCULES" RULE CUTTER.

Also Makers of "Handy" Perforator, Paging Machines, Self-Clamp and other Cutting Machines, Ruling Machines,

AND ALL MATERIALS USED BY PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

Agents for SCHELTER & GIESECKE'S ARTISTIC BORDERS AND TYPES;
Also OTTO WEISERT'S FLORAL INITIALS.

PUBLISHERS OF "THE PRINTERS' REGISTER."

Agents for the OTLEY-MADE WHARFEDALES, the "OTTO" SILENT GAS-ENGINES, and the LEEDS LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES.

33A, ✣ LUDGATE ✣ HILL, ✣ LONDON, ✣ E.C.

✣ IMPORTANT ✣ TO ✣ PRINTERS ✣

CAXTON PEARLASH MIXTURE,

For Cleaning Type, Rollers, Blankets, and Machinery.

THIS SPECIALITY is chemically Pure. It thoroughly cleanses Type from Black or Coloured Inks; also Blankets, Rollers, and Machinery; AND COMPARED TO POTASH, OR OTHER LYE PREPARATIONS, it is Stronger, much Cheaper, and more Effective, leaves no sediment, and is warranted not to injure the hands or materials.

Sold in Boxes, 28 lb., 8/6; 56 lb., 14/; 112 lb., 24/.

CAXTON PEARLASH MIXTURE *is also supplied in Concentrated Liquid, Price* 1/- *per Gallon.*

TESTIMONIALS, WITH SAMPLES, FREE.

Mr. TUCKER, Manager, CAXTON ALKALI WORKS, LITTLE PARIS ST., LAMBETH, S.E.

Agents required in Large Districts.

WILLIAM GREAVES'S

By Special *Appointment.*

The LITHOGRAPHIC "Paragon" MACHINES.

No.	SIZES IN USE.	Print Sheet. In. In.	Price.	Weight. Cwt.	No.	SIZES IN USE.	Print Sheet. In. In.	Price.	Weight. Cwt.
1	Crown	16 × 22	£120	50	7	Double Royal	30 × 40	£285	98
2	Demy	20 × 25	160	62	8	Double Double Crown	32 × 42	340	107
3	Royal	22 × 27	173	64	9	Double Imperial	36 × 49	425	123
4	Double Crown	24 × 32	200	70	10	Quadruple Demy	40 × 50	450	142
5	Imperial	24 × 34	225	78	11	Quadruple Royal	40 × 52	485	150
6	Double Demy	28 × 37	260	94	12	Quadruple Double Crown	40 × 60	545	155

Complete to Circular, and guaranteed for Twelve Months.

Prefer these Machines to all others, and by these Machines our Best Colour Work is now executed.—MARCUS WARD & CO. (12 Machines.)
Well and solidly made. The register is perfect. They have not cost us 10s. since started.—ALLBUT & DANIEL. (13 Machines.)
For strength, finish, and perfect register, they leave nothing to be desired.—JAMES WALKER & CO. (9 Machines.)
Well built, and give little trouble for repairs: and simple for a simple one-printing or the finest register.—HUDSON, SCOTT & SONS. (9 Machines.)

USED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY:

Government Printing Office, Melbourne 3	Inglis & Co., Melbourne 4	Gibbs, Shallard & Co., Sydney 4
Easton, J. M. & Co., Melbourne 3	Sands and McDougall, Melbourne 3	Henwood & Rider, Ballarat.
Fergusson & Mitchell, Melbourne	Theodel & Co., Melbourne 4	Barbour, Pegg & Co., Melbourne.
Robertson & Co., Melbourne 3	Sands, Sydney 3	Sherrings & Son, Adelaide.

Also supplied to Leading Firms in New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia.

STONE-GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINES.

No. 1 size will take a stone 36 in. by 26 in. £45
No. 2 ,, ,, 48 in. by 38 in. 60
No. 3 ,, ,, 60 in. by 50 in. 90
Varnishing Apparatus attachable to Printing Machines, ranging from £24 to £27, according to size, delivered at Leeds.

INK-GRINDING MILLS.

Iron Rollers, 13 in. by 6 in. £20
,, 16 in. by 6 in. 23
Granite Rollers, 16 in. by 9 in. 35
,, 22 in. by 12 in. 65

Patentee and Sole Maker of the PATENT IMPROVED PARAGON LITHO MACHINE; the PATENT STONE GRINDING MACHINE, the PATENT VARNISHING, SIZEING and GUMMING APPARATUS (attachable to either Litho or Letterpress Machines. Hind's PATENT PNEUMATIC PAPER DELIVER! Salmon & Smith's PATENT PAPER DELIVER; Ward's PATENT FRICTION MOTION.

WORKS—GELDERD ROAD, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

LONDON AGENT— T. GREAVES, 11, Southbrook-road, S.E.
AUSTRALIAN AGENTS— S. COOKE & CO., Melbourne.
CAPE COLONIES— A. WHITE & CO., Cape Town.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF NAME.

THE name of the celebrated qualities of Hone Stone produced from the Water of Ayr Stone Quarry, and esteemed and known in the market as "Water of Ayr Stone" and "Snake Stone" and "Scotch Hone," and exclusively supplied by me and my predecessors for about 100 years past, is now changed to the distinctive name "Tam O' Shanter" Hone or Stone, and some of the grades of quality suited for special purposes will be known as "Dalmore" Hone, "Montgomeriestone" Hone, and "Souter Johnny" Hone. Every stone will bear a label or stamp with one or other of these names, and the public are earnestly requested to ask for it accordingly, as only the very inferior sort, and those hitherto rejected at my quarry, will now be sent out by me as Water of Ayr Stone or Snake Stone.

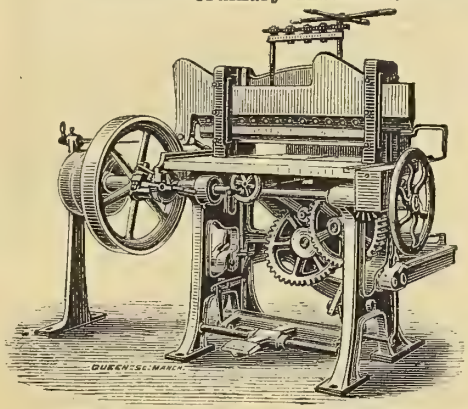
Water of Ayr Stone Quarry and Hone Works, Dalmore Stair, Ayrshire, July, 1884.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERIE.

FURNIVAL & CO., PRINTERS' ENGINEERS,

"EXPRESS" SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE,

Produces from 100 to 200 per cent. over ordinary Machines.

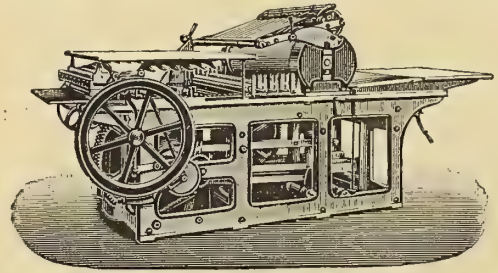


1.- The "EXPRESS" Self-Clamp will run lighter than any ordinary Steam Guillotine, and only requires half as much power to drive as any other Self-Clamp.

2. — Is the only Self-Clamp that has been successful in holding all kinds of Materials, every other Self-Clamp having proved a failure in this respect.

UPWARDS OF 500 MACHINES IN USE.

Improved WHARFEDALE Machine.



Immense Rigidity for Dry Printing and for Wood Cuts.

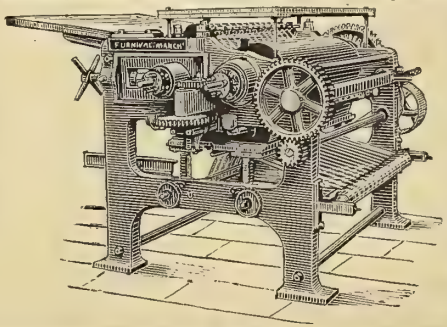
Cylinder ground dead true on Surface, effecting a great saving of time in making-ready, and imparting an exquisite finish to the Work.

GILL'S HOT ROLLING MACHINE

Is the Only Machine that will Press and Dry printed sheets direct from the Machine.

Eminent Book Printers use it for finest productions. For example of Hot-Rolling, see Kelly's Post Office London Directory for 1882.

Saves Time.



Gives Splendid Surface.

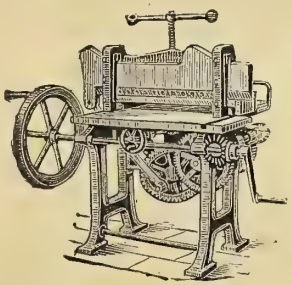
INVALUABLE for Pressing Printed Sheets direct from the Machine.

FOR TRADE WORK IT IS THE BEST.

THE **ONLY** HOT-ROLLING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

ORDINARY

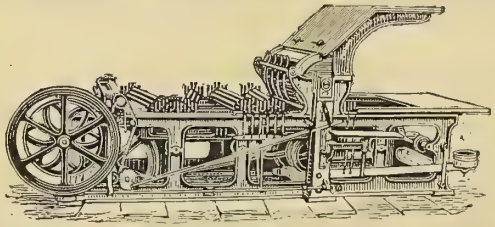
EXPRESS GUILLOTINE,



32-inch Hand.

The Easiest, Quickest, and most Accurate Hand Cutting Machine in the World.

THE PATENT EXPRESS LITHO MACHINE,



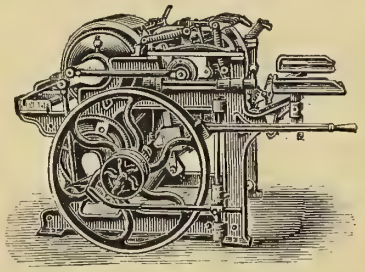
Unequalled for Accuracy of Register, Solidity of Impression.

Cylinder ground dead true, imparting high finish to work.

NEW PATENT

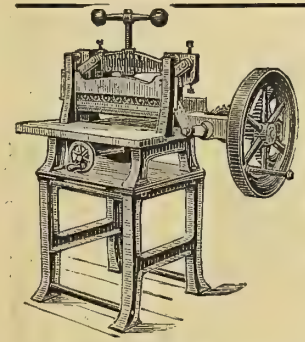
Gripper ✣ Platen ✣ Machine.

Will print upwards of 2,500 per hour from TYPE from full-sized form, or 5,000 per hour from two half-sized forms.



Is Self-Registering and Self-Delivering.
Can be fed by an inexperienced person.
Work produced is of the finest quality.
Slurring and Battering of form impossible.

UNIVERSAL GUILLOTINE,



FOR JOB PRINTERS.

Quick, Light, and Moderate Price.

Label Printers give it Preference.

Very Easy to Work.

Just the Machine for Packet Note Paper Cutting.

Takes a Life Time to Wear Out.

Can be placed anywhere.

F. & CO. are also Makers of

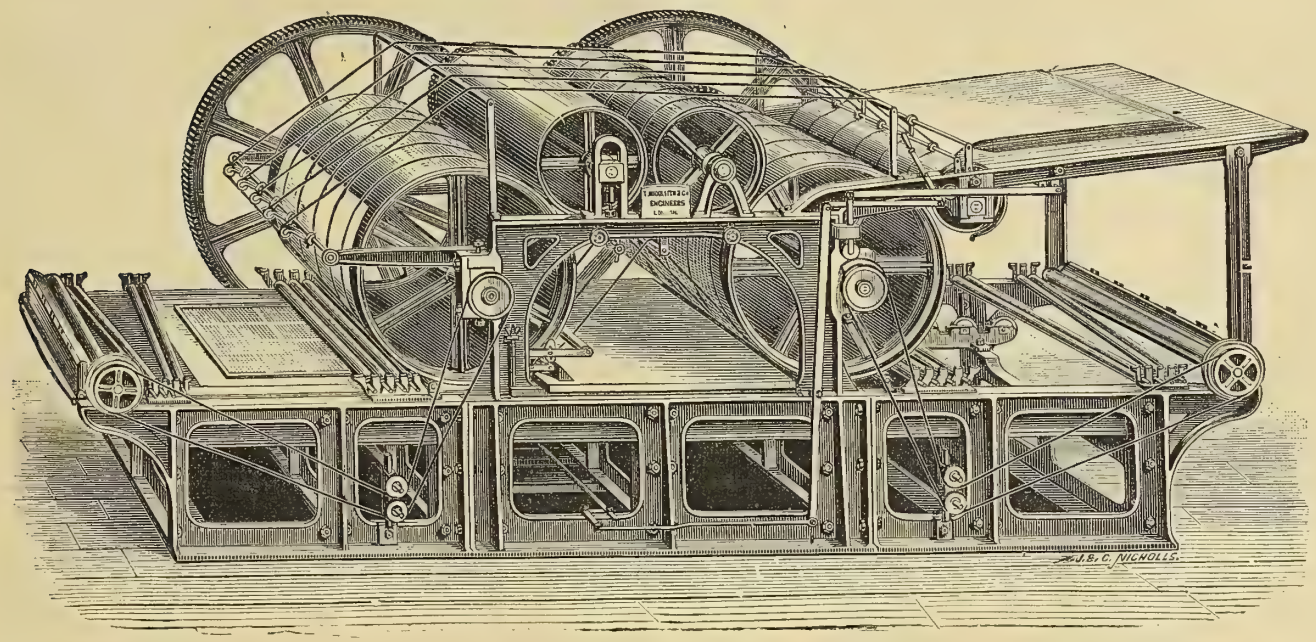
Millboard Cutting Machines.
Card Cutting Machines.
Label Punching Machines.
Paging Machines.
Perforating Machines.
Stone-Grinding Machines.
Guillotine Knife Grinding Machines.
Ink Mills.
Standing and Nipping Presses.
Bookbinders' Rolling Machines, &c. &c.

REDDISH, near STOCKPORT, and 7, CHARTERHOUSE ST., HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO.

LOMAN STREET, SOUTHWARK,

✦ LONDON, S.E. ✦



Messrs. THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO. beg to invite the attention of Printers to their

IMPROVED ♠ FAST ♠ PERFECTING ♠ MACHINES.

Special **NEW PATTERNS** *have been recently made, and several Important Improvements introduced.*

The results obtained are exceedingly satisfactory, and Messrs. MIDDLETON will be happy to show the Machines at work in London. The principal sizes are :—

	SPEED PER HOUR.
Double Demy or Double Royal - - -	2,000
Four Demy - - - - - - - - -	1,800
Four Royal - - - - - - - - -	1,600

Special attention is invited to the last-named Machine, several of which are now at work, driven at 1,600 per hour, and producing at that speed first-rate work, with Illustrations.

THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO., LOMAN ST., LONDON, S.E.

GREIG'S

IMPROVED SILENT WORKING

— AND —

UNIVERSAL-JOINTED

LITHO STONE-GRINDER.

The Cheapest and Most Effective Litho Stone-Grinder in the Market.

The only Stone-Grinder which works with perfect Silence, Simple in Design, easily fitted up, easily Wrought, and producing results of the most satisfactory nature.

Price and Particulars to be had on Application to

JOHN GREIG & SONS

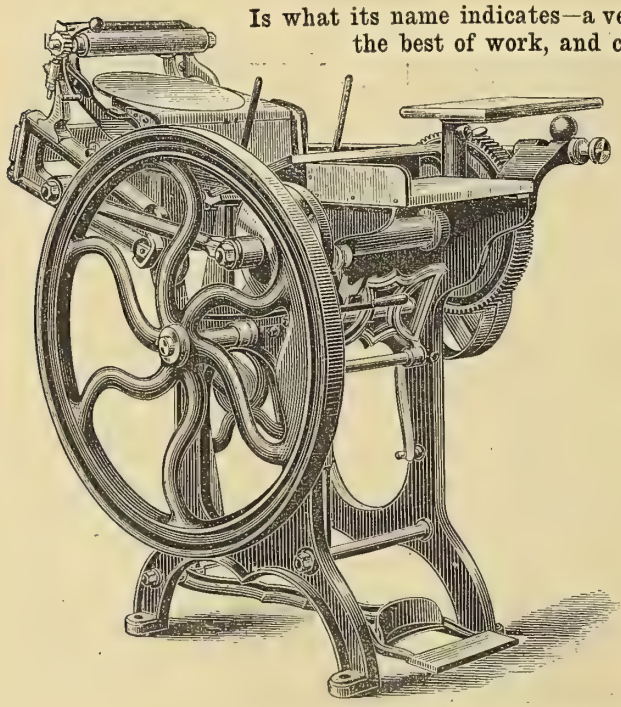
Engineers and Machine Makers to the Printing, Bookbinding and Manufacturing Stationery Trades,

FOUNTAIN HOUSE WORKS, FOUNTAINBRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

"RELIABLE"

JOB PLATEN PRINTING MACHINE.

Size—Foolscap Folio (9 in. by 13 in. inside Chase), with Treadle, Steam Gear, Ink Duct, and all Requisites, **£45.**



Is what its name indicates—a very simple, strong Machine; runs easily with good speed; does the best of work, and can safely be trusted in the most inexperienced hands.

Amongst other advantages of the "RELIABLE" Machine are the following:—

Simplicity in Construction, Compactness, and Strength. The Impression is perfectly flat.

Perfect Register is secured by a Locking Apparatus, which secures the Platen so firmly while the Impression is being given that slurring is impossible.

By a method of working the Platen an extra long dwell is secured.

The Impression can be regulated to the greatest nicety by a single Screw, and can be thrown on or off instantaneously.

The Three Rollers pass completely over the full-sized Forme.

Perfect Distribution is effected by the Revolving Discs, and is so far superior to that of any other Machine as to be incapable of improvement.

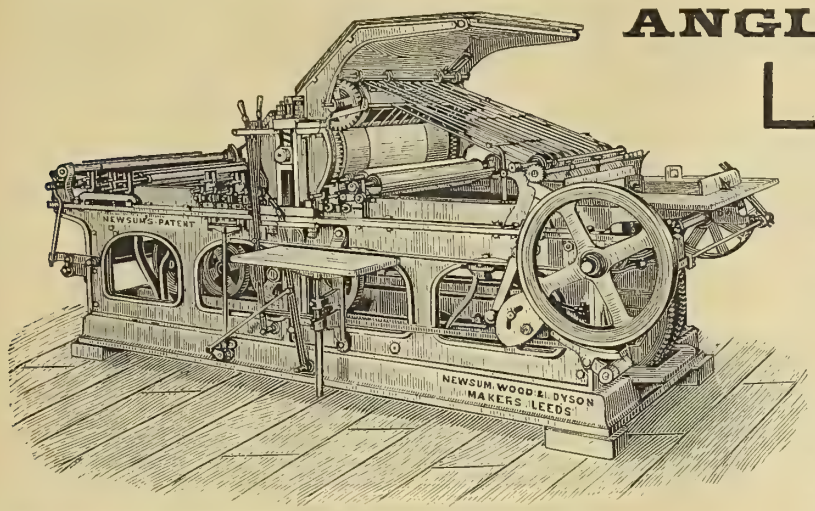
It is very evenly balanced and low, making it easy for a boy to feed and work, and will print in perfect register, **2,000** impressions per hour. The Shafts are *steel*, giving a rigidness which similar Machines do not possess. The Cams are cut by machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought Cam.

REQUISITES SUPPLIED WITH EACH MACHINE—

Two Sets of Roller Stocks (one of the sets clothed with Composition), Roller Mould and Fittings, Two Chases, Screw Keys, Oil Can, &c.; also a Box to contain the above.

THIS IS THE BEST BUILT, THE MOST COMPACT, AND THE SPEEDIEST PLATEN MACHINE YET INTRODUCED.

Sole Manufacturer, W. H. BRINKWORTH, Printers' Engineer, Caledonian Works, Bell Barn Road, Birmingham.



ANGLO-AMERICAN LITHO.

THE only Machine that has got a perfect Flyer that will take all sizes of sheets off without any adjustment, and lays the sheets printed side upwards on the ordinary taking-off board. The only Machine that has got a perfect Self-Damping Apparatus.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON wish to draw the attention of the Trade to their Exhibit, Group No. XXVI., in the "**Inventions Exhibition,**" and draw special attention to their **ANGLO-AMERICAN LITHO MACHINE,** which will be constantly at work on fine chromo and colour work. The simplicity and strength of its construction, together with the high speed and steadiness it can be run at, make it worth a special inspection by those who are thinking of putting down new machinery. The above Machine will be worked by **Messrs. Riddle & Couchman,** Southwark Bridge-road, London.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON will also exhibit one of their small-sized **VARNISHING MACHINES.** This is worth the attention of those who are interested in varnishing. We are also making a machine to varnish long rolls of paper, such as are used for wall-paperings, &c.

Patent Improved STONE-GRINDING MACHINE.

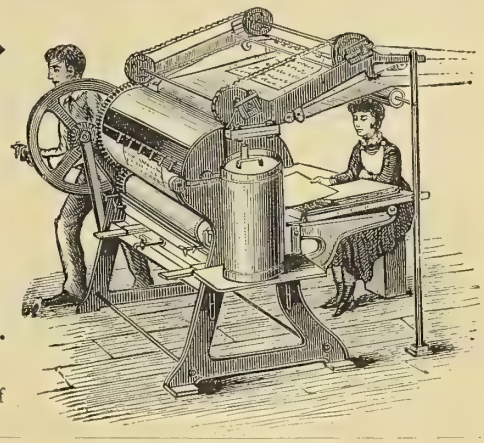
WHAT HAS LONG BEEN WANTED, A Machine to Surface Stones perfectly true, and take them to an equal thickness.

N. W. & D. are now prepared to take orders for their **Patent Improved Stone-Grinding Machine,** and can guarantee a Machine that will grind the stones true on the surface and take them to an equal thickness, which has long been wanted for Litho Machines.

Made in the following sizes, viz.:—**20×30, £40; 30×40, £55; 40×60, £75.**

VARNISHING MACHINE

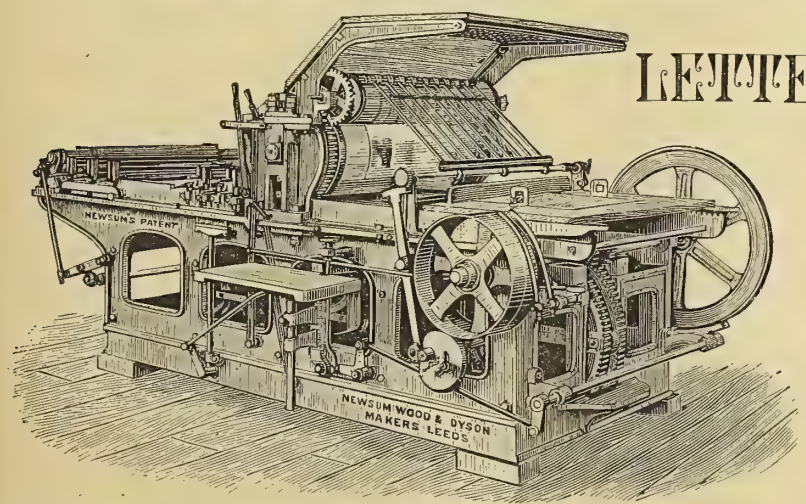
The most Perfect Machine out for Gumming, Sizing, and Varnishing. Sizes, 20×30, 30×40, 40×60.



Price and further particulars on application to the Sole Makers of the above Machines,

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON,
CHARMOUTH STREET, BEESTON ROAD, LEEDS.

Also Makers of the PARAGON LITHO MACHINE. Upwards of 600 of these Machines have been supplied to all parts of the World.



ANGLO-AMERICAN LETTERPRESS MACHINE.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON call attention to their improved **ANGLO-AMERICAN LETTERPRESS MACHINE,** which is specially designed for Fine Book and Cut Work, and is built on the same principle as the Anglo-American Litho Machine. It has now been fairly tested by some of the best Houses in the Trade, as well as in the Government Offices, and for Specimen of its work see "The English Illustrated Magazine," which is printed on this Machine, and is bound as it leaves the Machine without being pressed or hot-rolled. Five of these Machines have been supplied to Messrs. R. Clay, Sons, & Taylor, 6, Bread-street Hill, London.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON, Charmouth Street, Beeston Road, Leeds.

ZORN, BAHNSON, & CO.

(Late ZORN & CO.)

9 and 11, GARRICK STREET, LONDON.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,

Their Stocks of which are unequalled in the United Kingdom.

Spécialité in the Finest Quality of Grey and Yellow Litho Stones.

UNIVERSAL LITHOGRAPHIC STONE-GRINDING MACHINE,

With Patented Grinding-Plate.

TO each Machine two Grinding-Plates are supplied, which have a simple mechanical contrivance through which they can always be adjusted to the correct level, and through which every Stone put in the Machine must become of even thickness and absolutely true. Prices and Illustrations on application.

ZORN'S ARTIFICIAL PUMICE STONE.

THIS Stone is absolutely free from the grit, &c., inherent in natural Pumice, and is unfriable in water. The grain of it is prepared especially for use on Litho Stone, on which it produces a finer polish in less time than can be obtained with any other stone.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING INKS AND FINE DRY COLOURS,

Roller Composition, and other Printing Materials.

Special Terms to Home and Foreign Cash Buyers.

☞ TO FOREIGN and COLONIAL PRINTERS.—Indents or Orders intrusted to Agents or Home Shippers for execution should specify **Zorn, Bahnson, & Co.'s** Litho Stones, Printing Inks, and Materials.

Zorn's Illustrated Trade List Mailed to any part of the World.

Ink-Grinding Mills.	**Transfer Inks.**	**Draughtsman's Utensils**
Bronze Powders.	**Grained Transfer**	**and Instruments.**
Metal Leaf.	**Papers in large or**	**Engraving Machines.**
Transfer Papers.	**small sheets.**	

ZORN, BAHNSON, & CO.

9 & 11, GARRICK STREET, LONDON.

B. DELLAGANA & CO., Limited,

Stereotype Founders, Electrotypers, & Photo-zincographers,

106 & 107, SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET,

48, Fetter Lane, Holborn; and 14, Bishopsgate Avenue, Camomile Street, London, E.C.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Kay. In the Matter of the Companies Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the Matter of WHITING & COMPANY, Limited. The Honourable Mr. Justice Kay has, by an order dated the 30th day of July, 1885, appointed Edward Hobbs, of 11, Old Jewry Chambers, in the City of London, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company. Dated this 8th day of August, 1885.—Robt. W. Peake, Chief Clerk. Clapham & Fitch, 181, Bishopsgate Without.

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STOER BROS. & COLES, Vulcan Wharf & Rutland Wharf, Upper Thames St.

LITHO PRESSES UP TO ANTIQUARIAN SIZE.

Architectural AND Mechanical Lithography.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO PRACTICAL ENGRAVERS & LITHOGRAPHERS.

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WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS CARDS, BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, VIEWS, PLANS, SHARES, CHEQUES, &c.

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PRICE LIST AND PATTERN SHEETS FREE FOR TRADE CARD

236 & 235 HIGH HOLBORN LONDON

Visiting Cards by return of post if required. Sketches made.

ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &c.

Steel, Copper, or Stone. ON Portraiture.

AB
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TO PRINTERS

Send for a Sample Tin of my

BLACK LETTERPRESS INK.

Price 50s. per Cwt.

IT IS THE VERY BEST INK AT THE PRICE.

Testimonials from Messrs. Houghton & Co., Limited; Midland Sporting News Co., &c.

Sample Tin (7 lb. net) on Receipt of P.O. for 4/3.

PHIL. RECKNAGEL, 22, CANNON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MANDER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Litho and Letterpress Inks and Varnishes.

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Offices: 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. Warehouse: 165, Oxford St., W.

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REID'S PATENTED SYSTEM OF

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The Latest Novelty in Advertising! Highly Successful!

Directs special attention to every copy of Advertisements by means of Transformations of Pictures or Type.
Applicable also to Christmas and Birthday Cards, and more especially Children's Books, Parties, &c.
Can be operated by PRINTERS and LITHOGRAPHERS, being available for general Type or Lithographic Work.

Arrangements will be made with one Printer only for each Special District.—Agents Wanted.

SPECIMENS AND FULL PARTICULARS FROM ANDREW REID, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; OR OF THE ATTENDANT, AT STAND IN THE INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BENJN WINSTONE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS,

100 & 101, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.

(WORKS, STRATFORD, E.)

LETTERPRESS & MACHINE PRINTERS' INKS, for Bookwork, Woodcut, Newspapers, Broadsides, &c.

QUICK DRYING, for Printing on Hard Papers and to bear rolling.

COLOURED INKS, for Fine Work, Posters, Book-covers, and Enamelled Papers.

CLOTH BOOK-COVER INK, to dry with a gloss.

COLOURED INKS, for Tablets—Bronze, Blue, Gloss Red, &c.

LITHOGRAPHIC INKS:—
Black Ink, for Machine and Press.
Coloured Ink, for Machine and Press.
RE-TRANSFER INK:—
Plate to Stone, Stone to Stone, Type to Stone.
LITHOGRAPHIC WRITING INK.
Ditto ditto Lemercier's and Vanhymbeeck's.

FLUID WRITING INK, for Writing on Unprepared Paper.

LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS:—
Maclure & Macdonald's Autographic Transfer, Re-transfer, Writing Transfer, Tracing, &c. Unstretchable Transfer Tracing, for making up Colour Stones. India, French India, &c.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES, Hand and Steam.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES (these are imported direct from the quarries).

ZINC PLATES, planished, polished, and grained.

TYMPANS—Leather, Brass, and Zinc.

LITHOGRAPHIC SUNDRIES of all kinds:—
Dry Colours for Lithographers.
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French Chalks.
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EMBOSSING INKS.

ENDORSING INKS, for Cloth Pads, in Bottles or Compressible Tubes.

Sole Proprietors of Underwood's COPYABLE PRINTERS' INKS, Writing Inks, &c.

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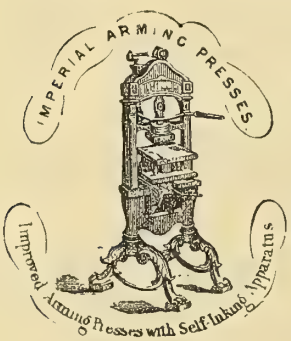
IMPERIAL MANUFACTORY,

6, CHARLES STREET, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

N. J. HILL,

Manufacturer and Dealer in every Description of

BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS.



Starr's Improved Backing Machines.
Rolling, Millboard Cutting, Bevelling, Card Cutting, Guillotine, Imperial, and Eccentric Machines.
Gas Stoves for Finishing.
Bookbinders' Saw Benches.
Hydraulic Presses.
Pedestal and Hand-paging, Perforating, and Ruling Machines.
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Iron Screw Nipping Presses.

Brass Type. Fillets, Rolls, & Tools.
Plough Knives, Scissors, & Shears.
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Mill & Straw Boards, Marbled, Coloured, White, & Brown Papers.
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Thread, Twine, Headband and Register Ribbons.
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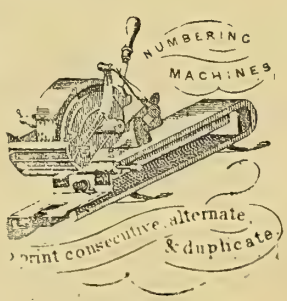
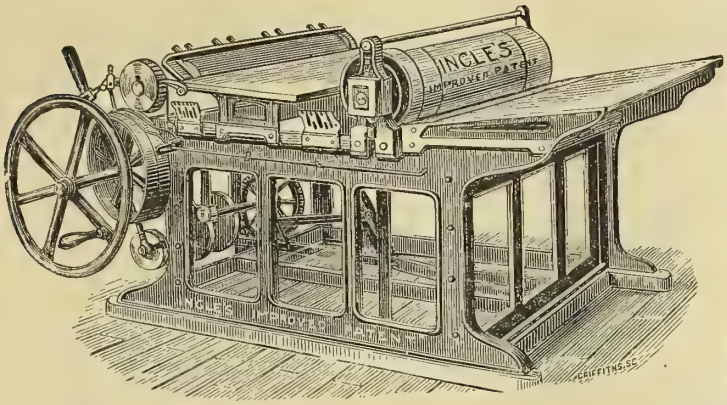


PRICE LISTS POST-FREE.

WORKS:—UNION BUILDINGS, LEATHER LANE, HOLBORN.



INGLE'S "CITY" PRINTING MACHINE

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED AS THE BEST

INGLE CYLINDER MACHINE IN THE MARKET ON ACCOUNT OF ITS

Simplicity of Construction, Durability, & Easy Running.

As a proof of its superiority, attention is called to the fact that this Machine is used in the following

GOVERNMENT & RAILWAY PRINTING OFFICES:

Inland Revenue, Somerset House	5	Eyre & Spottiswoode	10
Waterlow & Sons	34	Foreign Office, Downing Street	1
Spottiswoode & Co.	11	Griffith & Co.	12
Ford & Tilt	7	Harrison & Son	3

Complete with Fly-wheel and Handle for Hand-power, or Fast and Loose Pulleys, Striking Gear for Steam-power, and Two Sets of Roller Stocks.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR REMOVAL AND GENERAL REPAIRS.

"CITY" Printing Machine Works, 102, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.

Y. TROTTER & SON.

(MILL 61, SCOTCH.)

ESTABLISHED 1790.] [ESTABLISHED 1790.

Makers of the Best Qualities of

PRINTING AND LITHO PAPERS,

Highly-Milled Papers for Dry Printing and Engine-sized Writings,

ALSO OF SUPERFINE ENAMELLED AND SURFACE-COLOURED PAPERS.

Samples and Prices on application.

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NEW ORLEANS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1885.

THE

GOLD MEDAL

FOR

PRINTING INKS,

Has been awarded to

A. B. FLEMING & CO., LIMITED, EDINBURGH and LONDON.

RAPHAEL ✣ TUCK ✣ & ✣ SONS,

FINE ART PUBLISHERS.

AGAIN we take pleasure in submitting a New Collection of Stove Ornaments and Room Decorations.

Our striking Novelty for the forthcoming Season is the "Mirror Screen" (*see illustration*), a duly protected invention which, produced in a variety of Ten Superb Designs, is destined to make *éclat* of no mean order.

An elegant shape will be found in the novel "Five-fold Screen," which, together with the Mirror, possesses the great advantage of exhibiting the Design in an oblique position, thus showing it to perfection. The new Three and Four-fold Shapes, the Easels, and Shields are of such striking merit as to ensure for them continuance of the popularity hitherto enjoyed by these shapes.

Our new line of Plaques, in three sizes, Wall-pockets, and Hand-screens will be found the most complete ever placed upon the market.

RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS,

72 & 73, COLEMAN STREET, CITY.

Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogues will be posted Free on Application.

✣ PRINTING INKS ✣

By the Queen's Royal Letters Patent.

BLACK AND COLOURED PRINTING INKS.

VARNISHES, FINE COLOURS, BRONZES, &c.

Importers of finest selected German Lithographic Stones.

NEWSPAPER INKS, especially Manufactured for Rotary and Web Machines.
QUICK DRYING—for Printing on Hard Paper, and to bear Rolling.
COLOURED INKS—for Fine Work, Posters, Book Covers, and Enamelled Papers.
CLOTH BOOK COVER INK—to Dry with a Gloss.
COLOURED INKS—for Tablets; Bronze, Blue, Gloss, Red, &c.
LITHOGRAPHIC INKS—Any Colour for Machine and Press.
LITHOGRAPHIC FINE COLOURS, VARNISHES, & SUNDRIES. **EMBOSSING & STAMPING INKS**—for Cloth Pads & India-Rubber Stamps.
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COACH-BUILDERS' and DECORATORS' VARNISHES, PAINTS, and COLOURS.
CELEBRATED WATERPROOFING PREPARATION—for Railway Tilts, Tarpaulins, marking Sacks, &c. Any Colour.

An efficient staff at our City Warehouse and Stores (where all communications should be addressed) enables us to despatch Inks of all descriptions at the shortest notice.
Empty Cans and Packages to our Works at Bow.
We are prepared to enter into contract for any length of time for the supply of Inks, Varnishes, Fine Colours, &c., of every description.
Price List on application, with all particulars. A liberal discount on Export Orders

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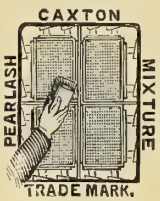
CITY OFFICE AND STORES—8, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Works—OLD FORD WHARF, BOW, LONDON, E.; & MARSHGATE MILLS, STRATFORD, ESSEX.

✣ IMPORTANT ✣ TO ✣ PRINTERS ✣

CAXTON PEARLASH MIXTURE,

For Cleaning Type, Rollers, Blankets, and Machinery.



THIS SPECIALITY is chemically Pure. It thoroughly cleanses Type from Black or Coloured Inks; also Blankets, Rollers, and Machinery; AND COMPARED TO POTASH, OR OTHER LYE PREPARATIONS, it is Stronger, much Cheaper, and more Effective, leaves no sediment, and is warranted not to injure the hands or materials.

Sold in Boxes, 28 lb., 8/6; 56 lb., 14/; 112 lb., 24/.

CAXTON PEARLASH MIXTURE *is also supplied in Concentrated Liquid, Price* 1/- *per Gallon.*

TESTIMONIALS, WITH SAMPLES, FREE.

Mr. TUCKER, Manager, CAXTON ALKALI WORKS, LITTLE PARIS ST., LAMBETH, S.E.

Agents required in Large Districts.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF NAME.

THE name of the celebrated qualities of Hone Stone produced from the Water of Ayr Stone Quarry, and esteemed and known in the market as "Water of Ayr Stone" and "Snake Stone" and "Scotch Hone," and exclusively supplied by me and my predecessors for about 100 years past, is now changed to the distinctive name "Tam O' Shanter" Hone or Stone, and some of the grades of quality suited for special purposes will be known as "Dalmore" Hone, "Montgomeriestone" Hone, and "Souter Johnny" Hone. Every stone will bear a label or stamp with one or other of these names, and the public are earnestly requested to ask for it accordingly, as only the very inferior sort, and those hitherto rejected at my quarry, will now be sent out by me as Water of Ayr Stone or Snake Stone.

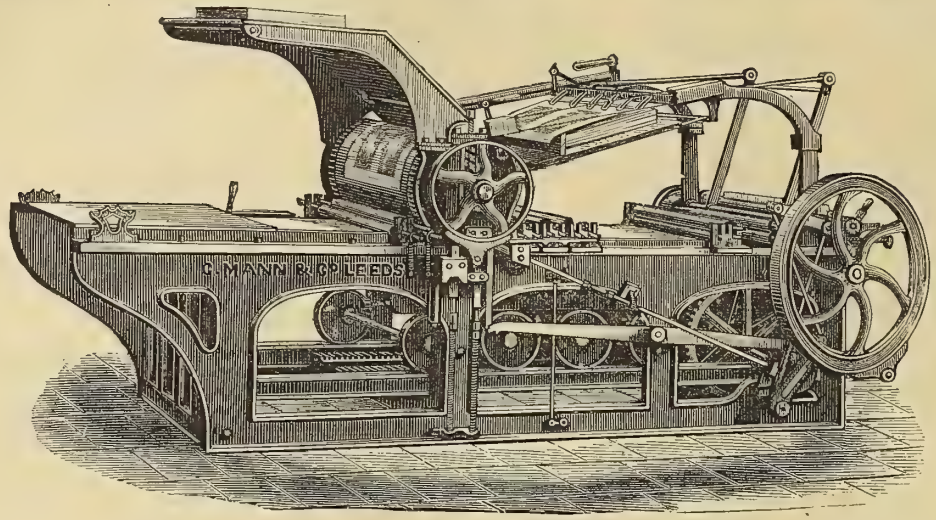
Water of Ayr Stone Quarry and Hone Works,
Dalmore Stair, Ayrshire, July, 1884.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERIE.

The "CLIMAX" (Or Improved PARAGON) LITHO-MACHINE

ALL LARGE MACHINES DOUBLE GEARED.

Also Makers of Improved



Lithographic & Copperplate Presses.

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS;
PATENT TAKING-OFF APPARATUS; PATENT AUTOMATIC DAMPING APPARATUS, &c. &c.

References (British, Foreign, and Colonial) and Price-Lists on application.

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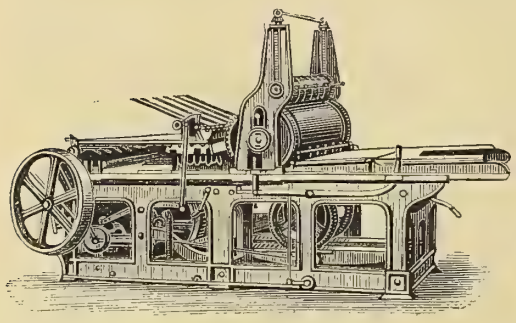
Makers of the "RELIANCE" WHARFEDALE Printing Machines, with or without Flyers;

Guillotine, Millboard, Card Cutting, and Rolling Machines, &c.

THE "RELIANCE" IS SUITED FOR FINEST BOOK & COLOUR WORK.

The following are a few of the Firms where the "RELIANCE" Wharfedale Printing Machines are working:—



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Estimates given for all descriptions of Machinery used by Printers and Bookbinders, including Shafting, Hangers, Cones and Pulleys, Imposing Tables, &c. &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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✣ ESTABLISHED ✣ NEARLY ✣ A ✣ CENTURY ✣

JOHN KIDD & CO.'S

PRINTING ✣ INKS,

FINE COLOURS, AND VARNISHES.

Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for Hoe's Machines.
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Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Wharfedale."

AND ALL OTHER FAST NEWS MACHINES.

Fine Book Ink for all other Machines, Unequalled in Quality, Purity, and Colour, and Covers more Space than any other Manufactured.

GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY, PRINTERS', AND NEWSPAPER CONTRACTORS.

Merchants and Shippers supplied with Printing Inks suitable for every Climate.

CHEMICAL WORKS AND DISTILLERY: Old Ford, Bow, E.

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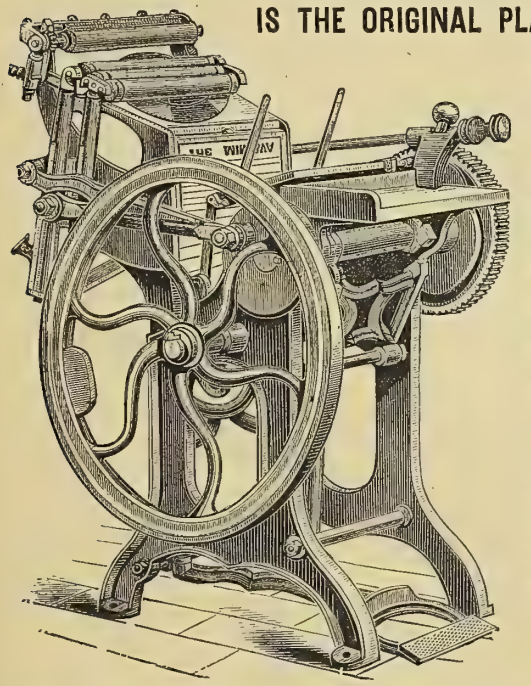
THE "MINERVA" BETTER KNOWN AS THE "CROPPER"

IS THE ORIGINAL PLATEN MACHINE OF WHICH ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.



It is by far the most Elegant, Compact, and Speedy Platen Machine ever introduced, and is now made in all its sizes from entirely new models which have been greatly strengthened.

MORE THAN NINE THOUSAND
OF THESE MACHINES ARE IN USE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

The following are some of the Advantages of the "Minerva" over all other Machines —

1.—SIMPLICITY of Construction, Compactness, Strength.
2.—DISTRIBUTION: this is effected by the revolving Discs (Patented), and so far superior to that of any other Machine as to be incapable of improvement.
3.—The IMPRESSION may be regulated by a SINGLE SCREW, and can be thrown on or off INSTANTANEOUSLY.
4.—REGISTER is secured by a Locking Apparatus (Patented), which secures the Platen so firmly, while the impression is given, that SLURRING IS IMPOSSIBLE.
5.—The Shafts are STEEL, giving a rigidness which no other Machine possesses.
6.—The Cams are cut by Machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought cam.

The following are a few Extracts of Testimonials received:—

"We run the small machine at 1,800 per hour for general work."—Bemrose & Sons.
"I have had a lad printing two thousand an hour on one of them."—Charles Eagle.
"I consider it unequalled in ease of working, clearness of impression, and speed."—H. S. Cowell.
"I think the trade owe you a debt of gratitude for introducing the Machine."—Ed. Verral.
"Gives us satisfaction in every respect."—McCorquodale & Co.
"The best Machine for small jobbing work extant."—Clulow & Son.
"It more than realises our expectations."—Bowles & Sons.
"No jobbing office is complete without your economical and unique Machine."—Curtis Bros. & Towner.

Messrs. McCORQUODALE & CO. have 21 MINERVAS.

Prices and Terms on application to

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LONDON DEPOT: 33, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

J. M. POWELL & SON,

Manufacturers of

The Empire Treadle Platen.	Made in Two Sizes— Foolscap Folio ... ... £42. Large Post Folio ... £57. 10s.
The Quadrant Cylinder Machine.	Made in all sizes, from Demy Folio to News. Prices: Demy Folio ... ... £34. Demy ... ... £60. Double Demy ... ...£110.
The Senefelder Litho Machine.	The Latest Novelty in Lithography. May be seen in actual work. Price ... ... £65.
The Lever Cutting Machine.	Made from New Patterns. All Iron. 16 inch ... ... £13. 10s. 21 „ ... ... £22. 10s.

THE "HERCULES" RULE CUTTER.

Also Makers of "Handy" Perforator, Paging Machines, Self-Clamp and other Cutting Machines, Ruling Machines,

AND ALL MATERIALS USED BY PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

Agents for SCHELTER & GIESECKE'S ARTISTIC BORDERS AND TYPES;
Also OTTO WEISERT'S FLORAL INITIALS.

PUBLISHERS OF "THE PRINTERS' REGISTER."

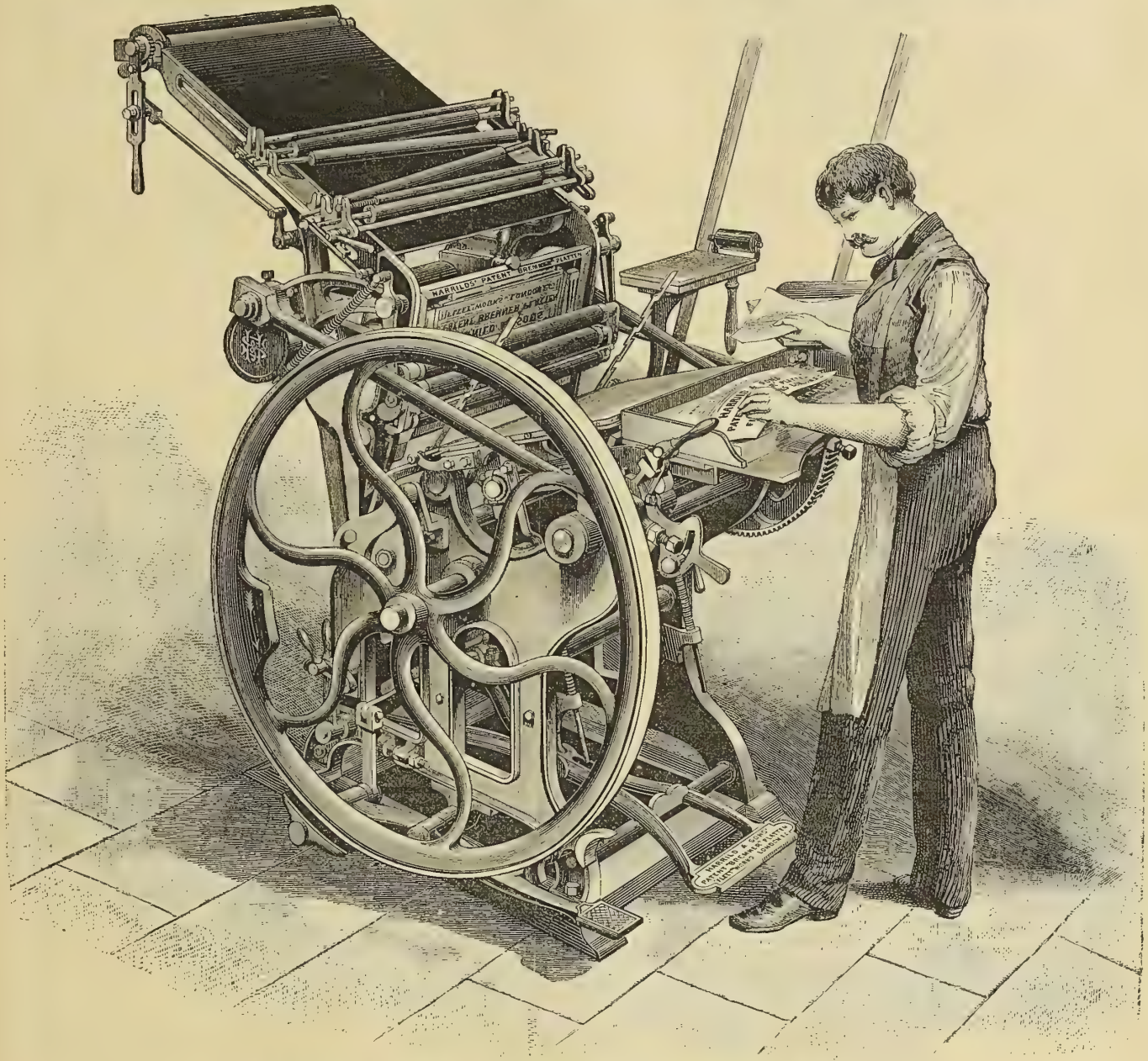
Agents for the OTLEY-MADE WHARFEDALES, the "OTTO" SILENT GAS-ENGINES, and the LEEDS LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES.

33A, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1885.

EAST GALLERY.—Group 26; Stands Nos. 2025 & 1974.



HARRILD AND SONS' IMPROVED PATENT

FINE-ART "BREMNER" PLATTEN.

HARRILD & SONS' NEW PATENT COMPOSITION ROLLERS are exclusively used by the "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"—Stand No. 1974.

HARRILD & SONS' Register'd Chromo-Lithographic "BREMNER" Machine is worked by Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON,—Stand No. 2025.

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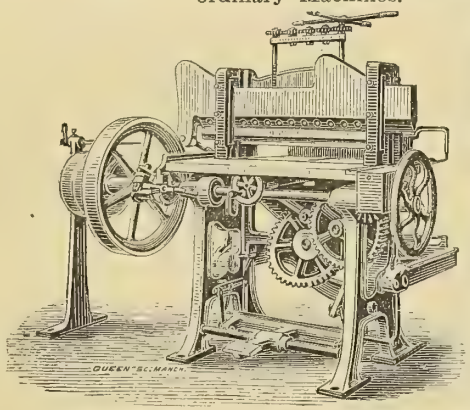
"FLEET" WORKS, 25, FARRINGDON STREET, LONDON,—E.C.

FURNIVAL & CO., PRINTERS' ENGINEERS,

"EXPRESS" SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE,

Produces from 100 to 200 per cent. over ordinary Machines.

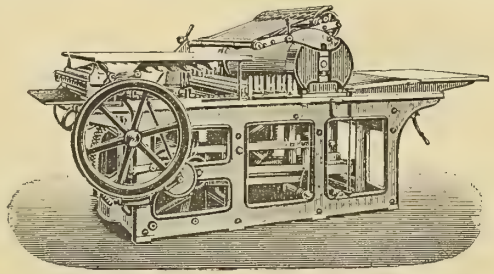


1.—The "EXPRESS" Self-Clamp will run lighter than any ordinary Steam Guillotine, and only requires half as much power to drive as any other Self-Clamp.

2.—Is the only Self-Clamp that has been successful in holding all kinds of Materials, every other Self-Clamp having proved a failure in this respect.

UPWARDS OF 500 MACHINES IN USE.

Improved WHARFEDALE Machine.



Immense Rigidity for Dry Printing and for Wood Cuts.

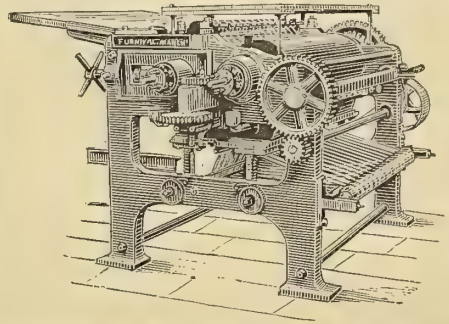
Cylinder ground dead true on Surface, effecting a great saving of time in making-ready, and imparting an exquisite finish to the Work.

GILL'S HOT ROLLING MACHINE

Is the Only Machine that will Press and Dry printed sheets direct from the Machine.

Eminent Book Printers use it for finest productions. For example of Hot-Rolling, see Kelly's Post Office London Directory for 1882.

Saves Time.

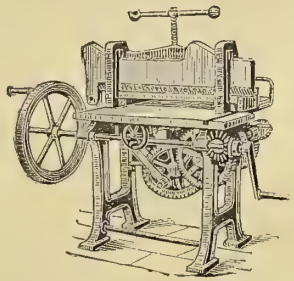


Gives Splendid Surface.

INVALUABLE for Pressing Printed Sheets direct from the Machine.

FOR TRADE WORK IT IS THE BEST.

THE ONLY HOT-ROLLING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.



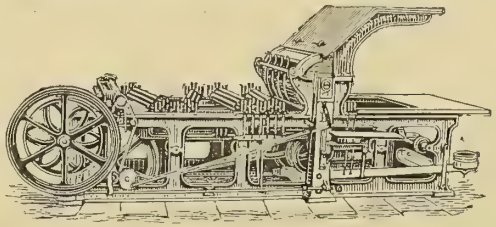
ORDINARY

EXPRESS GUILLOTINE,

The Easiest, Quickest, and most Accurate Hand Cutting Machine in the World.

32-inch Hand.

THE PATENT EXPRESS LITHO MACHINE,



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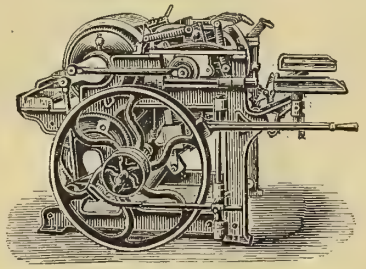
Will print upwards of 2,500 per hour from TYPE from full-sized form, or 5,000 per hour from two half-sized forms.



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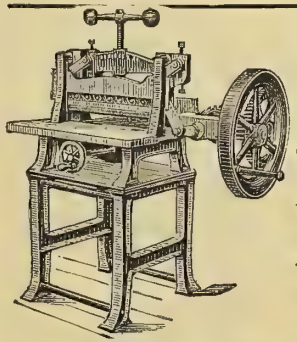

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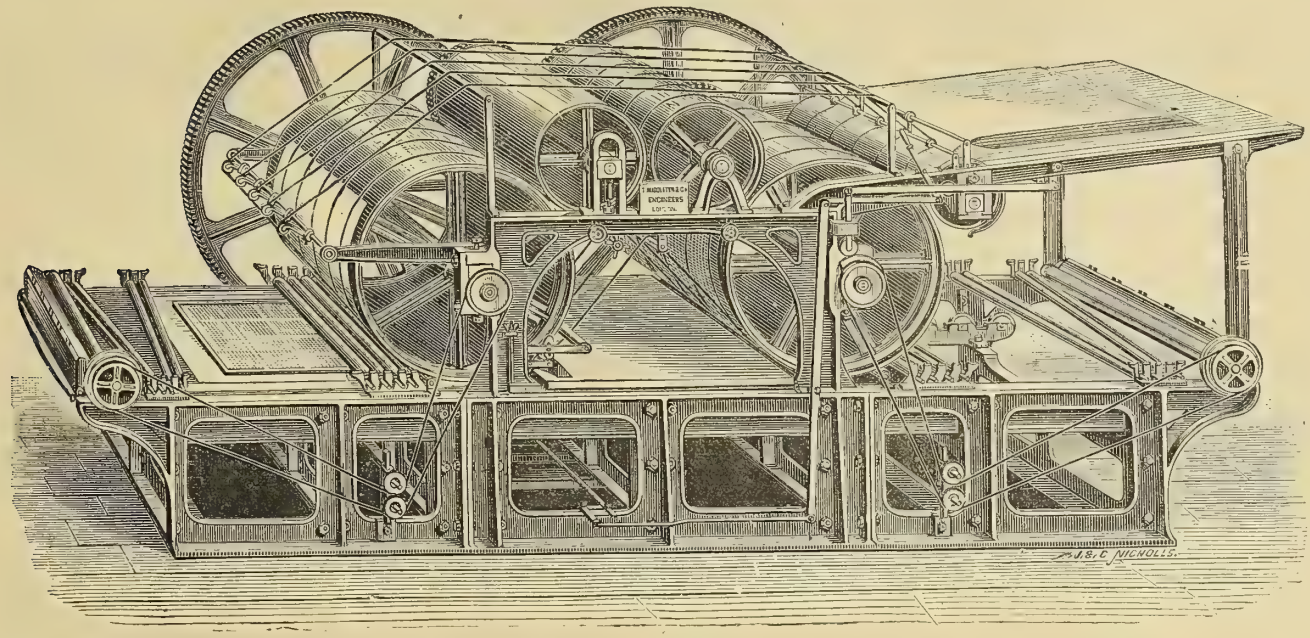

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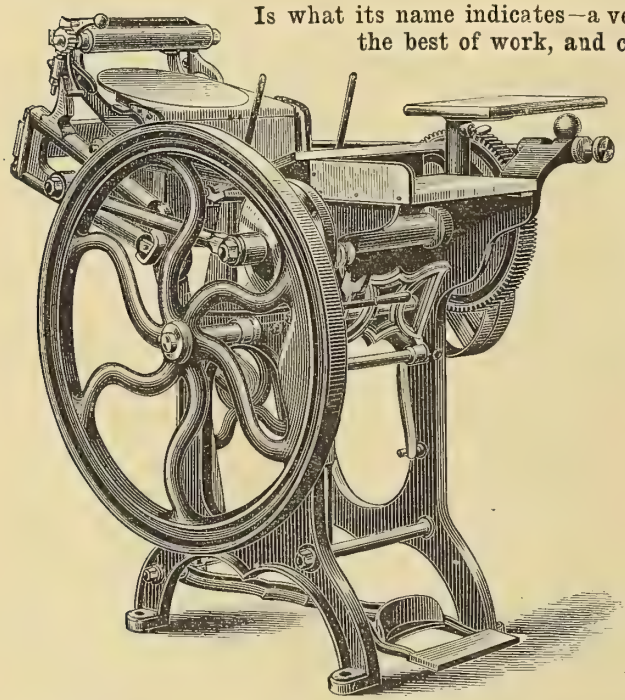

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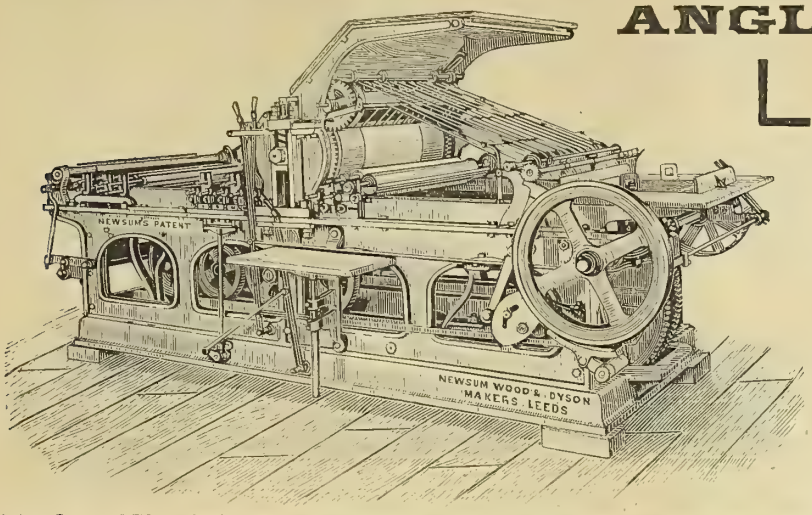

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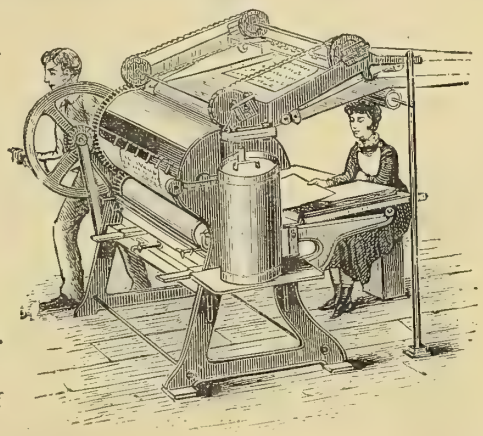

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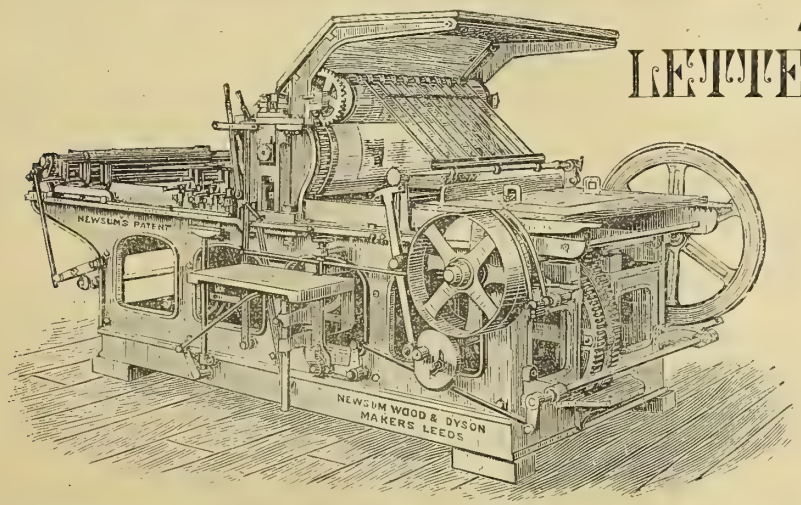

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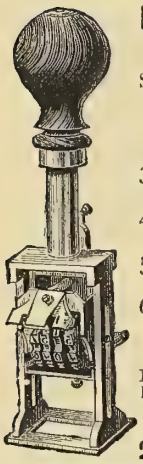

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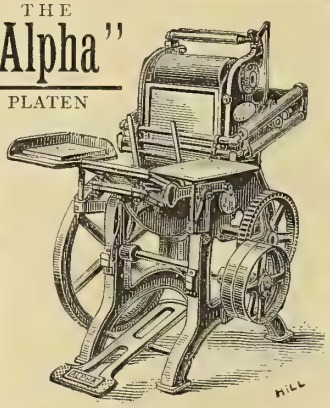

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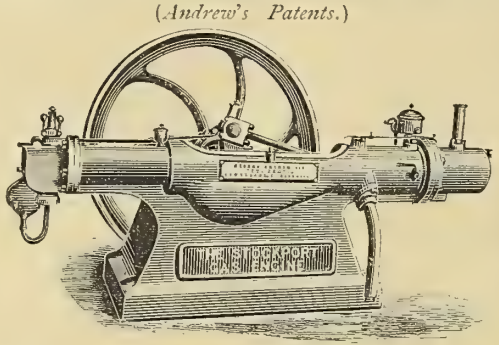

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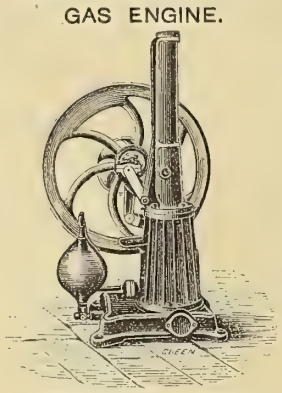

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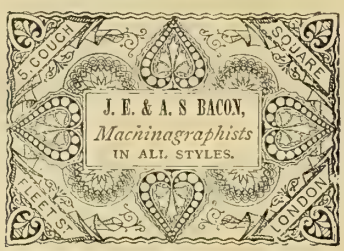

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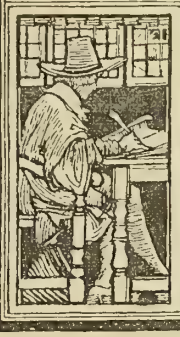

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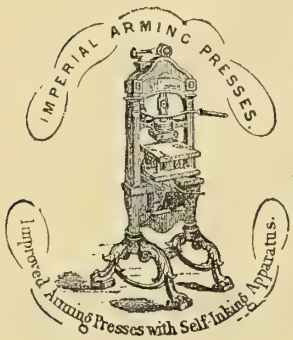

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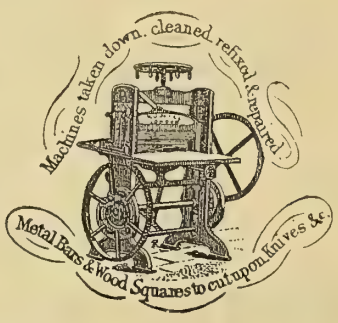

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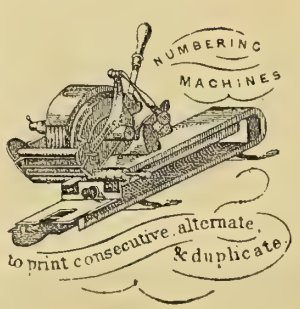

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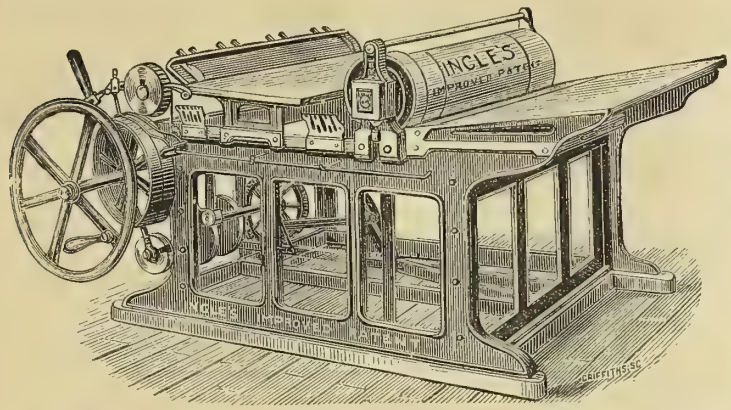

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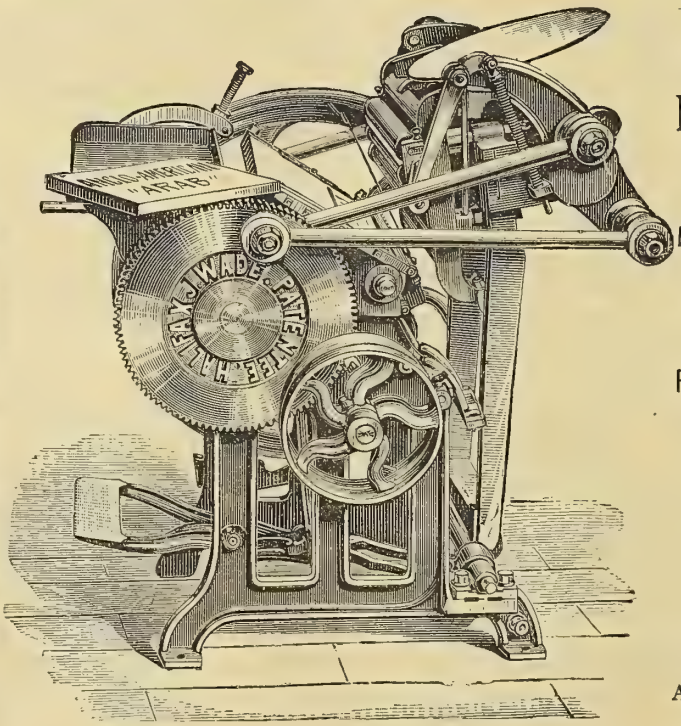

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Empty Cans and Packages to our Works at Bow.
We are prepared to enter into contract for any length of time for the supply of Inks, Varnishes, Fine Colours, &c., of every description.
Price List on application, with all particulars. A liberal discount on Export Orders

SLATER & PALMER,

CITY OFFICE AND STORES—8, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Works—**OLD FORD WHARF, BOW, LONDON, E.; & MARSHGATE MILLS, STRATFORD, ESSEX.**

✣ IMPORTANT ✣ TO ✣ PRINTERS ✣

CAXTON PEARLASH MIXTURE,

For Cleaning Type, Rollers, Blankets, and Machinery.

THIS SPECIALITY is chemically Pure. It thoroughly cleanses Type from Black or Coloured Inks; also Blankets, Rollers, and Machinery; AND COMPARED TO POTASH, OR OTHER LYE PREPARATIONS, it is Stronger, much Cheaper, and more Effective, leaves no sediment, and is warranted not to injure the hands or materials.

Sold in Boxes, 28 lb., 8/6; 56 lb., 14/; 112 lb., 24/.

CAXTON PEARLASH MIXTURE *is also supplied in Concentrated Liquid, Price* 1/- *per Gallon.*

TESTIMONIALS, WITH SAMPLES, FREE.

Mr. TUCKER, Manager, CAXTON ALKALI WORKS, LITTLE PARIS ST., LAMBETH, S.E.

Agents required in Large Districts.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF NAME.

THE name of the celebrated qualities of Hone Stone produced from the Water of Ayr Stone Quarry, and esteemed and known in the market as "Water of Ayr Stone" and "Snake Stone" and "Scotch Hone," and exclusively supplied by me and my predecessors for about 100 years past, is now changed to the distinctive name "Tam O' Shanter" Hone or Stone, and some of the grades of quality suited for special purposes will be known as "Dalmore" Hone, "Montgomeriestone" Hone, and "Souter Johnny" Hone. Every stone will bear a label or stamp with one or other of these names, and the public are earnestly requested to ask for it accordingly, as only the very inferior sort, and those hitherto rejected at my quarry, will now be sent out by me as Water of Ayr Stone or Snake Stone.

Water of Ayr Stone Quarry and Hone Works,
Dalmore Stair, Ayrshire, July, 1884.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERIE.

GEORGE MANN & CO.'S
Letterpress and Lithographic Printing Machines

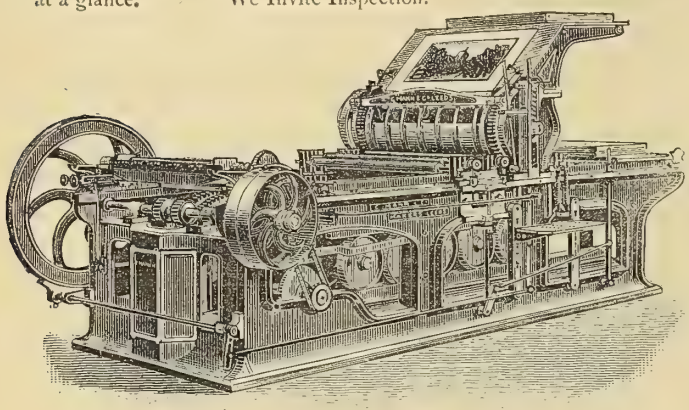
MANUFACTURED FROM ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

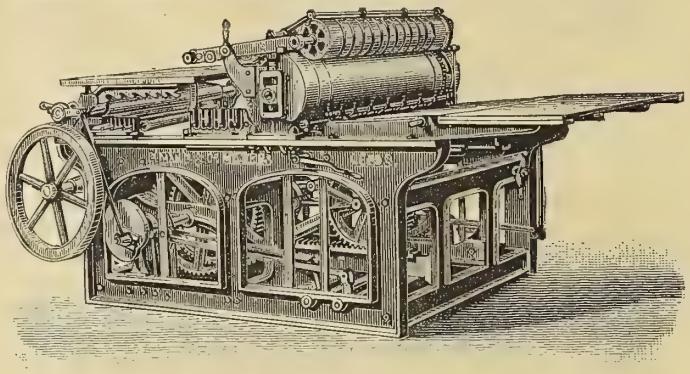
THE HIGH SPEED now demanded by Users of Lithographic as well as of Letterpress Machines, has induced us to put in Additional Plant, to enable us to still further improve the

Improved Paragon "Climax" Litho Machine.

We are now enabled, at a slight extra cost, to Machine-cut the Gearing and Racks.

Strength, Solidity, and almost Perfect Mechanism are observable at a glance. We Invite Inspection.





The above is an illustration of GEO. MANN & CO.'s

IMPROVED WHARFEDALE

"CLIMAX" ✣ LETTERPRESS ✣ MACHINE.

MADE IN TWELVE SIZES.

Prices, Terms, and Particulars on Application.

GEORGE MANN & CO. { Paragon Works, Elland Road, LEEDS; and 18, Clifton Street, Finsbury, LONDON, E.C.

Sole Agents for Australasia and New Zealand—F. T. WIMBLE & CO.

FIELDHOUSE, ELLIOTT & CO.

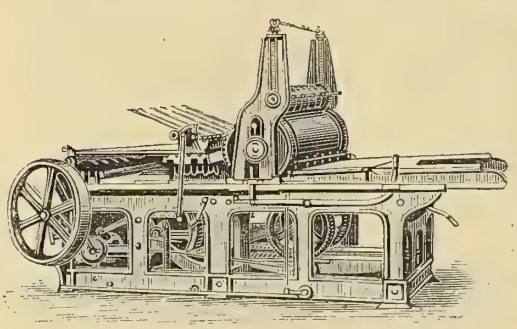
WHARFEDALE FOUNDRY, OTLEY, YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND,

Makers of the **"RELIANCE" WHARFEDALE** Printing Machines, with or without Flyers;

Guillotine, Millboard, Card Cutting, and Rolling Machines, &c.

THE "RELIANCE" IS SUITED FOR FINEST BOOK & COLOUR WORK.

The following are a few of the Firms where the "RELIANCE" Wharfedale Printing Machines are working :—



Messrs. NELSON & SONS,	Edinburgh	13
,, GALL & INGLIS,	,,	7
,, LORIMER & GILLIES,	,,	4
,, SMITH & RITCHIE (late Smith & Brown),	,,	4
,, J. BAXTER & SON,	,,	4
,, W. & R. CHAMBERS	,,	4
,, MORRISON & GIBB,	,,	3
,, T. & A. CONSTABLE,	,,	3
,, BALLANTYNE, HANSON, & CO., Edinburgh and London,		3
,, TURNBULL & SPEARS, Edinburgh		2
,, MUIR, PATERSON, & BRODIE	,,	2
COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO., Edinburgh		2
Messrs. R. & R. CLARK,	,,	1
,, W. & A. K. JOHNSTON	,,	1
Messrs. BILLING BROS. & WHITMORE, Birmingham		3
Messrs. WATSON & BALL,	Birmingham	2
Mr. E. C. OSBORNE,	,,	2
,, J. BOOTH,	,,	2
,, C. GOODALL,	Leeds	9
Messrs. J. W. PETTY & SONS,	Leeds	7
,, BURKE & GALLINAGH,	Dublin	3
Mr. STEPHEN MILLER,	Glasgow	1
Messrs. KING & CO.,	Aberdeen	2
Mr. WM. LOBLEY,	Bradford	2
Messrs. DALE & CO.,	,,	2
Mr. J. CHRISTIE,	Newcastle-on-Tyne	3
NORTH OF ENGLAND CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SOCIETY,	Newcastle-on-Tyne and Manchester	4
Mr. ROBERT M'GOWAN,	Liverpool	2
Messrs. BLACKLOCK & CO.	Manchester	6
Mr. J. W. ABBOTT,	,,	2
,, J. F. WILKINSON,	Pendleton	2
,, J. ROBERTSHAW,	Sheffield	2
,, T. RODGERS,	,,	2
,, T. HARRISON,	Bingley	3
,, WILLIAM FOSTER,	,,	2
Messrs. TIMPERLEY,	Darwen	4
Mr. S. COWAN,	Perth	2
,, J. SIDDALL,	Cleckheaton	2
,, J. W. CUMMINS,	Bishop Auckland	2

Estimates given for all descriptions of Machinery used by Printers and Bookbinders, including Shafting, Hangers, Cones and Pulleys, Imposing Tables, &c. &c.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LONDON AGENTS—MESSRS. DRYDEN & FOORD, OAKLEY STREET, LAMBETH.

✦ ESTABLISHED ✦ NEARLY ✦ A ✦ CENTURY ✦

JOHN KIDD & CO.'S
PRINTING ✦ INKS,
FINE COLOURS, AND VARNISHES.

Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for Hoe's Machines.
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Victory" Machines.
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Walter Machines
Fine "SPECIAL" Web News Inks for "Wharfedale."

AND ALL OTHER FAST NEWS MACHINES.

Fine Book Ink for all other Machines, Unequalled in Quality, Purity, and Colour, and Covers more Space than any other Manufactured.

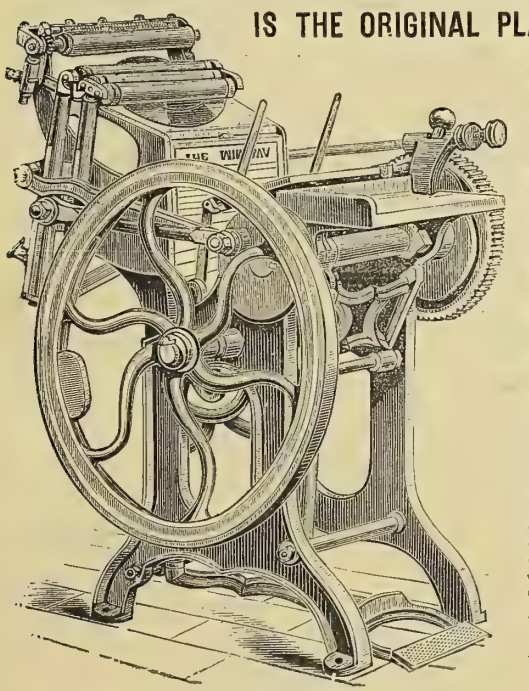
GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY, PRINTERS', AND NEWSPAPER CONTRACTORS.

Merchants and Shippers supplied with Printing Inks suitable for every Climate.

CHEMICAL WORKS AND DISTILLERY: Old Ford, Bow, E.
LENTHORPE MILLS, Wennington, Essex.
OFFICES AND DEPOT: 7 & 11, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

THE
"MINERVA"
BETTER KNOWN AS
THE
"CROPPER"

IS THE ORIGINAL PLATEN MACHINE OF WHICH ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.



It is by far the most Elegant, Compact, and Speedy Platen Machine ever introduced, and is now made in all its sizes from entirely new models which have been greatly strengthened.

MORE THAN NINE THOUSAND
OF THESE MACHINES ARE IN USE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA

The following are some of the Advantages of the "Minerva" over all other Machines —

1.—SIMPLICITY of Construction, Compactness, Strength.
2.—DISTRIBUTION: this is effected by the revolving Discs (Patented), and so far superior to that of any other Machine as to be incapable of improvement.
3.—The IMPRESSION may be regulated by a SINGLE SCREW, and can be thrown on or off INSTANTANEOUSLY.
4.—REGISTER is secured by a Locking Apparatus (Patented), which secures the Platen so firmly, while the impression is given, that SLURRING IS IMPOSSIBLE.
5.—The Shafts are STEEL, giving a rigidness which no other Machine possesses.
6.—The Cams are cut by Machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought cam.

The following are a few Extracts of Testimonials received:—

"We run the small machine at 1,800 per hour for general work."—BEMROSE & SONS.
"I have had a lad printing two thousand an hour on one of them."—CHARLES EAGLE.
"I consider it unequalled in ease of working, clearness of impression, and speed."—H. S. COWELL.
"I think the trade owe you a debt of gratitude for introducing the Machine."—ED. VERRAL.
"Gives us satisfaction in every respect."—McCORQUODALE & Co.
"The best Machine for small jobbing work extant."—CLULOW & SON.
"It more than realises our expectations."—BOWLES & SONS.
"No jobbing office is complete without your economical and unique Machine."—CURTIS BROS. & TOWNER.

Messrs. McCORQUODALE & CO. have 21 MINERVAS.

Prices and Terms on application to

H. S. CROPPER & CO., Great Alfred Street NOTTINGHAM.

LONDON DEPOT: 33, ALDERSGATE STREET, E.C.

J. M. POWELL & SON,

Manufacturers of

The Empire Treadle Platen.

Made in Two Sizes—

Foolscap Folio ... ... £42.

Large Post Folio ... £57. 10s.

The Quadrant Cylinder Machine.

Made in all sizes, from Demy Folio to News.

Prices: Demy Folio ... ... £34.

Demy ... ... £60.

Double Demy ... ...£110.

The Senefelder Litho Machine.

The Latest Novelty in Lithography.

May be seen in actual work.

Price ... ... £65.

The Lever Cutting Machine.

Made from New Patterns.
All Iron.

16 inch ... ... £13. 10s.

21 „ ... ... £22. 10s.

THE "HERCULES" RULE CUTTER.

Also Makers of "Handy" Perforator, Paging Machines, Self-Clamp and other Cutting Machines, Ruling Machines,

AND ALL MATERIALS USED BY PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.

Agents for SCHELTER & GIESECKE'S ARTISTIC BORDERS AND TYPES;
Also OTTO WEISERT'S FLORAL INITIALS.

PUBLISHERS OF "THE PRINTERS' REGISTER."

Agents for the OTLEY-MADE WHARFEDALES, the "OTTO" SILENT GAS-ENGINES, and the LEEDS LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES.

33A, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

EIGHTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Crown 4to., stiff boards, price 2s. 6d.; post free, 3s.

The Printing Trades' Diary & Desk-Book for 1886.

THE PUBLISHERS of the above draw the attention of all persons associated with Printing and its Allied Trades to this indispensable Trade Reference Book for 1886. Not only does it fully answer the purpose of a comprehensive Diary and Desk-Book, but it will be found, by reason of the valuable Trade information running through its pages, to be of constant service to Principals, Overseers, and Managers connected with the LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING, STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING, and AUXILIARY TRADES. The Publishers find from past experience that the majority of those who once use THE PRINTING TRADES' DIARY AND DESK-BOOK become regular subscribers; while, as a proof of its usefulness, *the demand for the work last year was such that it was out of print soon after it was issued.* Independently of the fund of General, Commercial, and Legal information on all Trade matters, the edition of 1886, contains :—

Bookbinding Memoranda: List of Technical Terms used.

Calendar for the Year 1886.

Counting House Memoranda: Registration of Printing-Presses.—Charging of Job Work.—New Hands.—Holidays, &c.—Factory Acts.

Diary, Three Days on a Page, interleaved with Blotting-paper.

Laws relating to Printing and the Press: I. Printing generally.—II. Libel.—III. Newspaper Libel and Registration Act.—IV. Registration and Postage of Newspapers.—V. Newspapers.—VI. Copyright.—VII. The Employers' Liability Act, 1880.—VIII. Boiler Explosions Act, 1882.

Lithographic Memoranda.

London Scales of Prices: Brief Sketch of the Origin of the Scale.—Index to Book-Work Scale.—The London Book-Work Scale.—Parliamentary Scale.—News Scale.—Rules affecting Compositors working on Weekly Newspapers.

Metropolitan Banks.

Provincial Scales: Aberdeen News Scale.—Dundee News Scale.—Edinburgh and Glasgow Book and News Scales.—Greenock News Scale.—Inverness News Scale.—Leeds Book, News, and Jobbing Scales.—Manchester Book and News Scales.

Rates of Compositors' Wages in the Provinces.

Relative Sizes of Type.—Number of Leads to a Pound.—Table of Signatures and Folios.

Some Decisions of the late Master Printers' Association.

Warehouse Memoranda: Sizes of Papers, Cards, Glazeboards, Millboards, and Account Books.—Table for Giving out Paper.—Relative Weights of a Ream of Paper containing 480, 500, and 516 Sheets.—Relative Weights of Writing Paper of various sizes.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

An early application is solicited for Advertisement Space or Copies of the Work.

SOME PRESS OPINIONS.

"The Book deserves the willing patronage of the entire trade."—*Printers' Register.*
"There is nothing in the business like it."—*Paper and Printing Trades' Journal.*
"It contains a large mass of information of interest to all branches of the trade."—*City Press.*
"We have no doubt the publishers will reap the reward of their enterprise in catering for the wants of printers in a large sale of the Diary wherever its merits are known."—*Scottish Typographical Circular.*
"It has now become an assured success."—*Paper and Print.*

As an Economical Medium for Permanent Trade Announcements, it is highly valued by Advertisers, as will be seen by the renewal of their Advertisements from year to year.

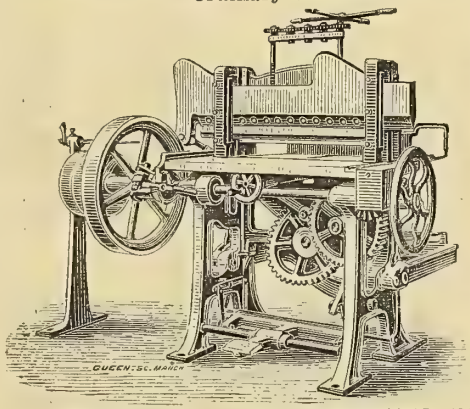
TERMS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

OFFICE: 74-76, GREAT QUEEN STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

FURNIVAL & CO., PRINTERS' ENGINEERS,

"EXPRESS" SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE,

Produces from 100 to 200 per cent. over ordinary Machines.

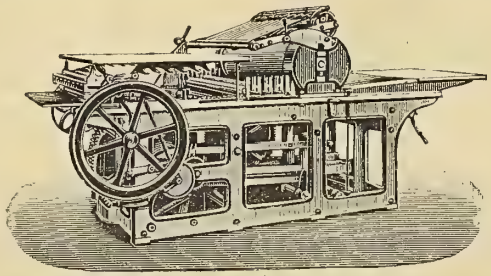


1.—The "EXPRESS" Self-Clamp will run lighter than any ordinary Steam Guillotine, and only requires half as much power to drive as any other Self-Clamp.

2.—Is the only Self-Clamp that has been successful in holding all kinds of Materials, every other Self-Clamp having proved a failure in this respect.

UPWARDS OF 500 MACHINES IN USE.

Improved WHARFEDALE Machine.



Immense Rigidity for Dry Printing and for Wood Cuts.

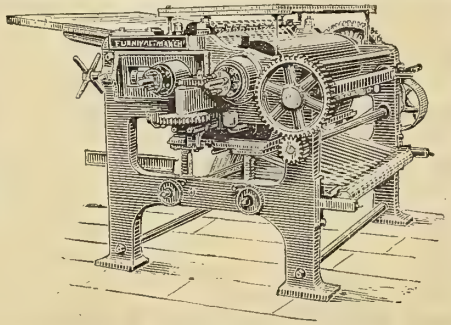
Cylinder ground dead true on Surface, effecting a great saving of time in making-ready, and imparting an exquisite finish to the Work.

GILL'S HOT ROLLING MACHINE

Is the Only Machine that will Press and Dry printed sheets direct from the Machine.

Eminent Book Printers use it for finest productions. For example of Hot-Rolling, see Kelly's Post Office London Directory for 1882.

Saves Time.



Gives Splendid Surface.

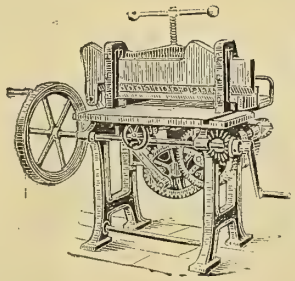
INVALUABLE for Pressing Printed Sheets direct from the Machine.

FOR TRADE WORK IT IS THE BEST.

THE **ONLY** HOT-ROLLING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

ORDINARY

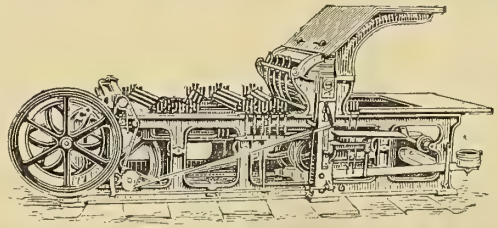
EXPRESS GUILLOTINE,



32-inch Hand.

The Easiest, Quickest, and most Accurate Hand Cutting Machine in the World.

THE PATENT EXPRESS LITHO MACHINE,



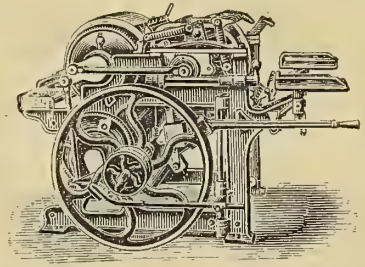
Unequalled for Accuracy of Register, Solidity of Impression.

Cylinder ground dead true, imparting high finish to work.

NEW PATENT

Gripper ✣ Platen ✣ Machine.

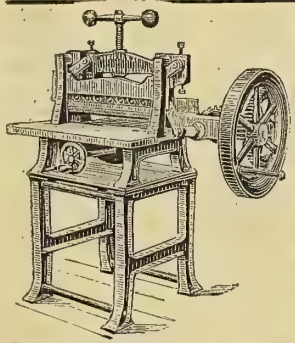
Will print upwards of 2,500 per hour from TYPE from full-sized form, or 5,000 per hour from two half-sized forms.



Is Self-Registering and Self-Delivering.
Can be fed by an inexperienced person.
Work produced is of the finest quality.
Slurring and Battering of form impossible.

UNIVERSAL GUILLOTINE,

FOR JOB PRINTERS.



Quick, Light, and Moderate Price.

Label Printers give it Preference.

Very Easy to Work.

Just the Machine for Packet Note Paper Cutting.

Takes a Life Time to Wear Out.

Can be placed anywhere.

F. & CO. are also Makers of

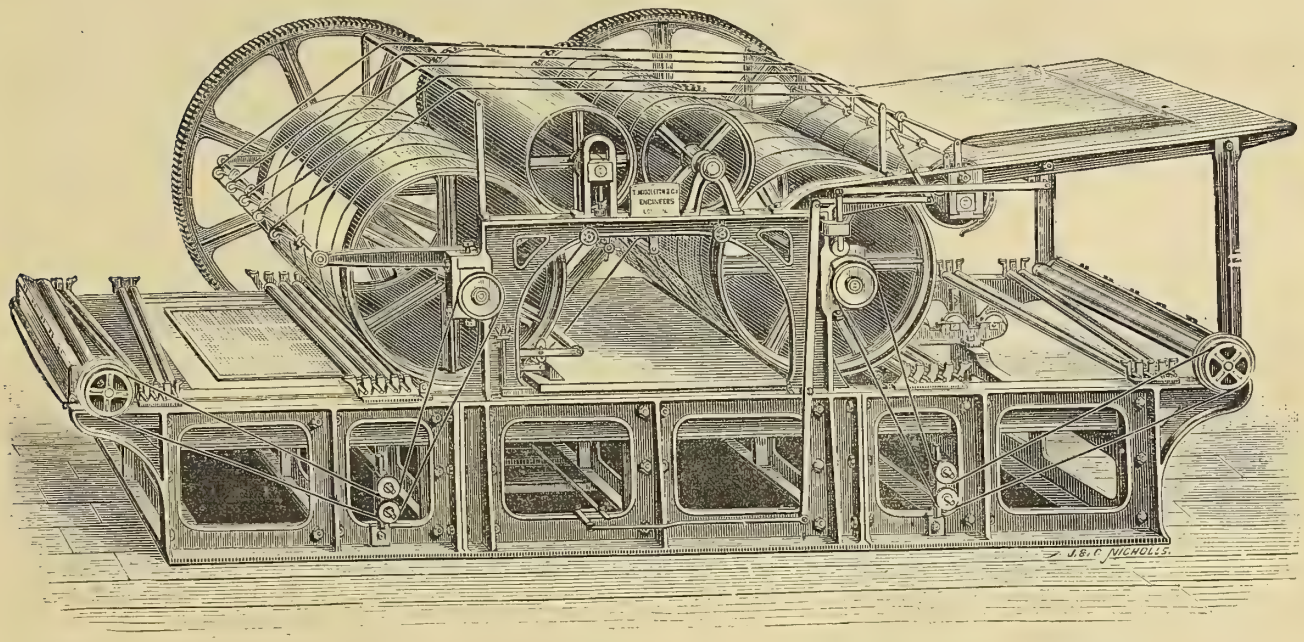
Millboard Cutting Machines.
Card Cutting Machines.
Label Punching Machines.
Paging Machines.
Perforating Machines.
Stone-Grinding Machines.
Guillotine Knife Grinding Machines.
Ink Mills.
Standing and Nipping Presses.
Bookbinders' Rolling Machines, &c. &c.

REDDISH, near STOCKPORT, and 7, CHARTERHOUSE ST., HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO.

LOMAN STREET, SOUTHWARK,

✣ LONDON, S.E. ✣



Messrs. THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO. beg to invite the attention of Printers to their

IMPROVED ♠ FAST ♠ PERFECTING ♠ MACHINES.

Special **NEW PATTERNS** *have been recently made, and several Important Improvements introduced.*

The results obtained are exceedingly satisfactory, and Messrs. MIDDLETON will be happy to show the Machines at work in London. The principal sizes are :—

	SPEED PER HOUR.
Double Demy or Double Royal - - -	2,000
Four Demy - - - - - - - - -	1,800
Four Royal - - - - - - - - -	1,600

Special attention is invited to the last-named Machine, several of which are now at work, driven at 1,600 per hour, and producing at that speed first-rate work, with Illustrations.

THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO., LOMAN ST., LONDON, S.E.

GREIG'S

IMPROVED SILENT WORKING

— AND —

UNIVERSAL-JOINTED

LITHO STONE-GRINDER.

The Cheapest and Most Effective Litho Stone-Grinder in the Market.

The only Stone-Grinder which works with perfect Silence, Simple in Design, easily fitted up, easily Wrought, and producing results of the most satisfactory nature.

Price and Particulars to be had on Application to

JOHN GREIG & SONS

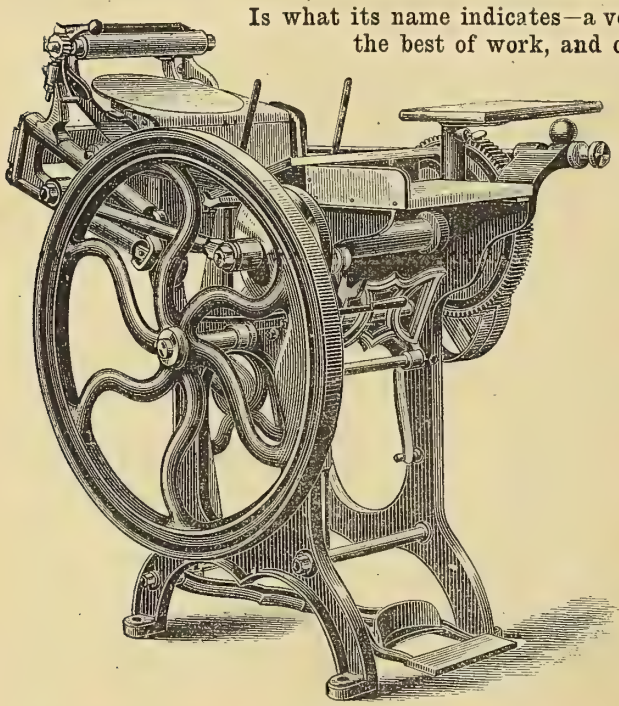
Engineers and Machine Makers to the Printing, Bookbinding and Manufacturing Stationery Trades,

FOUNTAIN HOUSE WORKS, FOUNTAINBRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

"RELIABLE"

JOB PLATEN PRINTING MACHINE.

Size—Foolscap Folio (9 in. by 13 in. inside Chase), with Treadle, Steam Gear, Ink Duct, and all Requisites, **£45.**



Is what its name indicates—a very simple, strong Machine; runs easily with good speed; does the best of work, and can safely be trusted in the most inexperienced hands.

Amongst other advantages of the "RELIABLE" Machine are the following:—

Simplicity in Construction, Compactness, and Strength. The Impression is perfectly flat.

Perfect Register is secured by a Locking Apparatus, which secures the Platen so firmly while the Impression is being given that slurring is impossible.

By a method of working the Platen an extra long dwell is secured.

The Impression can be regulated to the greatest nicety by a single Screw, and can be thrown on or off instantaneously.

The Three Rollers pass completely over the full-sized Forme.

Perfect Distribution is effected by the Revolving Discs, and is so far superior to that of any other Machine as to be incapable of improvement.

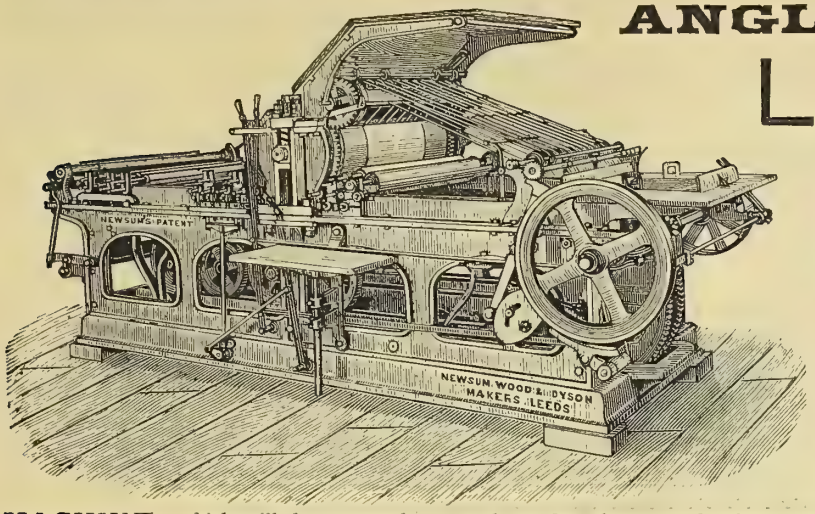
It is very evenly balanced and low, making it easy for a boy to feed and work, and will print in perfect register, **2,000** impressions per hour. The Shafts are *steel*, giving a rigidness which similar Machines do not possess. The Cams are cut by machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought Cam.

REQUISITES SUPPLIED WITH EACH MACHINE—

Two Sets of Roller Stocks (one of the sets clothed with Composition), Roller Mould and Fittings, Two Chases, Screw Keys, Oil Can, &c.; also a Box to contain the above.

THIS IS THE BEST BUILT, THE MOST COMPACT, AND THE SPEEDIEST PLATEN MACHINE YET INTRODUCED.

Sole Manufacturer, W. H. BRINKWORTH, Printers' Engineer, Caledonian Works, Bell Barn Road, Birmingham.



ANGLO-AMERICAN LITHO.

THE only Machine that has got a perfect Flyer that will take all sizes of sheets off without any adjustment, and lays the sheets printed side upwards on the ordinary taking-off board. The only Machine that has got a perfect Self-Damping Apparatus.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. **NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON** wish to draw the attention of the Trade to their Exhibit, Group No. XXVI., in the "**Inventions Exhibition,**" and draw special attention to their **ANGLO-AMERICAN LITHO MACHINE,** which will be constantly at work on fine chromo and colour work. The simplicity and strength of its construction, together with the high speed and steadiness it can be run at, make it worth a special inspection by those who are thinking of putting down new machinery. The above Machine will be worked by **Messrs. Riddle & Couchman,** Southwark Bridge-road, London.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON will also exhibit one of their small-sized **VARNISHING MACHINES.** This is worth the attention of those who are interested in varnishing. We are also making a machine to varnish long rolls of paper, such as are used for wall-paperings, &c.

Patent Improved STONE-GRINDING MACHINE.

WHAT HAS LONG BEEN WANTED, A Machine to Surface Stones perfectly true, and take them to an equal thickness.

N. W. & D. are now prepared to take orders for their **Patent Improved Stone-Grinding Machine,** and can guarantee a Machine that will grind the stones true on the surface and take them to an equal thickness, which has long been wanted for Litho Machines.

Made in the following sizes, viz.:—**20×30, £40; 30×40, £55; 40×60, £75.**

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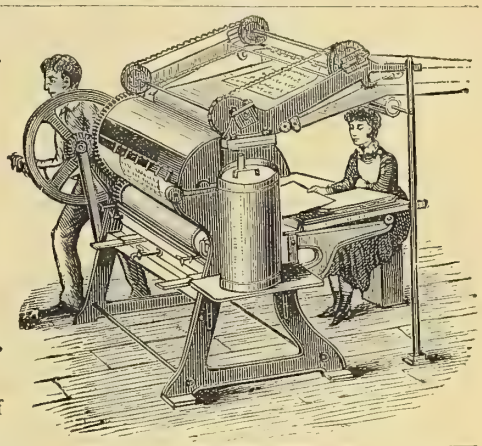
The most Perfect Machine out for Gumming, Sizing, and Varnishing. Sizes, 20×30, 30×40, 40×60.



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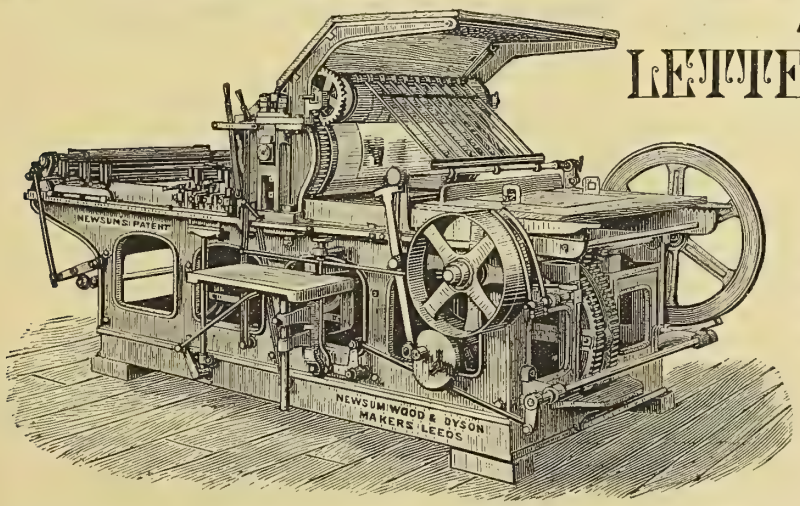

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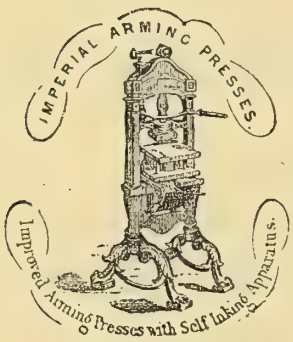

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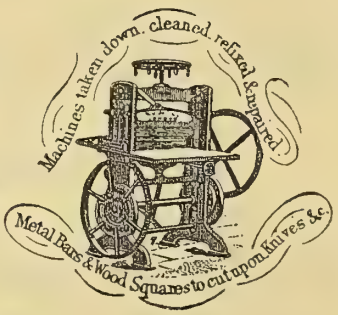

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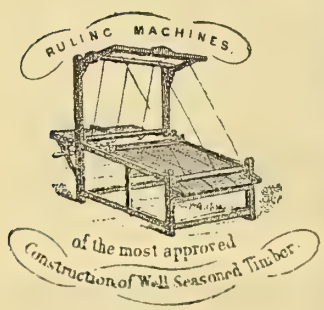

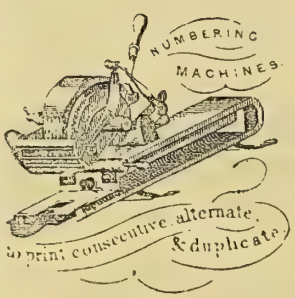

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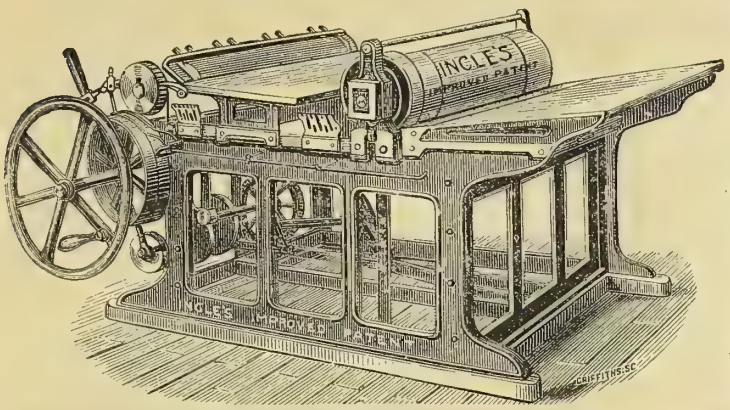

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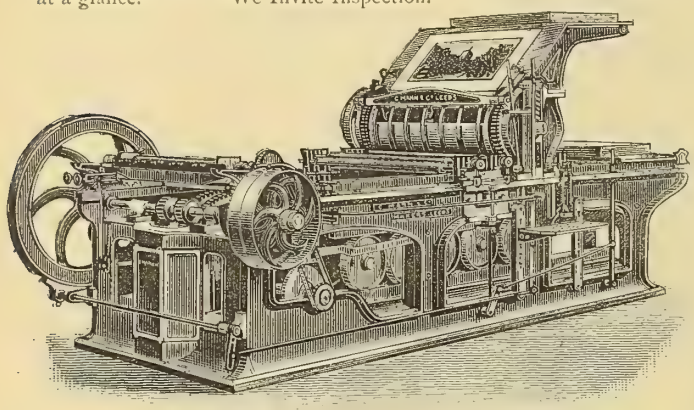

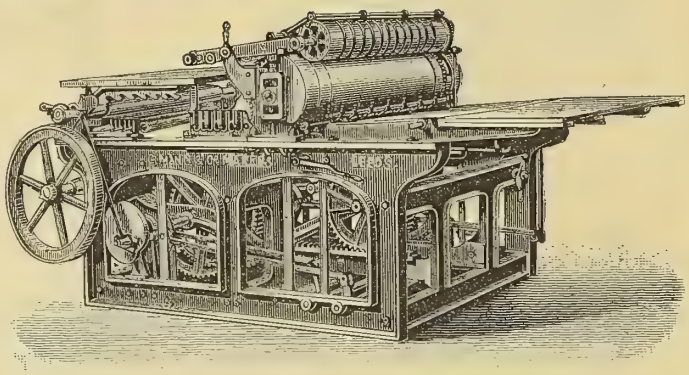

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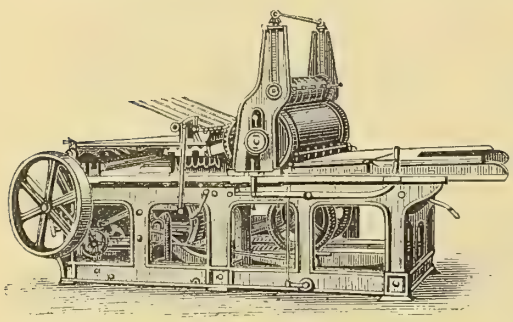

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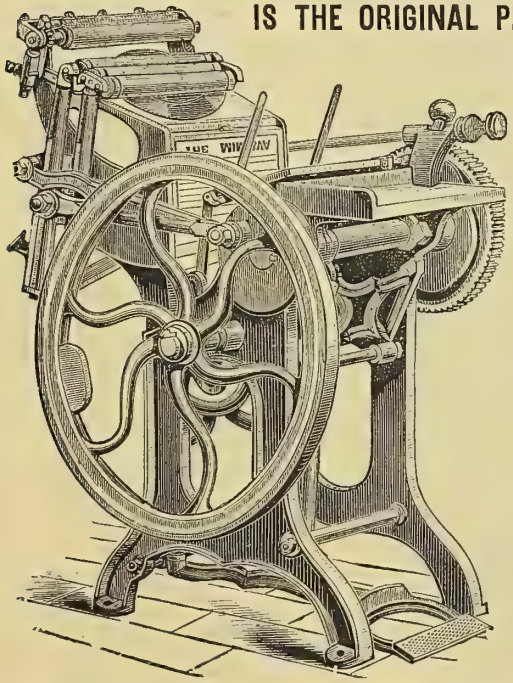

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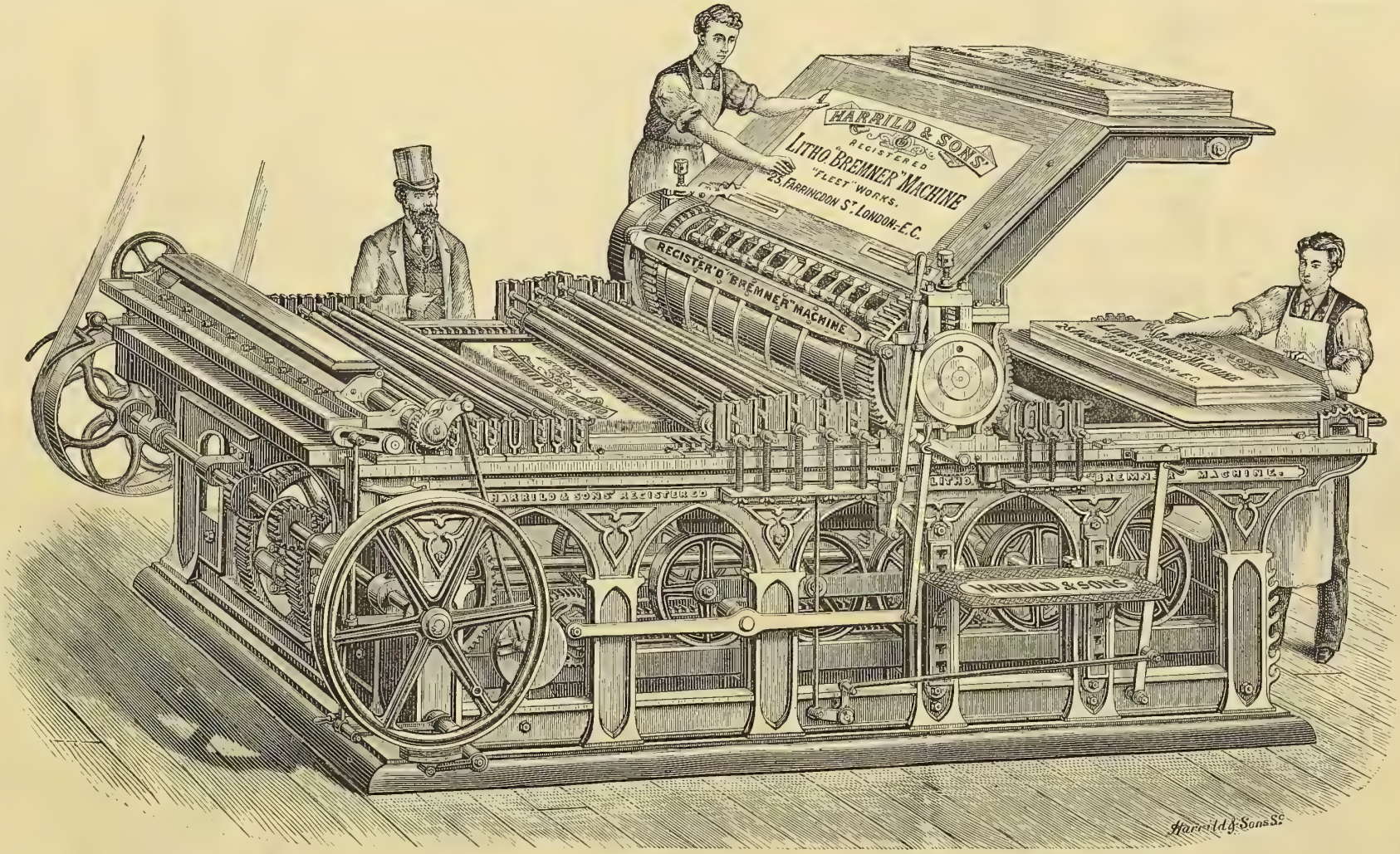

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THESE Machines are especially designed and constructed to meet the growing demand of first-class Lithographic Printers for a stronger and more reliable machine than those in general use. They are fitted with every improvement in detail which tends to make the *perfect* machine. For STRENGTH, SOLIDITY, REGISTER, and general printing facilities, they are acknowledged to be the best machines yet introduced for every description of Commercial or Fine-Art Chromo.-Printing. *Sizes and Prices on application.*

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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

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All Machines now Fitted with our New Patent Automatic Cylinder Check.

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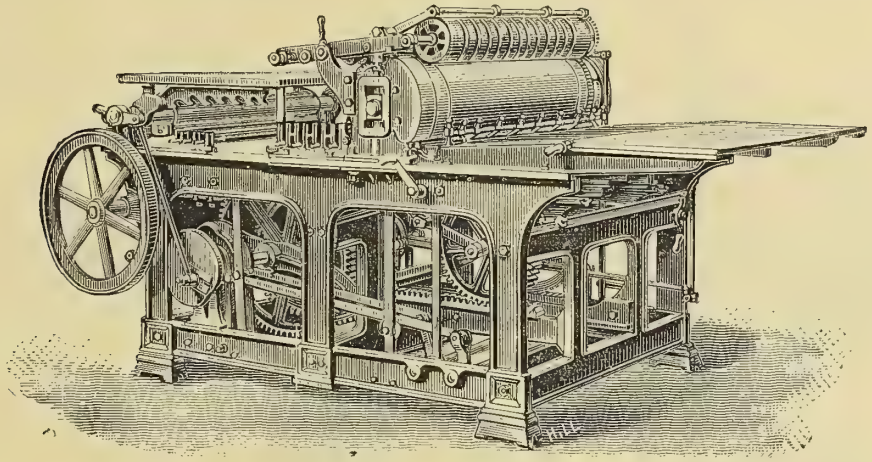

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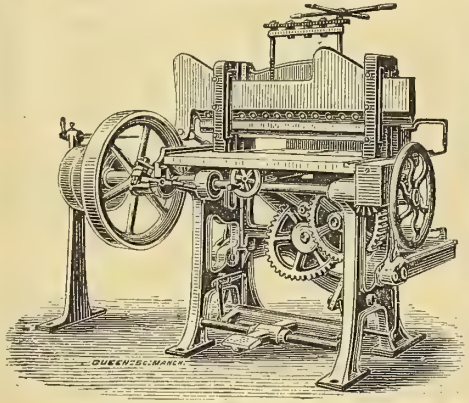
FURNIVAL & CO., PRINTERS' ENGINEERS,

"EXPRESS" SELF-CLAMP GUILLOTINE,

Produces from 100 to 200 per cent. over ordinary Machines.

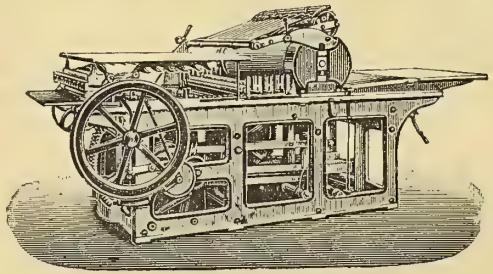


1.—The "EXPRESS" Self-Clamp will run lighter than any ordinary Steam Guillotine, and only requires half as much power to drive as any other Self-Clamp.

2.—Is the only Self-Clamp that has been successful in holding all kinds of Materials, every other Self-Clamp having proved a failure in this respect.

UPWARDS OF 500 MACHINES IN USE.

Improved WHARFEDALE Machine.



Immense Rigidity for Dry Printing and for Wood Cuts.

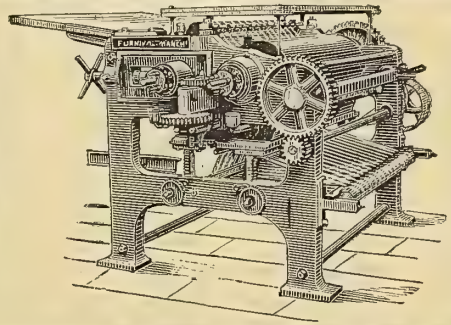
Cylinder ground dead true on Surface, effecting a great saving of time in making-ready, and imparting an exquisite finish to the Work.

GILL'S HOT ROLLING MACHINE

Is the Only Machine that will Press and Dry printed sheets direct from the Machine.

Eminent Book Printers use it for finest productions. For example of Hot-Rolling, see Kelly's Post Office London Directory for 1882.

Saves Time.

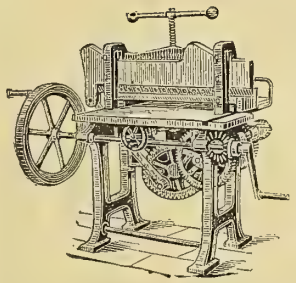


Gives Splendid Surface.

INVALUABLE for Pressing Printed Sheets direct from the Machine.

FOR TRADE WORK IT IS THE BEST.

THE **ONLY** HOT-ROLLING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.



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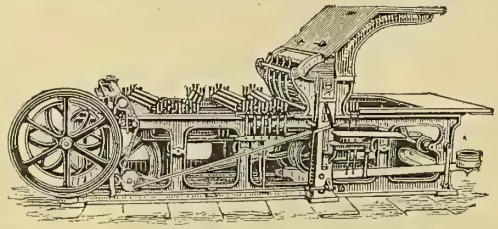
The Easiest, Quickest, and most Accurate Hand Cutting Machine in the World.

32-inch Hand.

THE PATENT EXPRESS LITHO MACHINE,



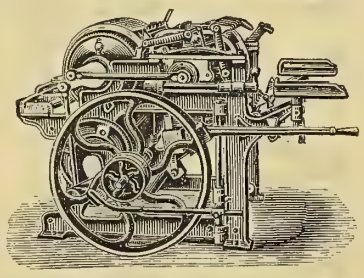
Unequalled for Accuracy of Register, Solidity of Impression.

Cylinder ground dead true, imparting high finish to work.

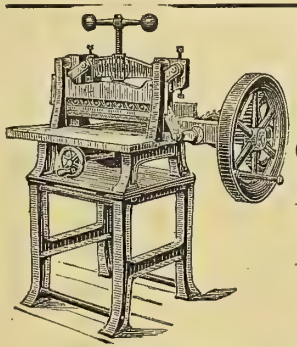
NEW PATENT

Gripper ✣ Platen ✣ Machine.

Will print upwards of 2,500 per hour from TYPE from full-sized form, or 5,000 per hour from two half-sized forms.



Is Self-Registering and Self-Delivering.
Can be fed by an inexperienced person.
Work produced is of the finest quality.
Slurring and Battering of form impossible.



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Quick, Light, and Moderate Price.

Label Printers give it Preference.

Very Easy to Work.

Just the Machine for Packet Note Paper Cutting.

Takes a Life Time to Wear Out.

Can be placed anywhere.

F. & CO. are also Makers of

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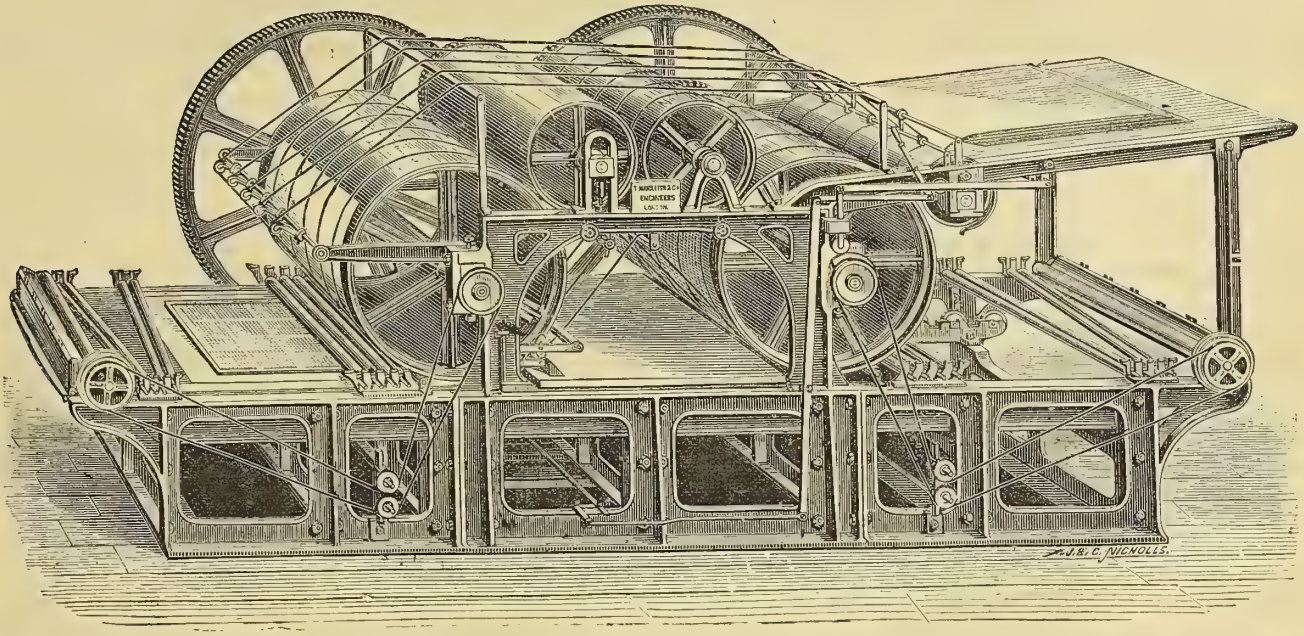

Messrs. THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO. beg to invite the attention of Printers to their

IMPROVED ♠ FAST ♠ PERFECTING ♠ MACHINES.

Special **NEW PATTERNS** *have been recently made, and several Important Improvements introduced.*

The results obtained are exceedingly satisfactory, and MESSRS. MIDDLETON will be happy to show the Machines at work in London. The principal sizes are :—

	SPEED PER HOUR.
Double Demy or Double Royal - - -	2,000
Four Demy - - - - - - - - -	1,800
Four Royal - - - - - - - - -	1,600

Special attention is invited to the last-named Machine, several of which are now at work, driven at 1,600 per hour, and producing at that speed first-rate work, with Illustrations.

THOMAS MIDDLETON & CO., LOMAN ST., LONDON, S.E.

(237)

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IMPROVED SILENT WORKING

— AND —

UNIVERSAL-JOINTED

LITHO STONE-GRINDER.

The Cheapest and Most Effective Litho Stone-Grinder in the Market.

The only Stone-Grinder which works with perfect Silence, Simple in Design, easily fitted up, easily Wrought, and producing results of the most satisfactory nature.

Price and Particulars to be had on Application to

JOHN GREIG & SONS

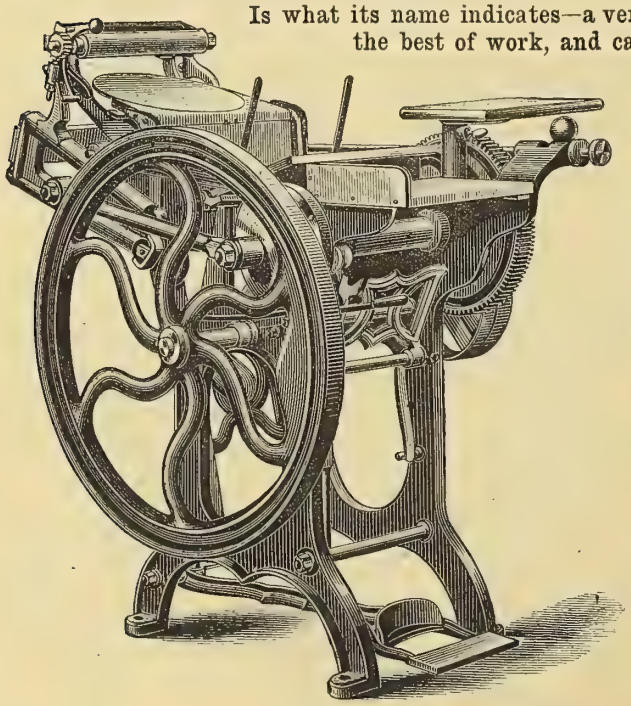
Engineers and Machine Makers to the Printing, Bookbinding and Manufacturing Stationery Trades,

FOUNTAIN HOUSE WORKS, FOUNTAINBRIDGE, EDINBURGH.

"RELIABLE"

JOB PLATEN PRINTING MACHINE.

Size—Foolscap Folio (9 in. by 13 in. inside Chase), with Treadle, Steam Gear, Ink Duct, and all Requisites, **£45.**



Is what its name indicates—a very simple, strong Machine; runs easily with good speed; does the best of work, and can safely be trusted in the most inexperienced hands.

Amongst other advantages of the "RELIABLE" Machine are the following:—

Simplicity in Construction, Compactness, and Strength. The Impression is perfectly flat.

Perfect Register is secured by a Locking Apparatus, which secures the Platen so firmly while the Impression is being given that slurring is impossible.

By a method of working the Platen an extra long dwell is secured.

The Impression can be regulated to the greatest nicety by a single Screw, and can be thrown on or off instantaneously.

The Three Rollers pass completely over the full-sized Forme.

Perfect Distribution is effected by the Revolving Discs, and is so far superior to that of any other Machine as to be incapable of improvement.

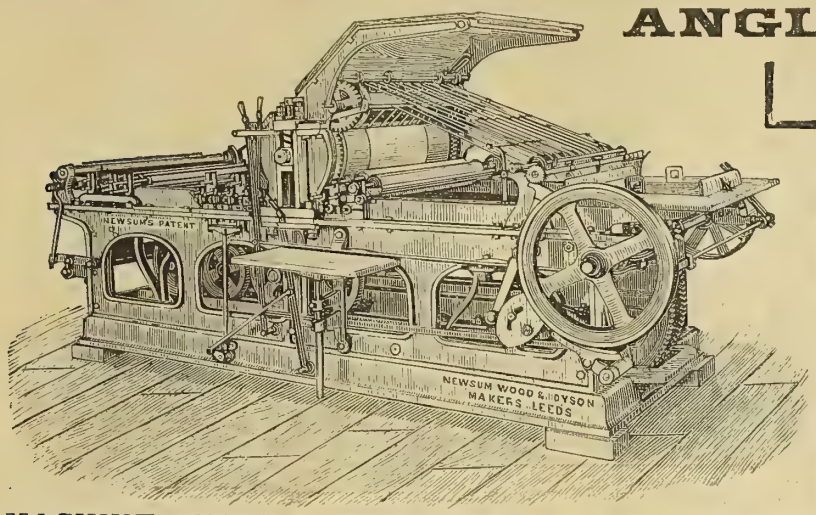
It is very evenly balanced and low, making it easy for a boy to feed and work, and will print in perfect register, **2,000** impressions per hour. The Shafts are *steel*, giving a rigidness which similar Machines do not possess. The Cams are cut by machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought Cam.

REQUISITES SUPPLIED WITH EACH MACHINE—

Two Sets of Roller Stocks (one of the sets clothed with Composition), Roller Mould and Fittings, Two Chases, Screw Keys, Oil Can, &c.; also a Box to contain the above.

THIS IS THE BEST BUILT, THE MOST COMPACT, AND THE SPEEDIEST PLATEN MACHINE YET INTRODUCED.

Sole Manufacturer, W. H. BRINKWORTH, Printers' Engineer, Caledonian Works, Bell Barn Road, Birmingham.



ANGLO-AMERICAN LITHO.

THE only Machine that has got a perfect Flyer that will take all sizes of sheets off without any adjustment, and lays the sheets printed side upwards on the ordinary taking-off board. The only Machine that has got a perfect Self-Damping Apparatus.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON wish to draw the attention of the Trade to their Exhibit, Group No. XXVI., in the "**Inventions Exhibition,**" and draw special attention to their **ANGLO-AMERICAN LITHO MACHINE,** which will be constantly at work on fine chromo and colour work. The simplicity and strength of its construction, together with the high speed and steadiness it can be run at, make it worth a special inspection by those who are thinking of putting down new machinery. The above Machine will be worked by **Messrs. Riddle & Couchman,** Southwark Bridge-road, London.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON will also exhibit one of their small-sized **VARNISHING MACHINES.** This is worth the attention of those who are interested in varnishing. We are also making a machine to varnish long rolls of paper, such as are used for wall-paperings, &c.

Patent Improved STONE-GRINDING MACHINE.

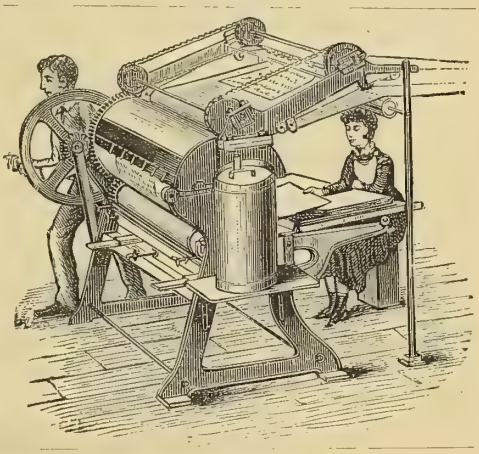
WHAT HAS LONG BEEN WANTED, A Machine to Surface Stones perfectly true, and take them to an equal thickness.

N. W. & D. are now prepared to take orders for their **Patent Improved Stone-Grinding Machine,** and can guarantee a Machine that will grind the stones true on the surface and take them to an equal thickness, which has long been wanted for Litho Machines.

Made in the following sizes, viz.:—20×30, £40; 30×40, £55; 40×60, £75.

VARNISHING MACHINE

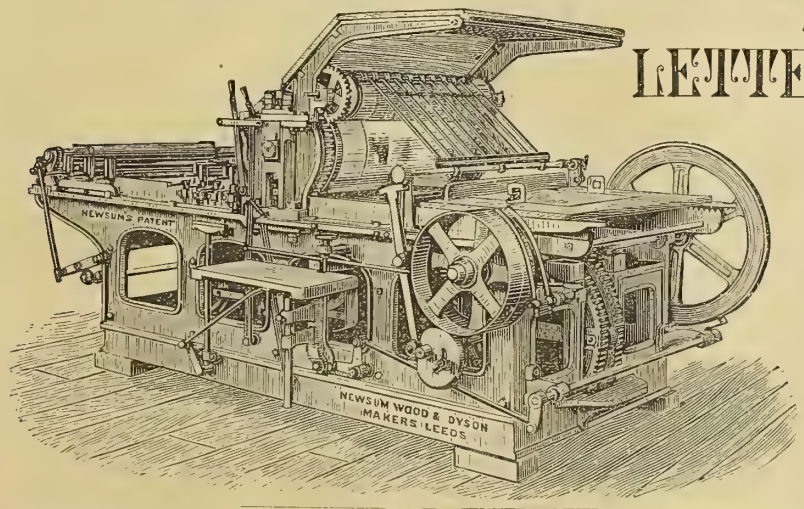
The most Perfect Machine out for Gumming, Sizing, and Varnishing. Sizes, 20×30, 30×40, 40×60.



Price and further particulars on application to the Sole Makers of the above Machines,

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON,
CHARMOUTH STREET, BEESTON ROAD, LEEDS.

Also Makers of the PARAGON LITHO MACHINE. Upwards of 600 of these Machines have been supplied to all parts of the World.



ANGLO-AMERICAN LETTERPRESS MACHINE.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON call attention to their improved **ANGLO-AMERICAN LETTERPRESS MACHINE,** which is specially designed for Fine Book and Cut Work, and is built on the same principle as the Anglo-American Litho Machine. It has now been fairly tested by some of the best Houses in the Trade, as well as in the Government Offices, and for Specimen of its work see "The English Illustrated Magazine," which is printed on this Machine, and is bound as it leaves the Machine without being pressed or hot-rolled. Five of these Machines have been supplied to Messrs. R. Clay, Sons, & Taylor, 6, Bread-street Hill, London.

NEWSUM, WOOD, & DYSON, Charmouth Street, Beeston Road, Leeds.

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JUST READY.

Crown 4to., stiff boards, price 2s. 6d.; post free, 3s.

The Printing Trades' Diary & Desk-Book for 1886.

THE PUBLISHERS of the above draw the attention of all persons associated with Printing and its Allied Trades to this indispensable Trade Reference Book for 1886. Not only does it fully answer the purpose of a comprehensive Diary and Desk-Book, but it will be found, by reason of the valuable Trade information running through its pages, to be of constant service to Principals, Overseers, and Managers connected with the LETTERPRESS and LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING, STATIONERY, BOOKBINDING, and AUXILIARY TRADES. The Publishers find from past experience that the majority of those who once use THE PRINTING TRADES' DIARY AND DESK-BOOK become regular subscribers; while, as a proof of its usefulness, *the demand for the work last year was such that it was out of print soon after it was issued.* Independently of the fund of General, Commercial, and Legal information on all Trade matters, the edition of 1886, contains :—

Bookbinding Memoranda: List of Technical Terms used.

Calendar for the Year 1886.

Counting House Memoranda: Registration of Printing-Presses.—Charging of Job Work.—New Hands.—Holidays, &c.—Factory Acts.

Diary, Three Days on a Page, interleaved with Blotting-paper.

Laws relating to Printing and the Press: I. Printing generally.—II. Libel.—III. Newspaper Libel and Registration Act.—IV. Registration and Postage of Newspapers.—V. Newspapers.—VI. Copyright.—VII. The Employers' Liability Act, 1880.—VIII. Boiler Explosions Act, 1882.

Lithographic Memoranda.

London Scales of Prices: Brief Sketch of the Origin of the Scale.—Index to Book-Work Scale.—The London Book-Work Scale.—Parliamentary Scale.—News Scale.—Rules affecting Compositors working on Weekly Newspapers.

Metropolitan Banks.

Provincial Scales: Aberdeen News Scale.—Dundee News Scale.—Edinburgh and Glasgow Book and News Scales.—Greenock News Scale.—Inverness News Scale.—Leeds Book, News, and Jobbing Scales.—Manchester Book and News Scales.

Rates of Compositors' Wages in the Provinces.

Relative Sizes of Type.—Number of Leads to a Pound.—Table of Signatures and Folios.

Some Decisions of the late Master Printers' Association.

Warehouse Memoranda: Sizes of Papers, Cards, Glazeboards, Millboards, and Account Books.—Table for Giving out Paper.—Relative Weights of a Ream of Paper containing 480, 500, and 516 Sheets.—Relative Weights of Writing Paper of various sizes.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

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"The book deserves the willing patronage of the entire trade."—*Printers' Register.*
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An Economical Medium for Permanent Trade Announcements. It is highly valued by Advertisers, as will be seen by the renewal of their Advertisements from year to year.

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SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY, EDINBURGH AND LONDON,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Government.

NEWSPAPER INKS,

Specially adapted for the "Walter," "Hoe," "Victory," and other Rotary Machines.
Messrs. A. B. F. & Co. call attention to the fact that they were the first makers of Inks for the "Walter Press," having supplied the *Times* for upwards of twenty years.

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As supplied to the principal Houses in London, Edinburgh, and the Provinces.

Coloured and Lithographic Inks of every Description. Large Stocks kept in London.

Export Orders specially prepared to suit all Climates.

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Litho and Letterpress. Printed in Black and Tints, Gold and Colours. Sizes, Quarto and Octavo. In packets of 500 and 250. Sample Book, 2/–, allowed on first order. These Circulars are suitable for every variety of Fancy Jobbing Work.

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Designed for Sports, Concerts, Name Cards, Entertainments, Menus, Wine Lists, Ball Programmes, Invitation Cards, etc. Sample Book, containing 68 designs, 2/6.

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Specially designed for Stationers and Ironmongers. Printed in Gold and Colours, on Lavender and Primrose Boards, also on Enamel Paper, Varnished and Sticked. Sample Set, 1/6.

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All Designs are Registered. All Orders for Borders and Cards executed by return of post.

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Third Edition. Just Published. Price 1s.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE STAGE.

By CORIN

Public Opinion says: "It is to be hoped that it will have the effect of deterring many infatuated idiots from striving after histrionic honours."

The London Figaro says: "It may be frankly conceded that the author writes as if he understood his subject."

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WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING
STATIONERS,
Printers and Lithographers,
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London House, 6, Snow Hill, E.C.

H. SILVERLOCK,
Electrotyper & Stereotyper,
79, KNIGHTRIDER ST., DOCTORS' COMMONS, E.C.
AND
92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.
LONDON.

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CIRCULATES largely every month in the various branches of the Printing Trade throughout the United Kingdom. Price 2d., post-free 3½d. Annual Subscription, post-free, 3s. Published in the last week of each month, at 8, Windsor-court, Strand, by the Proprietor and Editor, Mr. WM. DORRINGTON, 1, Beulah-villas, Wood-green, N.

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Every Description of Work Executed on the Premises. Fashions, Show-Cards, Almanacks, Plans, Views in Ink and Chalk. Sketches of all kinds. Chromo-Lithography.
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A HANDY GUIDE TO THE
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9 and 11, GARRICK STREET, LONDON.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,
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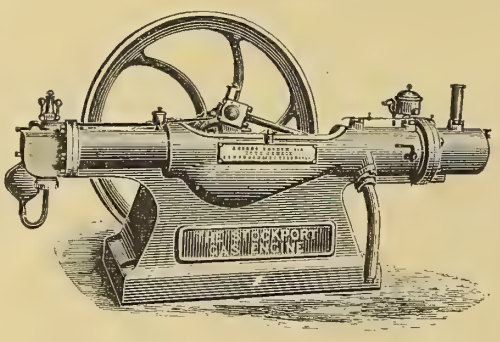

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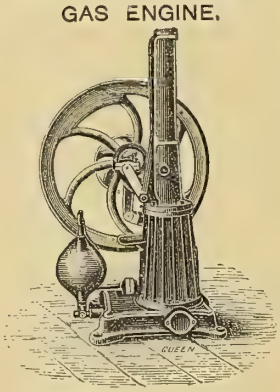

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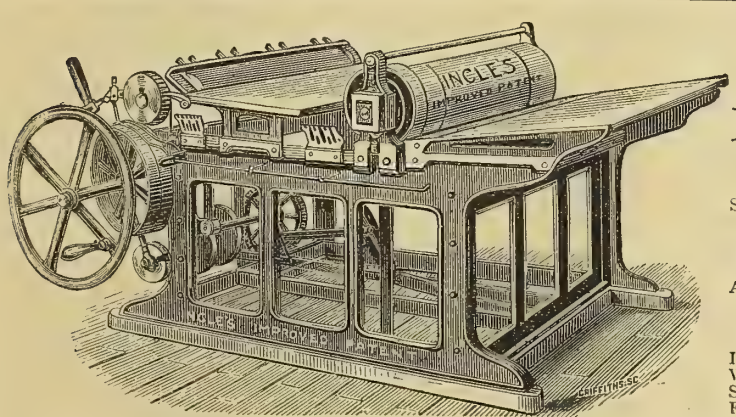

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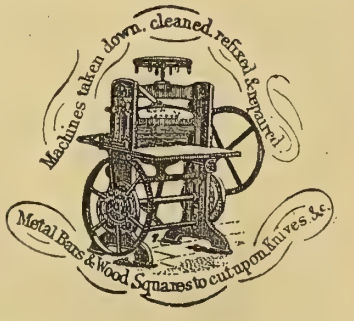

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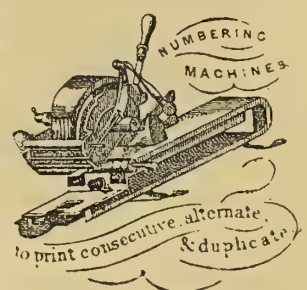

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Impression Lever. — The impression lever or "striker" is on left-hand side of operator, and can be thrown on or off instantly, at any position of the platens.

Platens.—By a new method of working the platens the "dwell" of the type on the paper is twice as long as other machines of this class—thus saving severe strain with heavy forms, and giving full and clear impression.

Feed.—Swivel feeding guides with holes drilled for pins, *superseding* paste and reglet. These guides will be found invaluable for accurate and quick working.

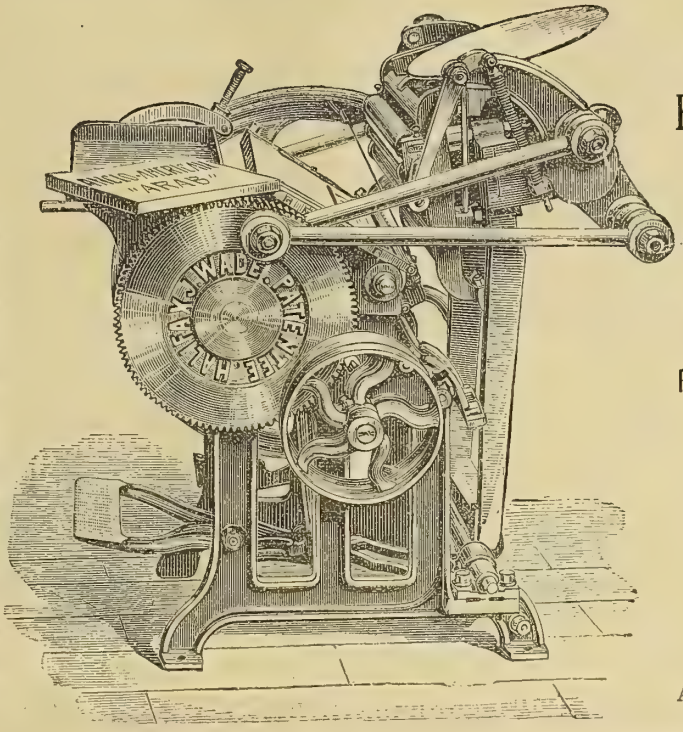
Sheet Holder.—Adjustable spring at right angles.

Blanket Holder.—Ratchet motion, same as Cylinder machines.

Leather Bearers.—Rollers kept revolving, prevents "rule cutting."

Brake. — Combined Brake and Strap Guide, stops the machine instantly.

And other Improvements of great value.



Size: Foolscap Folio,
For Treadle and Steam.

PRICE £45,
With Steam Gear and all requisites.

Ink Fountain, £3 extra.

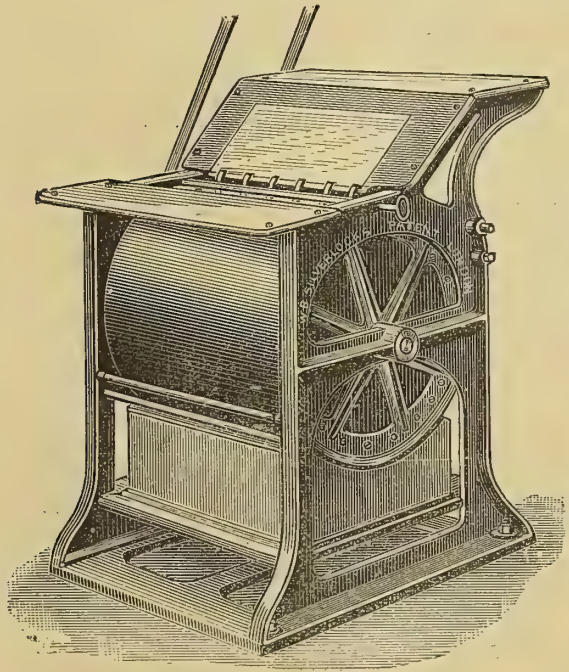
REQUISITES SUPPLIED WITH EACH MACHINE.

6 Roller Stocks (3 covered).
Roller Mould.
4 Spanners.
2 Screw Drivers.
Lever.
Oil-Can.
Pliers.
2 Chases.
Blanket.
Parchment, &c.
A box arranged to contain the above.

NEW BRONZING MACHINE

(W. B. SILVERLOCK'S PATENT.)

PATENTED IN ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND AMERICA.



This Machine Bronzes PERFECTLY any size sheet from Double Royal downwards, either light or solid work, on any Paper, Cardboard, or Tissue, WITHOUT NOISE, WASTE, OR DUST, at a saving of at least 25 per cent.

By the use of this Machine, Printing in Bronze can be done as quickly as ordinary Printing. The Rollers cannot possibly get any Varnish upon them if ordinary care is taken, therefore, never require cleaning, neither will the Machine get out of order.

W. B. S. & Co. hope soon to get permission from Printing Firms to allow this Machine to be seen at work on their premises.

Please address all Communications by Letter to—

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Water of Ayr Stone Quarry and Hone Works,
Dalmore Stair, Ayrshire, July, 1884.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERIE.

(250)

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MANUFACTURED FROM ENTIRELY NEW PATTERNS.

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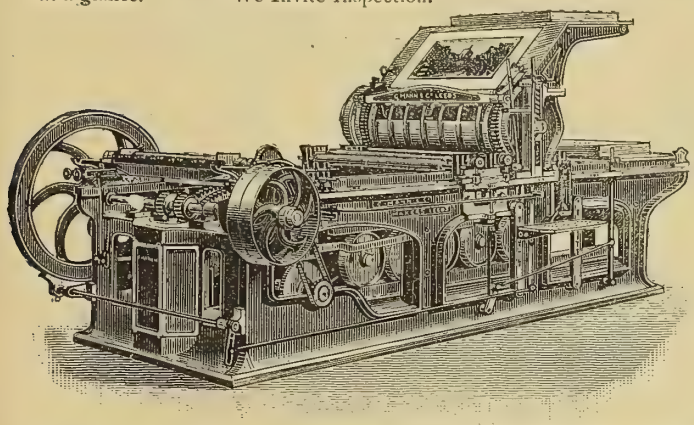
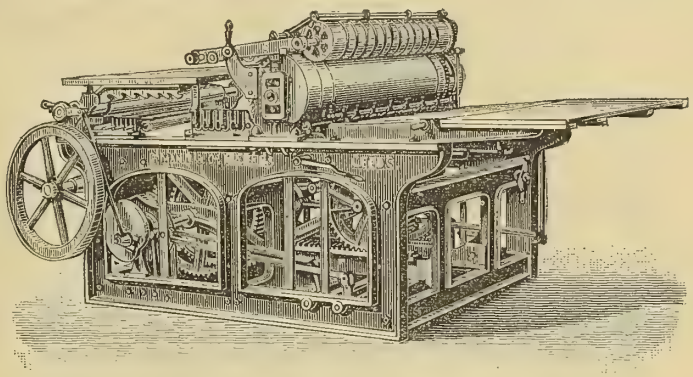
We are now enabled, at a slight extra cost, to Machine-cut the Gearing and Racks.

Strength, Solidity, and almost Perfect Mechanism are observable at a glance. We Invite Inspection.





The above is an illustration of GEO. MANN & CO.'s

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"CLIMAX" ✣ LETTERPRESS ✣ MACHINE.

MADE IN TWELVE SIZES.

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THE "RELIANCE" IS SUITED FOR FINEST BOOK & COLOUR WORK.

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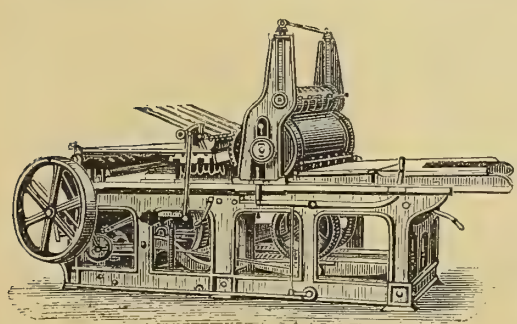

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,, GALL & INGLIS,	,,	7
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BETTER KNOWN AS
THE
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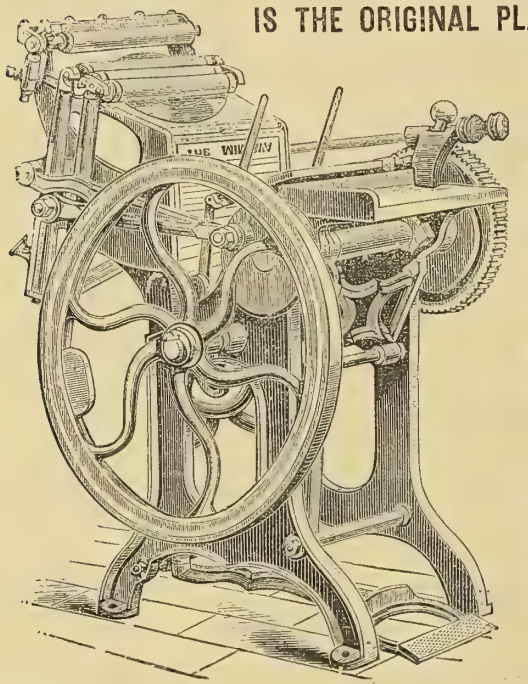
IS THE ORIGINAL PLATEN MACHINE OF WHICH ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS.



It is by far the most Elegant, Compact, and Speedy Platen Machine ever introduced, and is now made in all its sizes from entirely new models which have been greatly strengthened.

MORE THAN NINE THOUSAND
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The following are some of the Advantages of the "Minerva" over all other Machines —

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5.—The Shafts are STEEL, giving a rigidness which no other Machine possesses.
6.—The Cams are cut by Machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought cam.

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"I have had a lad printing two thousand an hour on one of them."—Charles Eagle.
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"Gives us satisfaction in every respect."—McCorquodale & Co.
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WITH RULES FOR PLAYING THE GAME.

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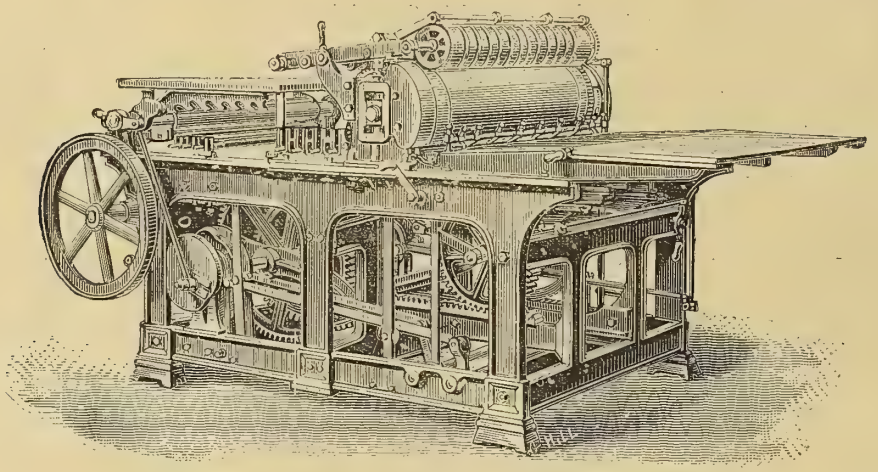

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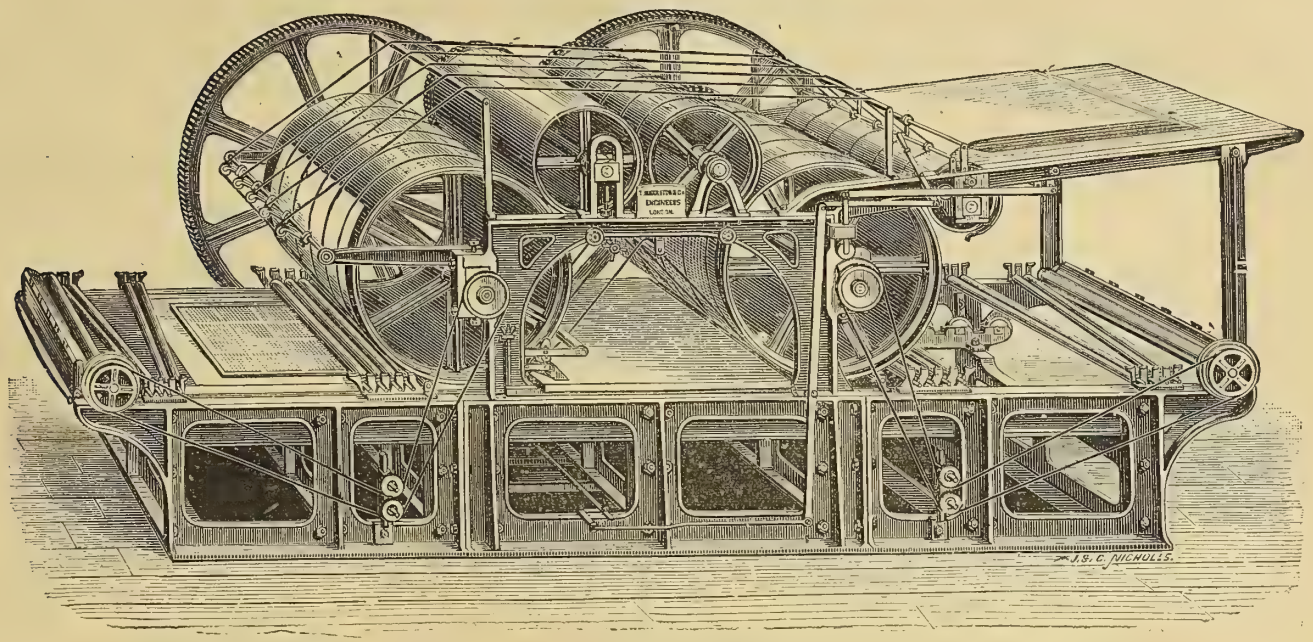

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IMPROVED ♠ FAST ♠ PERFECTING ♠ MACHINES.

Special **NEW PATTERNS** *have been recently made, and several Important Improvements introduced.*

The results obtained are exceedingly satisfactory, and Messrs. MIDDLETON will be happy to show the Machines at work in London. The principal sizes are :—

	SPEED PER HOUR.
Double Demy or Double Royal - - -	2,000
Four Demy - - - - - - - - -	1,800
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Special attention is invited to the last-named Machine, several of which are now at work, driven at 1,600 per hour, and producing at that speed first-rate work, with Illustrations.

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The only Stone-Grinder which works with perfect Silence, Simple in Design, easily fitted up, easily Wrought, and producing results of the most satisfactory nature.

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Engineers and Machine Makers to the Printing, Bookbinding and Manufacturing Stationery Trades,

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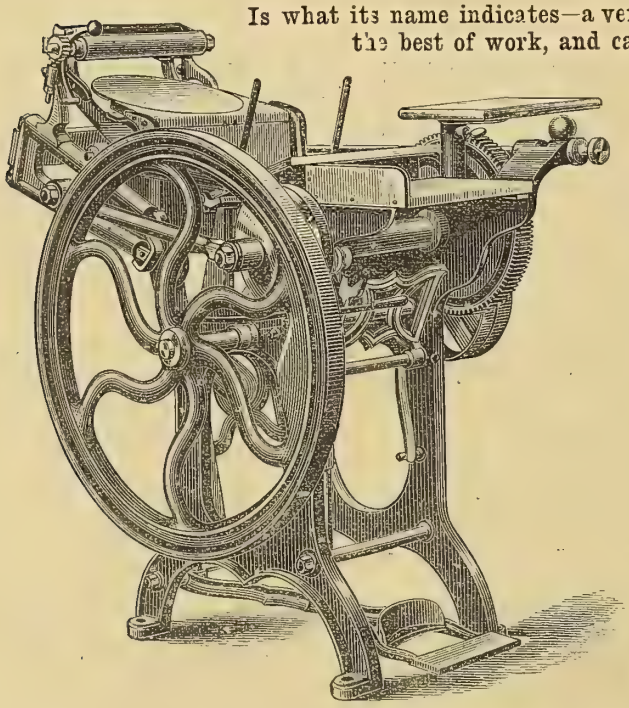
"RELIABLE"

JOB PLATEN PRINTING MACHINE.

Size—Foolscap Folio (9 in. by 13 in. inside Chase), with Treadle, Steam Gear, Ink Duct, and all Requisites, **£45.**



Is what its name indicates—a very simple, strong Machine; runs easily with good speed; does the best of work, and can safely be trusted in the most inexperienced hands.

Amongst other advantages of the "RELIABLE" Machine are the following:—

Simplicity in Construction, Compactness, and Strength. The Impression is perfectly flat.

Perfect Register is secured by a Locking Apparatus, which secures the Platen so firmly while the Impression is being given that slurring is impossible.

By a method of working the Platen an extra long dwell is secured.

The Impression can be regulated to the greatest nicety by a single Screw, and can be thrown on or off instantaneously.

The Three Rollers pass completely over the full-sized Forme.

Perfect Distribution is effected by the Revolving Discs, and is so far superior to that of any other Machine as to be incapable of improvement.

It is very evenly balanced and low, making it easy for a boy to feed and work, and will print in perfect register, **2,000** impressions per hour. The Shafts are *steel*, giving a rigidness which similar Machines do not possess. The Cams are cut by machinery, and are consequently free from the noise and vibration of a hand-wrought Cam.

REQUISITES SUPPLIED WITH EACH MACHINE—

Two Sets of Roller Stocks (one of the sets clothed with Composition), Roller Mould and Fittings, Two Chases, Screw Keys, Oil Can, &c.; also a Box to contain the above.

THIS IS THE BEST BUILT, THE MOST COMPACT, AND THE SPEEDIEST PLATEN MACHINE YET INTRODUCED.

Sole Manufacturer, W. H. BRINKWORTH, Printers' Engineer, Caledonian Works, Bell Barn Road, Birmingham.

Card ⁘ Calendars, ⁘ 1886.

COMPLETE SAMPLE SET 1/6, POST FREE.

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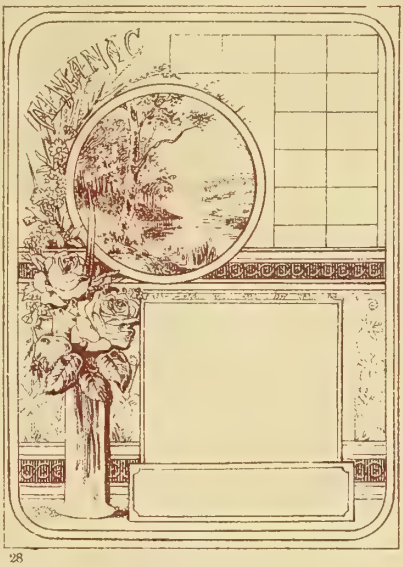

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TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Chromo Lithographers & Colour Printers,

LEEDS.

29

30

These Outline Sketches represent Calendars Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30. For Nos. 31, 33, see last page.

For Specimen showing Full Size and Colouring of No. 32 see inside pages.

These Calendars are beautifully printed on Superfine Enamelled Cardboard, size 12¼ in. by 8¾ in., and for general excellence, both as to design and harmony of colouring, are unsurpassed by the productions of any other house, while the prices charged are the LOWEST IN THE TRADE.

1886
JANUARY
S M T W T F S
1 2
3 4 5 6 7 8 9
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FEBRUARY
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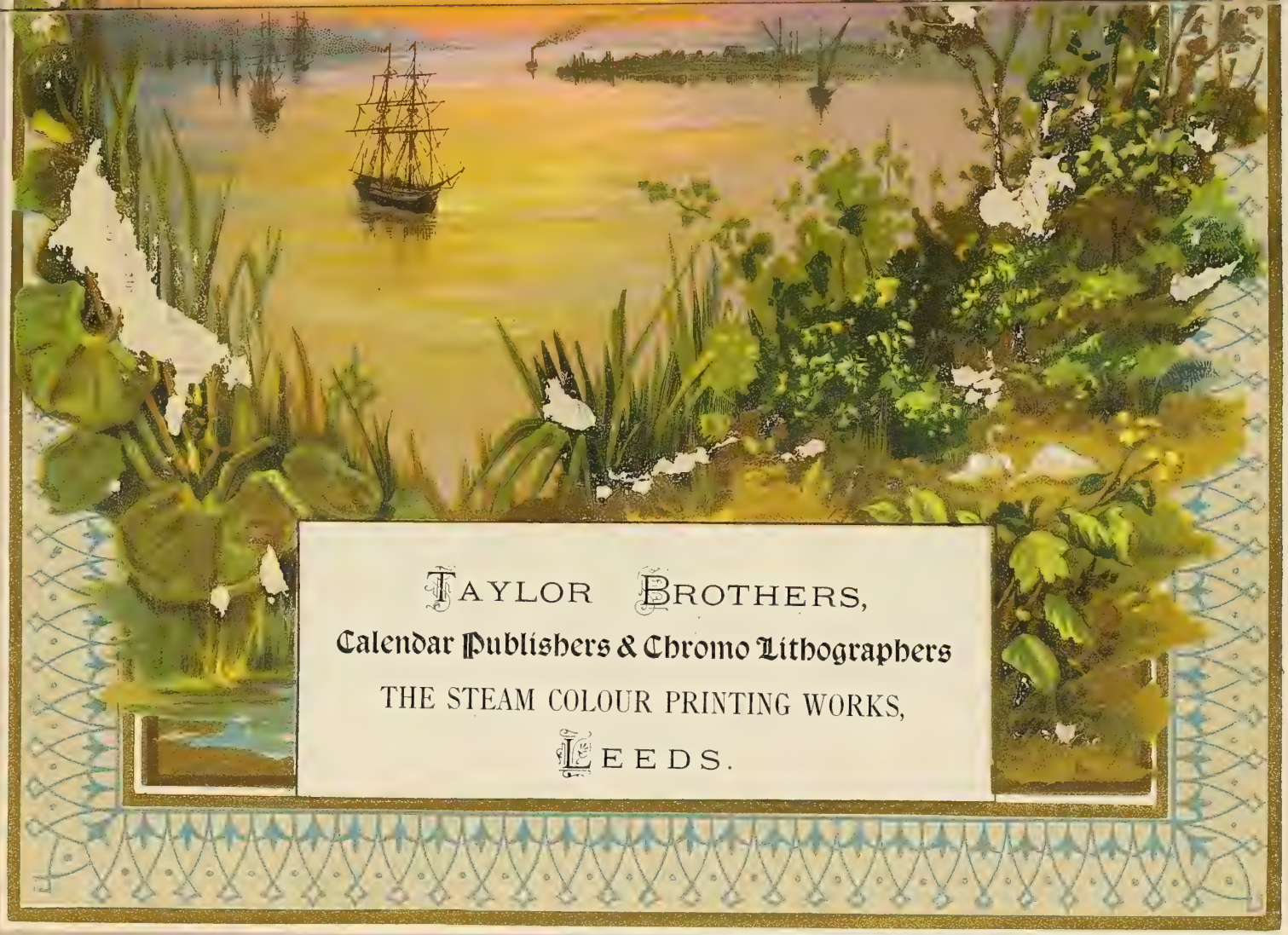

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1886

JANUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	…	…	…	…	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	…	…	…	…	…	…

FEBRUARY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	…	…	…	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	…	…	…	…	…	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	…	…	…	…	…

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	…	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	…	…	…	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	…	27	…	…	…	31
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	…	…	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	…	…	…	…	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	…	…	…	…	…	…

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
…	…	…	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

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Card Calendars, 1886.

COMPLETE ✣ SAMPLE ✣ SET ✣ 1/6, ✣ POST ✣ FREE.

31

33

These Outline Sketches represent Calendars Nos. 31, 33. For others see first page of this inset.

Chromo Sheet Calendars,

AS USED BY GROCERS, &c.

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Fifty Choice Designs. Sample Set Five Shillings.

Deducted off Orders Amounting to Five Pounds.

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We have a large series of choice designs in all sizes from Double Royal to Large Post Octavo, and printers using these borders have it in their power to produce at short notice, with the maximum effect and minimum expenditure of labour, tasteful and elegant work at a trifling advance upon the cost of that of the simplest character. These designs will be found superior to any others at present in the market, while the prices do not exceed those charged for inferior descriptions.

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Educational Stationers will find it well worth their attention to obtain samples of our elegantly designed and carefully printed certificates. Previous to the introduction of these patterns there was an entire absence of anything with the slightest pretensions to artistic merit in the market.

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PRINTED IN SILVER AND DELICATE GREY TINTS.

No. 4994. Size, 4½×3.

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WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

CHAS. GOODALL & SON,

CAMDEN WORKS AND ST. BRIDE STREET,

LONDON.

CHAS. GOODALL & SONS

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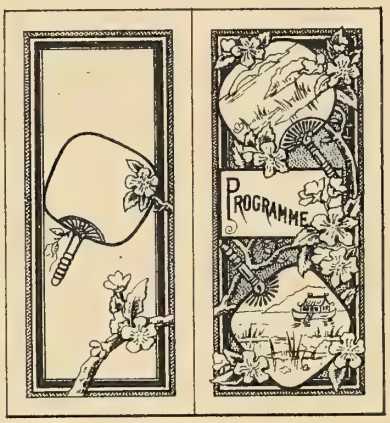
NEW PATTERNS FOR THE COMING SEASON

IN GREAT VARIETY.



No. 5022. Size, 4½×4.

No. 5453. Size, 4⅛×2½.

No. 4528. Size, 4½×4.

BALL PROGRAMMES AND MENU CARDS

No. 4526. Size, 4½×4.

No. 5452. Size, 4⅛×2½.

No. 5024. Size, 4½×3¾.

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PRICE HALF-A-CROWN.

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C. GOODALL & SON

BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF PRINTERS TO THEIR

SURFACE & PULP COLOURED PRINTING CARDS

UNRIVALLED FOR EASY PRINTING

BLUE
YELLOW
ORANGE
&c.

GOOD ALL TRADE MARK

SURFACE "EXTRA SUPERFINE"
LARGE, 4/-; SMALL, 2/9 PER DOZEN.
BOARDS, 20×25, 28/- PER GROSS.

AND SURFACE "FINE,"
LARGE, 3/3; SMALL, 2/3 PER DOZEN.
BOARDS, 20×25, 19/- PER GROSS.

PULP COLOURED WASTE,
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IN A VARIETY OF TINTS,

THE "FINE" BEING THE CHEAPEST SURFACE COLOURED CARDS IN THE TRADE.

Samples of these and other Printing Cards on application direct, or from the Wholesale Stationery Houses.

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A really "workable" Pocket or Desk Pen containing its own supply of Ink.

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PHYSICIAN—"Pen came safely to hand, and I have great pleasure in testifying to its high merit as claimed for it."

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The size of the "Camden Fountain Pen," viz.: 5 inches long, adapts it conveniently for either the pocket or the Desk, and its tapering form is a special feature.

No. 4774. Fitted with non-corrodible pen 2/6
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Each pen is sent out in a neat box with ink filler complete.

THE "CAMDEN FOUNTAIN PEN," FULL SIZE.

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CARTERS' Original COMBINED Writing and Copying INK. (BLUE BLACK.)

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CARTERS' XTRA COPYING INK. (BLUE BLACK.)

CARTERS' KOAL BLACK INK.

CARTERS' RAVEN BLACK INK.

CARTERS' CRIMSON FLUID.

Business Men and Clerks will find CARTERS' "COMBINED" the most comfortable Copying Ink where only one copy is required, or two. No need using two inks now on one desk. It writes blue and turns black; flows freely, copies perfectly, and will average a much *cleaner* copy than heavier inks. Does not transfer on books or "smudge;" never moulds, and is permanent.

Book-keepers and others will notice the "*fine writing*" that can be done with CARTERS' FLUID. It is chemically pure, very limpid, writes dark blue and turns black, is permanent, and will not mould or thicken even after long exposure.

This is CARTERS' STRONG BLUE BLACK COPYING INK, and will give from three to six good copies with proper paper and longer pressure.

Writes black from the pen; is a black fluid and *absolutely permanent*. Never corrodes steel pens; contains neither gum, acid, or logwood, and deposits no sediment. Koal Black is a perfect stylographic fluid, and the finest kind of ink for home use.

For a cheaper Ink, this is one of the best "plain black" inks in use. Writes a pleasant violet black from the pen, does not corrode, and is permanent.

Remarkable for its brilliancy, yields a good copy, does not attack steel pens, retains its fluidity until the last drop is used. CARTERS' CRIMSON is *all colour*, and will never crystallize and get dirty or muddy.

Carters' INKS will all write deeper shade, and "Combined," "Xtra Copying," and "Crimson," will all copy much better after exposure than out of small sample bottles. DO NOT mix with any other Inks.

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NOVELTIES FOR PRINTERS!

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LONDON, 1862.
PARIS, 1867.
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PARIS, 1878.
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MELBOURNE, 1880.
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AMSTERDAM, 1883.
CALCUTTA, 1884.

GOODALLS' SURFACE TINTED CARDS
WITH GOLD AND COLORED BORDERS,
FOUR DESIGNS, EIGHT TINTS.

A Sample dozen Packs (Large) assorted in the Patterns here shown for
SEVEN SHILLINGS.
DOUBLE LARGE.

5468a Violet and Gold on Mauve Tint.
5469f Crimson and Gold on Pale Pink Tint.
5470c Blue and Gold on Pale Blue Tint.
5471h Crimson and Gold on Primrose Tint.

IN ORDERING TO QUOTE NUMBER WILL BE SUFFICIENT.

No 3470

The Tints are—
MAUVE,
PALE GREEN,
PALE PINK,
BLUE,
BUFF,
PALE BLUE,
GREEN,
PRIMROSE.

The Tints are—
MAUVE,
PALE GREEN,
PALE PINK,
BLUE,
BUFF,
PALE BLUE,
GREEN,
PRIMROSE.

CALENDARS.
BALL PROGRAMMES.
MENU CARDS.
GOLD BEVELLED CARDS.
MEMORIAL CARDS.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

CHAS. GOODALL & SON,
CAMDEN WORKS, AND ST. BRIDE STREET, LONDON.

CHAS. GOODALL & SON,

PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON, 1862.
PARIS, 1867.
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
PARIS, 1878.
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CHRISTCHURCH, 1882.
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CALCUTTA, 1884.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAYING CARDS,

MOUNTING BOARDS, IVORY BOARDS AND CARDS, TICKET BOARDS, CARDBOARDS, MESSAGE CARDS, BRISTOL BOARDS, CARTE-DE-VISITE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC MOUNTS.

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MEMORIAL CARDS.

FINE ART COLOUR PRINTERS.

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And will be submitted by Travellers on journey, or will be forwarded on application.

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